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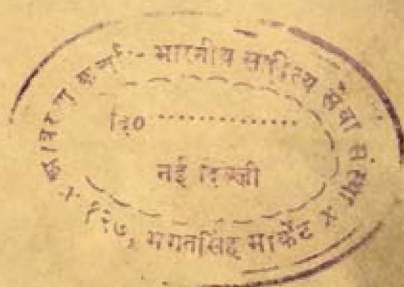
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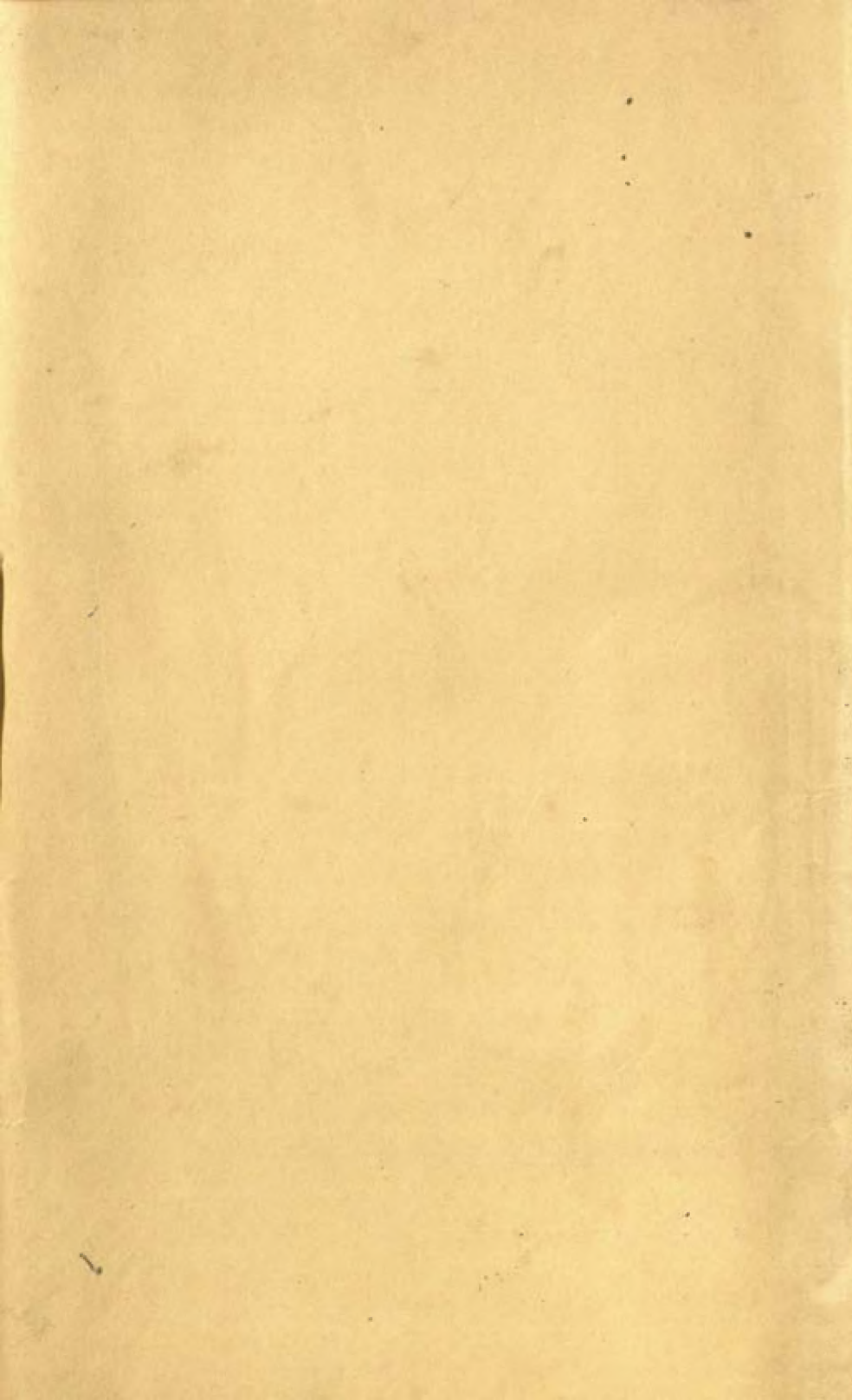
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A GAZETTEER

OF

EASTERN RAJPUTANA

COMPRISING THE NATIVE STATES OF

(BHARATPUR, DHOLPUR, & KARAULI.)

30756

BY

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PREFACE.

I have endeavoured in these pages to as concisely as possible furnish information and facts relating to the history of the several States (as well as their respective Chiefs), and the physical and economic condition of their inhabitants, which I trust will prove of real value to Medical and other Officers who may come after me, affording them an insight into the life and condition of the people living in these States, such as has not usually formed a marked feature in other similar works, but which, nevertheless, I venture to suggest, are very important as well as necessary, and should be known to every Medical Officer holding this charge.

The text has been profusely illustrated, where possible or necessary, by means of Maps and Plans, to my mind a valuable and instructive addition to a work of this nature, and one which I feel sure will be appreciated by the reader. A complete list of villages (together with their population in the last Census of 1901, etc.), in the three States has also been added, which should be useful to Officers touring in these Districts.

The task of collecting the information and details necessary for the compilation of this work has been an exceedingly difficult and laborious one, in that, owing to the deficiency, and, in some instances entire absence of any reliable records, much of that recorded has had in the first instance to be obtained by personal enquiry, often to be subsequently confirmed or otherwise by investigation on the spot, a tedious process at the best of times, but one which, in this particular instance, has been rendered more irksome by the fact that I have been twice transferred to other appointments during the period in which this work has been in progress, thus materially delaying its completion.

Cordial acknowledgments are due to Mr. J. A. Devenish, C.E., State Engineer in the Bharatpur State, for much valuable information regarding irrigation in that State, and for the many excellent Maps and Plans with which the book is provided, and also to Mr. A. N.

C.E., State Engineer of the Dholpur State, for similar aid rendered in connection with the section on that State. I must also express my indebtedness to Colonel Powlett's Gazetteer of Karauli for information regarding geographical data, etc., which has been useful, as well as to Munshi Jwala Sahai's History of Bharatpur, for many interesting details of much interest in connection with the sieges of the place.

H. E. D.-B.



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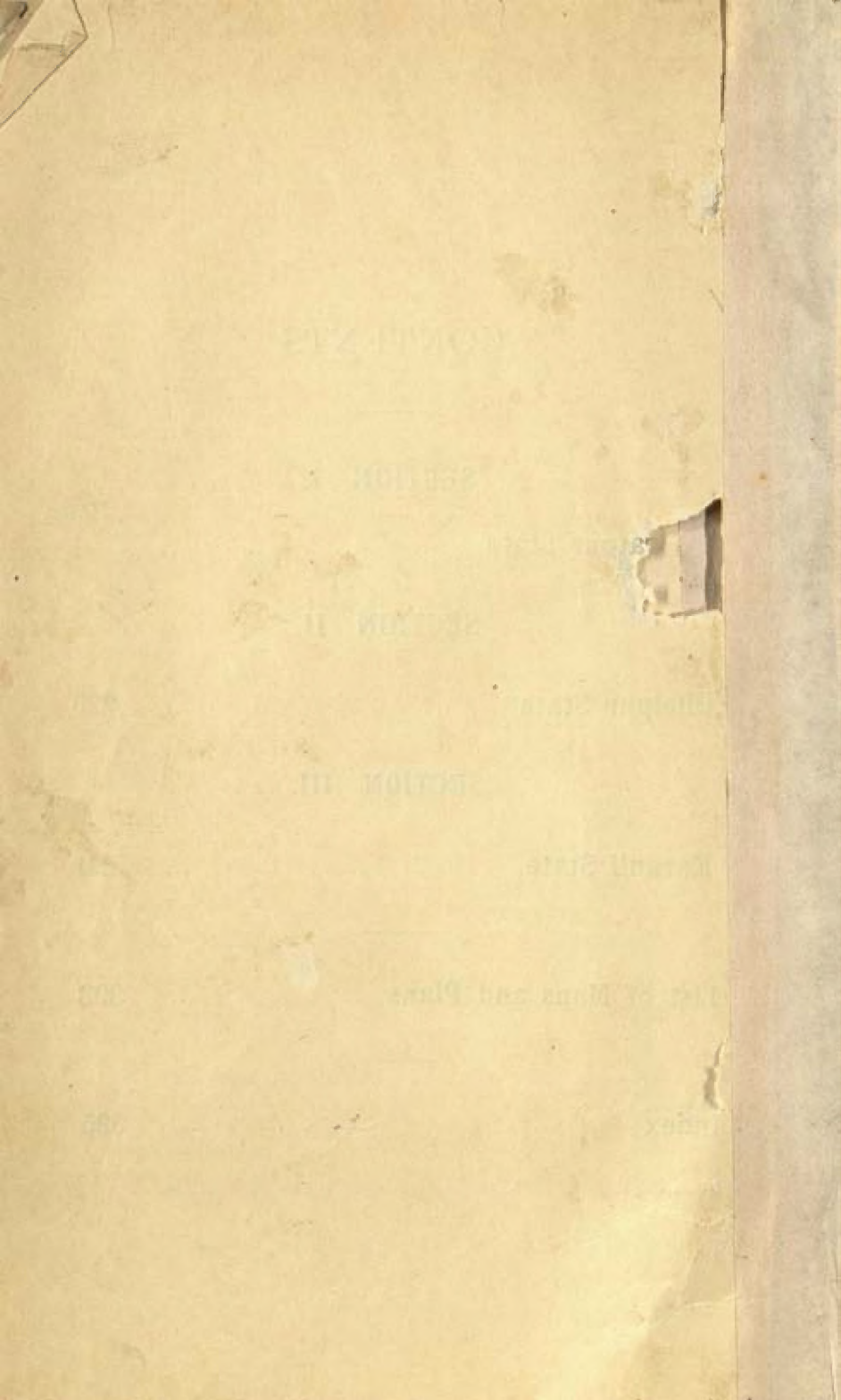
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BHARATPUR STATE.

BHARATPUR STATE.

GEOGRAPHY.

Bharatpur, one of the Eastern Rajputana States, lies between latitude $26^{\circ}43''$ and $27^{\circ}50''$, and longitudes $76^{\circ}54''$ and $77^{\circ}49''$, with extreme length and breadth of 76 and 48 miles respectively, and an area of 1,974.79 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Gurgaon District of the Punjab, on the east by the Muttra and Agra Districts of the United Provinces, on the south by the Native States of Dholpur and Karauli, on the south-west by Jaipur, and on the west by Alwar territory.

The land in Bharatpur territory is generally fertile and usually flat. The marked fertility of the land contributes towards rendering the revenues of the State superior to those of many a State of equal and even greater area in Rajputana; but this is also brought about, I fancy, by means of the large numbers of Jats and Meos inhabiting it, who are born cultivators, and utilize every available square yard of the land for purposes of cultivation, as well as due in great part to the excellent system of irrigation which prevails throughout the State, and which has of late years been so materially improved and added to during the time that the administration of the State has been under British control.

A large extent of hilly country exists in the southern portion of the State, which is much intersected by ravines, and is called the "Dang," being inhabited principally by a sturdy and fine caste of men called Gujars, who, however, bear an unenviable notoriety for dacoity, but whose members nevertheless are enlisted in large numbers as recruits for our native army, and, I am told, turn out excellent soldiers. At Baretha and Bansi Paharpur, on these hills, there are quarries of white and red sandstone, very useful for building purposes. The supply of this stone in slabs, pillars, and various other forms is very great, as not only are the houses in Bharatpur, Dig and other towns of the State built of this material, but it is also exported in large quantities to Agra, Delhi and other distant places.

Elevations above sea level of the more important hills in this State, as found by great Trigonometrical Survey, are shown in the following table:—

Name of Hill.	Pergunnah in which situated.	POSITION.		Elevation above the level of the Sea.
		Latitude.	Longitude.	
				Feet.
Alipur	Akheygarh ...	27° 8"	77° 1"	1,357
Chapra... ..	Pahari ...	27° 43"	77° 3"	1,222
Damdama ...	Biana ...	26° 54"	77° 17"	1,222
Rasia	Nagar ...	27° 26"	77° 12"	1,065
Usira	Rupbas ...	26° 57"	77° 40"	817
Madhoni ...	Bharatpur ...	27° 13"	77° 28"	725

Rivers.—There are no perennial rivers in the State; the four rivers, viz., the Utangan or Banganga, the Gambhir, the Kakund and the Ruparel, which pass through the State, flow only during the rains, and dry up entirely two or three months after the latter have ceased. The *Banganga*, which enters the State on the west from Jaipur territory, and passes on to the Agra District on the south-east is said to damage the fertility of the land by depositing sand upon it; this statement, however, is not, I think, supported by results, and this silted material, which is deposited, I should fancy must be rich in organic matter, and of itself must materially benefit the land. The advantages of saturating the intervening tracts of arable land, and ultimately providing a copious supply of drinking water to the city of Bharatpur, where the well water is extremely brackish, counteracts any harm which may be done by the introduction of sand. This arrangement is, however, open to grave objections on sanitary grounds, proving detrimental to the public health in many ways, but as such will be commented upon later; nothing further need be said about it here. The Jaipur State had intended in 1873 to prevent the flow of this river

into Bharatpur territory by a masonry embankment thrown across it at Jamwai Ramgarh; this was with reason strongly objected to by the Bharatpur Durbar. After long discussion and enquiry, the Government of India decided that the Jaipur Durbar should take upon itself the responsibility of compensating any loss that the embankment might cause to Bharatpur, but the Durbar refused to undertake this responsibility, and the project had to be given up entirely.

The *Gambhir* also comes from Jaipur territory at the south, and after receiving the waters of the *Kakund*, about 8 miles higher, joins the *Banganga* near the village of *Kurka* in the *Biana* tehsil.

The *Kakund*, a tributary of the *Gambhir*, rises in the hills in the *Karauli* State, and enters Bharatpur territory on the southern border of the *Dang*. Its course for several miles is over an elevated rocky plateau, from which it descends by a series of falls near the village *Gordha Daro*; and at one of the falls called *Dir* the water is very deep, and never dries up. It is the waters of this river that are collected and dammed up by the *Baretha Bund*, a very large and extensive work, which appears to have been commenced some years ago and then abandoned, being ultimately completed in the year 1899 by the P. W. D. of this State, under the supervision of Mr. Devenish, the State Engineer.

The *Ruparel*, entering the western border from *Alwar* territory, is held up by a very extensive irrigation work called the *Sikri Bund*, which curves round in a southern direction. The bund is 8 miles in length and has 21 masonry outlets, sufficient to discharge 15,650 cubic feet of water per second in heavy floods. It is intended not to store water, but simply to hold it up for distribution as necessary, according to the requirements of agriculture. Of the two main courses to which, through these outlets, the water is led, one flows to the north-east towards *Gopalgarh*, *Pahari* and *Kaman*, and the other to south-east towards *Dig*, *Kumher* and *Bharatpur*. The effectual irrigation of land in these *pergunnahs* greatly depends upon this river, and so much of the water is utilized on the way that except in years of very heavy rains it never passes to the opposite border of the State to enter the *Muttra* and *Agra* Districts. The water of the *Ruparel* being so much needed by *Bharatpur*, the *Alwar* State was bound, in

an engagement entered into by Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, Vakil of Alwar, on the 21st of Rajab 1220 Hijri (A.D. 1805), to keep the bund of Laswari Nadi (the Ruparel) always open, in so far as is necessary for the benefit of the country of the Bharatpur Rajah, with the promise that the "Maharajah (of Alwar) will strictly adhere to this agreement." Deviation from the terms of this agreement on the part of Alwar, however, caused constant disputes between the two States, till Colonel Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, the Agent Governor-General for Rajputana, decided in 1855 that from 10th June to 9th October, four months every year, Bharatpur should receive the water of the river freely, and in the remaining eight months Alwar can utilize it by means of temporary bunds or any other means. As, however, the subject of irrigation in this State will be fully dealt with by the late State Engineer, who has kindly consented to write a note on the subject for this Gazetteer, I shall refer the reader to it for further information.

Railways.—Bharatpur State is traversed by the Agra-Bandikui section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for a distance of 34 miles, and the stations on the line within the State are Ikran, Bharatpur, Helak and Nadbai. A new line of railway has already been surveyed, which when sanctioned by the Government of India, will pass through the State directly north and south, and connect up Karauli, providing through communication with Delhi and the north, *vide* map attached.

Roads.—The chief roads in the State are the Agra-Ajmer road (31 miles), Bharatpur-Dig-Kaman road (34 miles), Bharatpur-Muttra (22 miles), Bharatpur-Fatehpur-Sikri (8 miles), Bharatpur-Biana (24 miles), Dig-Gordhan (5 miles), and Dig-Nagar to Alwar border (25 miles). Besides these, which are metalled, there are other good katcha roads, *e.g.*, that connecting Agra with Hindoun, passing through Biana and running for 29 miles within this State, and others connecting Kaman with Gopalgarh, Uchain with Bhusawar, &c.

On page 5 is a table showing the mileage between most of the important towns in the State.

CHIEF TOWNS IN THE STATE.

BHARATPUR.

Bharatpur, the capital of the State, is situated on a low-lying ground, more or less at the confluence of the waters of the rivers Ruparel and Banganga, those of the former being stored in the Moti Jheel Bund, about a mile due north of the city, while those of the latter, being brought from the Ajan Bund to the Atal Bund adjoining the city, furnish the moat around the fort with a large supply of water annually, which replenishes the wells used by the inhabitants for drinking and other purposes. In years of excessive floods the city has been in danger of being submerged. This evil has now been partially remedied by an excellent system of drainage instituted by the State P. W. D., as well as better control over the water in the Ajan Bund; and shortly a direct channel into the Atal Bund is to be brought from the Kunj Behari mori on the Agency Sewar Road, which will prevent a large amount of very unnecessary inundation. This low-lying position of the city has been, however, very advantageous in time of war, as the water in the bunds or hills in the vicinity can be easily allowed to pour into the earthworks' ditch, and thus render the place doubly fortified against attack; this was doubtless the reason which prevented the army under Lord Lake from approaching the city wall, and ultimately resulted in total failure of the siege of 1805. But in 1826 a party of Lord Combermere's troops, who had been previously stationed at the Moti Jheel to watch the escape of water from the lake, made an attack upon the city, which ultimately ended in its capture. The city is nearly five miles in circumference, the length from south-west to north-east being about 3 miles, and the breadth a little less than one mile and a half. A high metalled road lined on each side by fine trees constructed by Major Morrison, a former Political Agent, for the purposes of communication as well as to serve the purpose of protecting the city from floods, encircles the city and is five and a half miles in length. No such completely circular road surrounds any other capital city in Rajputana. Inside this road are a wide and deep ditch and a mud wall of great height and thickness, which aid in

REFERENCES

- 1 The Agency
- 2 State Council Office
- 3 Agency Surgeon's House and Office
- 4 P. W. D. Office and Workshops
- 5 Revenue Office & Record Rooms
- 6 Municipal Board Office
- 7 Victoria Hospital
- 8 Fort Mont
- 9 H. H. The Maharajas' Palace
- 10 City Rampart & Ditch
- 11 Circular Road Round Ramparts
- 12 Atal Bund
- 13 Imperial Service Transport Inspecting Officer's House
- 14 Central Jail
- 15 Subsidiary Jail
- 16 Imperial Service Transport Corps
- 17 Palace Yard and Barracks at Sewar
- 18 Imperial Service Infantry Inspecting Officers House
- 19 Do. Do. Do. Lines
- 20 Railway Station
- 21 Dak Bungalow

MAP OF THE BHARATPUR CITY AND ENVIRONS SCALE 1 INCH 1 MILE



G. S. S. S.

EXE. ENGINEER
P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

fortifying the place. The city can be entered by the ten following gates:—(1) Muttra gate, facing east; (2) Bir Narayan gate, facing south-east; (3) Atal Bund gate, and (4) the Nimdah gate, facing south; (5) the Anah gate (6) the Chandpol, and (7) Basan gates, all facing west; (8) the Gordhan gate, and (9) the Jagina gate, facing north; and (10) the Surajpol gate, facing west. The main street, or bazar through the city from the Muttra gate to the Kumber gate is paved with stone slabs, and many of the other principal streets also are either paved or metalled. The four noteworthy buildings in the city are:—Two temples, one of Lachmanji, a particular deity of the ruling family, and the other dedicated to Ganga, generally sacred to all Hindus, the Jama Masjid, and lastly but by no means least the Victoria Hospital. The Ganga Mandar and Jama Masjid are built at the cost of all State servants respectively of the Hindu and Mahommedan religions, by the order of late Maharajah Balwant Singh. One month's pay of every newly-entertained servant is deducted for the purpose) and as only a small sum of money is collected during the year from this source, the progress of these buildings has been slow; but notwithstanding that the work was commenced about fifty years ago, they are still incomplete! The Charbagh Kothi was, until lately, used as the Session Judge's Court, but was transferred to the Medical Department of the State on the erection of the Victoria Hospital, and after several additions and alterations by the State P. W. D. forms now a part of the Hospital buildings. The whole of this estate has now been built over, and forms the now well-known Victoria Hospital, recently erected by the State in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of our late much-lamented Queen Empress, and regarding which I shall give a full and further description later on/

In the north-west portion of the city is a masonry stone fort of square dimensions, occupying a prominent situation, with high walls, and surrounded by a moat about 200 feet wide, very deep, and containing large quantities of fish. There are two gates into the Fort, the roads to which cross the moat by masonry bridges; the one facing south called the Choburja gate, has a little fortification of four towers before it, hence the name Choburja, and the other to the north, named Asht Dhati gate, was so called from the Hasht Dhati, or eight metalled gate, brought

by Maharajah Jawahir Singh from Delhi on his conquest of that city. The palaces forming the residence of the Maharajah and his family are within the Fort. One of them, locally called the Kamra, is a building of much renown in the surrounding country. It was built by Maharajah Balwant Singh after English style, for the reception and accommodation originally of his European guests. There are also, within the Fort, one or two fine old palaces now uninhabited and in ruins. The palace at present inhabited by the ruling Chief is of modern design, and not by any means handsome. It is surmounted by a clock tower, and is lighted throughout by electric light. The Fort itself has eight bastions, the first of which, called the Jawahir Burj, with palaces upon it built by Maharajah Jawahir Singh, is on the north; (2), the Burj of Khan Douran Khan on the west; (3), the Sinsina Burj, also called Jeth Malwali on the south-west; (4), the Bagar Burj, and (5), Burj of Nawal Singh, built by a thakur of that name, on the south; (6), the Bhainsawali and (7), the Burj of Gokal Ram Risaldar on the east; and (8), the Kalka Burj on the north-east.

Bharatpur was once a thriving city, but its population has much decreased of late years owing to the following causes:—Firstly, it was a mart for the purchase and sale of salt, which was manufactured in large quantities in the pergunnahs of Bharatpur, Kumber and Dig. The annual produce of salt amounted to about 150,000 maunds, yielding an income of about Rs. 3,00,000 to the State, and gave employment to many thousands of people. The profits accruing from the manufacture of it were great, and larger, it is said, than the net State revenue! Namak-ka-Katla was a wealthy and flourishing part of the city, but since the suppression of this source of industry in 1879, the Katla has become almost depopulated. Secondly, as the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh lived throughout his life at Sewar, four miles to the west, elected for its salubrity by Major Morrison during the Maharajah's minority, a large number of State servants in order to live with their master used to remove to Sewar and desert their houses in the city, and it was not till after his death and accession of his son, Ram Singh, who took up his residence in the Fort Palaces, that Bharatpur resumed a populated appearance. This also has lately largely increased under British administration, and

soon the difficulty will be to provide sufficient accommodation, and prevent overcrowding within the walls of the city.

Municipality.—A Municipal Board has, at my suggestion and under my control, recently been started on the same lines as in British territory, to which have been entrusted more or less the usual duties of such a body.

This Board has taken over all the duties hitherto carried on by the "Sanitary Board," which was instituted some years ago, and did such good work for the place and people.

Bharatpur is said to have been originally founded by Rustam, a Jat of the Sograya clan about 200 years ago, when it was only a small mud fort. In 1733 Maharajah Suraj Mull took it from Khem Karan, the son of Rustam, and improved it, building the larger Fort, and also the earthworks around the city. It was named Bharatpur after Phurath, the brother of Ram of Ajodhia, whose other brother Lachman is worshipped as the family deity by the Chief, and whose name is also engraved in the State arms and seals. The name of Ram is usually repeated in ordinary compliments by the people of Bharatpur as "Ram Ram Sahib."

Military.—There are two regiments of Imperial Service Troops stationed here, one of Infantry and the other a Transport Corps. The former is located in excellent lines at Kanjoli, about two miles north along the Dig road, the latter at the village of Mandholi, about three miles due west of the city near Sesar. There are also one Cavalry and three Infantry regiments of State troops. The army of Bharatpur, including irregulars, as reported in 1890, consisted of 8,207 infantry, 1,647 cavalry, 298 artillerymen and 12 guns, classed serviceable. Of these forces, the Durbar placed a regiment of 600 cavalry, and another of 800 infantry at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial service. The number of Raj troops has, however, been of late years much reduced.

Hospitals.—Besides the Victoria Hospital here, about which I shall have more to say later on, there is a very good Out-patient Dispensary situated in the centre of the city, which is very popular.

A Female Dispensary and Zenana Hospital also exist in connection with the Victoria Hospital, the latter having

accommodation for 12 purdah-nashin women. Further details regarding Medical Institutions will be found under "Medical Department."

Prisons.—The Central Prison and Subsidiary Jail and Lunatic Asylum are located out at Sear. A large Printing department is also in progress in connection with the Central Jail Factory, and worked entirely by prisoners. Further details will be found under the section "Jail Department."

Schools.—There is an excellent City School lately built and situated near the City Dispensary in the centre of the city, under the superintendence of a competent school-master, which is very popular. Particulars of this will be found under the section—"Educational Department."

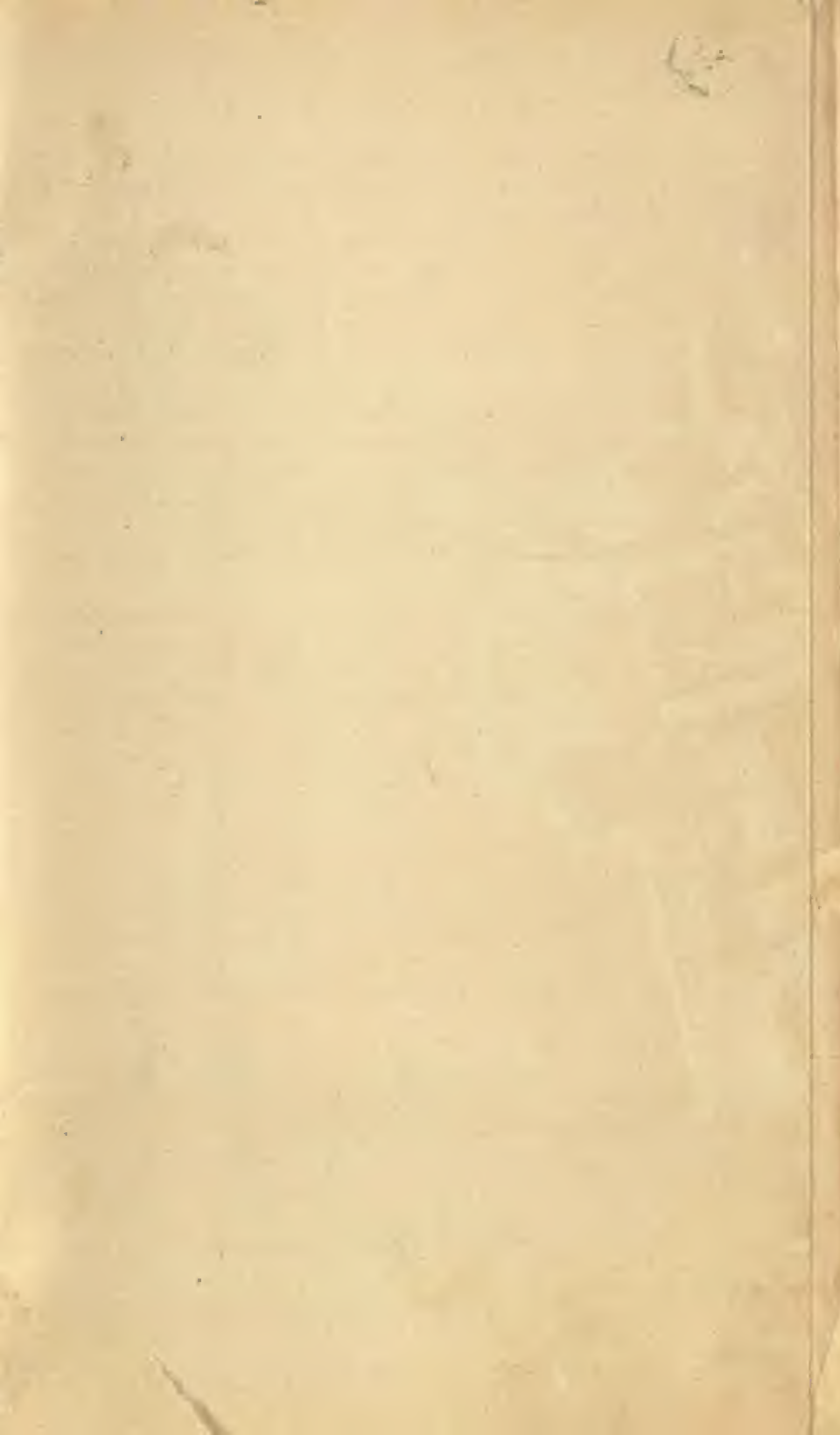
Tehsil.—Bharatpur is the head-quarters of the Deorhi Tehsil.

Post Offices.—Of these there are two, one central in the heart of the city, the other in the Agency compound. Attached to both of these are Telegraph Offices, the latter office being in direct communication with Agra by a special wire, which is a great convenience to the public, and expedites telegraphic communication with other parts.

DIG.

Next to Bharatpur in importance and renowned for its fountain palaces, called Bhawans, is the town of Dig, situated to the north-west of, and 23 miles from, Bharatpur. It is a very old town, mentioned in the Skandh Puran, and in the 4th chapter of Bhagwat Mahatam as Dirgh or Dirghpur, meaning "large." The reason why it was so named appears to be, that on the site where Dig now stands was situated the larger of two hamlets belonging to the older town, Ow, three miles to the south, and its designation as "Dirgh" or "large" has been converted into the present name Dig.

Dig is situated to the south of Manus Nayi, the south-eastern branch of the Ruparel river, and though the town itself has not a very low position, there are many depressions along the course of the river, such as Kho Dahar, the Shishamwala Bund, the Gordhan Darwaza Bund, and others around the town. Dig is enclosed by earth-works now in ruins, which, on the west side of the town, are strengthened by a masonry wall, and is entered by the nine following gates:—



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MAP
OF
THE CITY & FORT
OF DIG
BHARATPUR STATE
SCALE 4 IN 1 MILE



REFERENCES

- 1 Fort
- 2 Moat
- 3 Outer Rampart
- 4 Saraj Bhawan
- 5 Gopal Bhawan
- 6 Kishan Bhawan
- 7 Hardeo Bhawan
- 8 Nand Bhawan
- 9 Sawan Bhawan
- 10 Bhadon Bhawan
- 11 Tanks
- 12 Badan Singhs' Mehal
- 13 Shish Mehal
- 14 Tehsil work shop
- 15 Tehsildars' Quarters
- 16 Dispensary
- 17 Nazims' Court
- 18 District Jail
- 19 Jail Office
- 20 Jailors' Quarters
- 21 Sepoys' Lines
- 22 Battery

Palaces

Asseved

EXE. ENGINEER

P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

(1) the Ow or Kumher gate and (2) the Bhura gate, on the south; (3) the Panhori gate, (4) the Shalpole gate, and (5) the Bandha gate, on the west; (6) the Kama gate and (7) the Delhi gate, on the north; (8) the Jasondhi gate and (9) the Gordhan gate, on the east. The space within the surrounding wall is nearly as much in area as that of Bharatpur, but it is inhabited sparsely, and consists of many scattered hamlets at long distances from each other, separated by cultivated fields, ruins of buildings, or bare pieces of ground. Dig is crossed by two metalled roads nearly at right angles to each other, proceeding from the town in each of the four following directions:—North to Kaman, south to Kumher and Bharatpur, east to Gordhan and Muttra and west to Nagar and Alwar. At the south-east angle of the town is the Shah Burj, a high rocky eminence, having on its summit an area of 50 square yards and enclosed by a rampart, having four commanding bastions facing the four cardinal points. Within the walls of the town, and much nearer to its southern position than others, is the Fort, an imposing structure with high ramparts twenty feet thick, furnished with bastions commanding the town and the country around. Inside the Fort are the ruins of a fine palace, which has recently been renovated and converted into a small District Jail for the accommodation of 50 prisoners, and has proved a great boon to both Jail and Judicial administrations. All prisoners convicted of petty offences can undergo their sentences here, without transfer to the Central Prison at Bharatpur.

A very interesting view of the surrounding country, showing extent and position of outlying forts, earth-works, palaces, and gardens, may be obtained from the highest burj of the Fort, which still contains a very large gun. This latter in its time must have been a very formidable weapon, considering its size and position and the range it commands. To the west of the Fort are the beautiful palaces built by the great Suraj Mull, and much improved and ornamented by the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh, who spent large sums in renovating the buildings and protecting them from damage, and furnished them throughout for the accommodation of Europeans. It was here that the late Earl of Dufferin when Governor-General spent a few days, and, history says, was so enchanted with his visit that he gave his portrait to

the late Maharajah, which now adorns the walls of the main hall of the Gopal Bhawan. They have also recently been visited by H. E. Lord Curzon. These palaces, which, according to Thorton, are only surpassed in India for elegance of design and perfection of workmanship by the Taj Mahal of Agra, are constructed of fine hard sandstone quarried at Bansi-Paharpur in the Rupbas pergunnah of this State. They form a quadrangle, in the centre of which is a garden, an oblong space of 475 by 350 feet, laid out with flower beds and fountains. To the east and west are large masonry tanks, with another garden on the other side of the western tank, beyond the buildings forming the quadrangle. The building on the north is called the Nand Bhawan, a hall measuring 66 by 40 feet, built of grey sandstone, with verandahs on the east and west. The main building on the west is called the Gopal Bhawan, and is the largest of all the palaces, being two-storeyed on three sides, with an extensive lofty hall between them; this is also built entirely of grey sandstone. On either side of the Gopal Bhawan, at suitable distances are two smaller buildings called the Sanwan and Bhadon Bhawans, the posterior sides of which, as well as of the Gopal Bhawan, command a view of the western tank and the gardens beyond it. These three Bhawans, though having only one storey in the front at the ground level, have in addition two more lower storeys at the back, one of which is partially or wholly under water throughout the year. This, however, varies, being dependent upon the height of the water level in the tank. On the southern side of the quadrangle are two palaces facing north; one, called the Suraj Bhawan on the west, is built entirely of marble quarried at Makrana in Jodhpur, and tastefully ornamented with stones of different colours, and in design similar to those seen in the Taj Mahal of Agra. This building was till recently utilized as a Dak Bungalow for the convenience of visitors and sightseers. The Durbar have now, however, built a capacious Dak Bungalow close by the palaces for visitors, which is much patronized. The other palace on the east, built of grey sandstone like the others, is called the Kishen Bhawan. On the roof of a very substantial building between these two palaces exists a reservoir, which supplies the fountains in all these palaces and gardens with water. The dimensions of this reservoir are $135 \times 104 \times 6.75$ feet, with a

REFERENCES

- 1 Chhattri of Maharaja Baldeoosingh
- 2 Do. of Maharaja Randharsingh
- 3 Do. of Maharaja Balwantsingh (unfinished)
- 4 Do. of Maharaja Jaswantsingh (in progress)
- 5 Samadh of Maharaja Jaswantsingh
- 6 Bungalow
- 7 Chhattri Maji Gangawans
- 8 Haweli Rani Deyakor
- 9 Haweli Maje Dilheriwali
- 10 Khasmehal Rani Kishuri
- 11 Haweli Rekha Khawas
- 12 Temples
- 13 Girraj Hill
- Wells



CHHATRIS OR MEMORIAL SHRINES OF THE MAHARAJAS OF BHARATPUR AT GOBARDHAN

SCALE 300 FT. 1 IN

J. S. Verma

EXE. ENGINEER
P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

capacity for holding 94,770 cubic feet of water. This reservoir is filled by the aid of bullocks in the usual way from two capacious and practically inexhaustible wells situated at either corner, and takes about a fortnight to fill, working day and night. The strength necessary in a roof which has to support the enormous weight of so large a volume of water is, I should say, unique, and scarcely has a parallel in India. On the eastern side of the quadrangle, and commanding a view of the eastern tank, is the Kishen Bhawan (called also the Barah Dari), an open square building with verandahs on all sides, and a double line of fountains in each of the verandahs. To the south, behind the Suraj Bhawan, out of the quadrangle but adjoining it, is the Zenana Palace known as the Hardeo Bhawan, with an orange orchard enclosed by buildings on all the three sides. Partly behind the Kishen Bhawan, and on the southern aspect of the eastern tank, but quite apart from them, is an old palace built long before the construction of the Bhawans, during Thakur Badan Singh's reign. This also is an extensive building with two compounds, though not possessing the beauty of the other more recent palaces.

Dig is the head-quarters of a tehsil, and contains a very good Dispensary with accommodation for 12 in-patients, has a district Jail for 60 prisoners located within the Fort, also a School and Post and Telegraph Offices. It also contains a Judge's Court, &c., and a Sanitary Board, worked by native residents under the presidency of the tehsildar.

GOBERDHAN.

Situated due east of Dig, and connected therewith by a very good metalled road at a distance of about seven miles, is the town of Goberdhan in the Muttra district. Though situated in British territory this town has a great connection with the Bharatpur State, in that not only does the State own extensive and valuable property there, in fact the greater portion of the town, but it is the place where the mortal remains of its Chiefs are buried, and where extensive and very handsome chhuttries and tanks have been erected to their memory.

The chhuttries at present existing at Goberdhan are three in number, all situated towards the north-east side of

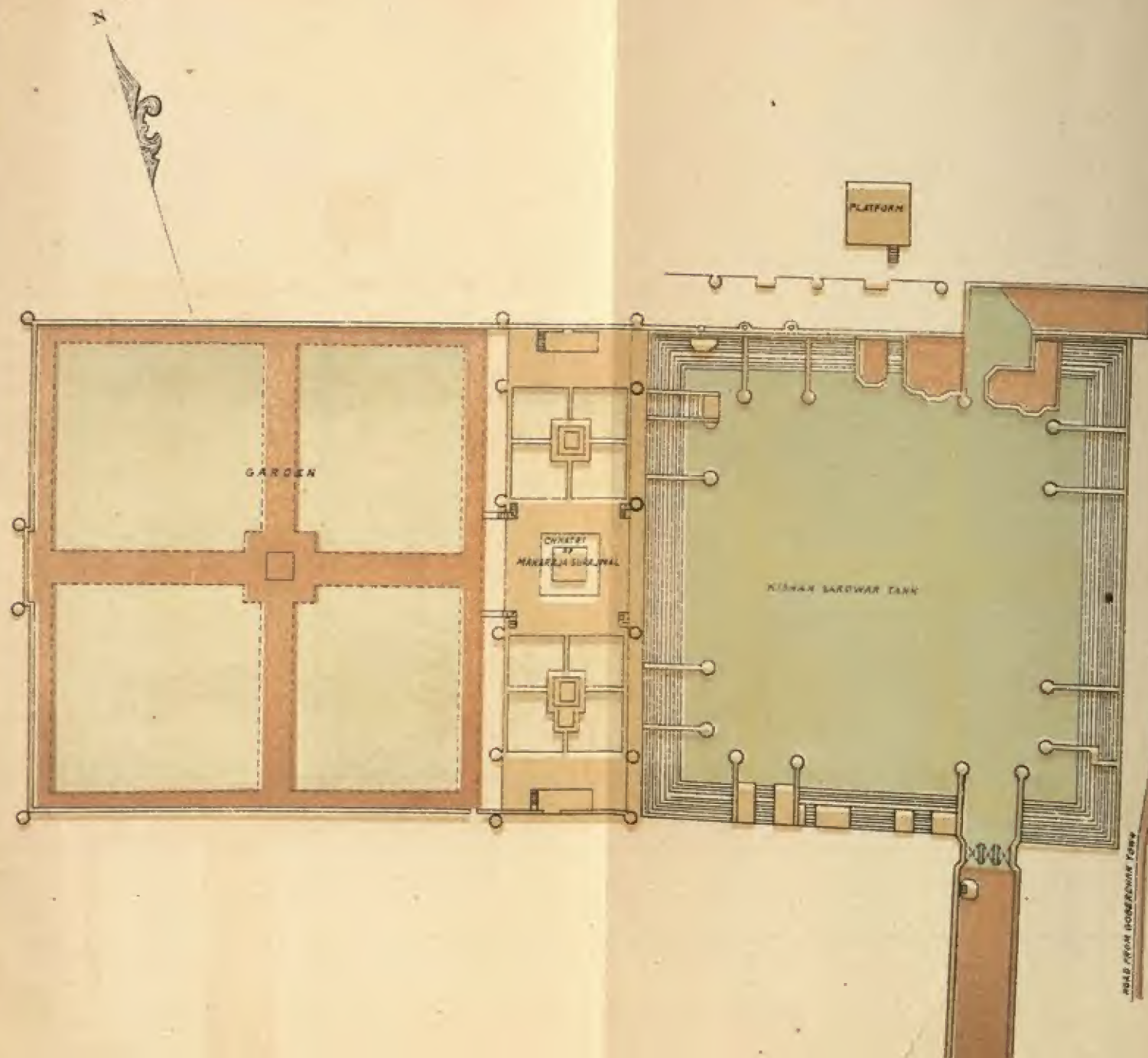
the Mansi Ganga tank, the first having been erected to the memory of Maharajah Ranjit Singh, the next to the memory of Maharajah Baldeo Singh, and the third, at present in course of construction, to Maharajah Balwant Singh. A very handsome chhuttrie has also been erected by the State to the memory of the great Maharajah Suraj Mull, the originator of the Dig Palaces, at a tank called Kushm Sirowar, situated one and a half miles from Goberdhan on the road to Rada Kund in the Muttra district. Here also exist two more chhuttries on a smaller scale to the memory of Suraj Mull's wives, as well as a chabutra to the north side of the same tank to the memory of Maharajah Jawant Singh, all of which are made of cut sandstone quarried in, and brought from, Bharatpur territory for the purpose; they are of exceedingly handsome design, and certainly a credit to their instigators, both in point of work as well as design.

Large sums of money must have been spent over them, but as the expenditure has extended over a number of years before their completion, the State revenues have not been overtaxed for the purpose, and no unnecessary burden has been entailed on the State finances thereby. At Goberdhan also exists the famous tank called the Mansi Ganga, mentioned in the Prem Sagar, in the centre of which exists the famous portion of rock near which at times the water is said to have been turned into milk. The whole tank is surrounded by numerous handsome stone buildings, and is resorted to yearly by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the country, who come for the purpose of worship to Muttra. Though this place is not actually in Bharatpur territory I have thought that a description of it would not be out of place here, owing to its historical associations with the State, and it would repay the visitor to Dig to take the opportunity to run over the border and pay a visit to Goberdhan, and see for himself some of the fine buildings there, to whose elegance and beauty scant justice can be done on paper.

KAMA.

(Kama is a very old town situated in the north of the State, and sacred to Hindus as being a portion of

CHHATRI
OR MEMORIAL SHRINE
OF
MAHARAJA SURAJ MAL
OF BHARATPUR
NEAR GOBERDHAN
SCALE 120 FT. 1 INCH



Assever

the Brij country, where Krishna resided in his early life. Its former name is said to have been Brahampore, but Rajah Kam Sen, the maternal grandfather of Krishna changed it, after his own name, to Kama. Being now included among the Bans, such as Brindaban, Mahaban, &c., it is also called Kamban, and is visited annually in pilgrimage by large numbers of the Baishnow Hindus in the month of Bhadon, known as Banyatra. There exist here the remains of a curious old temple consisting of 84 pillars named Chourasi-Khamba, and it is said that these pillars are never correctly numbered. Kaman had long been under the rule of the Jaipur Chiefs, and it is only since the time of Maharajah Jawahir Singh that it has been added to Bharatpur territory. Palaces built by the Jaipur Chiefs exist to this day, but are now used as the Tehsil Offices, &c. There are many important Hindu temples at Kama; two of them, those of Gokal Chandraman and Madan Mohan, were taken by Maharajah Sawai Jai Singh to his newly-built city of Jaipur, and after a residence of about a century and a quarter they were turned out by the late Maharajah Ram Singh during his persecution of the Baishnows. After a short stay at Bikaner, where the State could not bear the expense or meet other demands, they had to return to Kama.

There is also a tank at Kama, named Bimal-Kund surrounded on all sides by temples, and a chhuttri built to the memory of Rajah Kamak Sen stands on the bank of the tank. Kama is now a very dilapidated town situated on rising ground and surrounded on the south by jheels, and contains remnants of many pukka buildings, also a Dispensary, Tehsil, Thana, Post Office and a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. The town is in direct communication with Bharatpur by a first-class metalled road at a distance of 35 miles, and with Gopalgarrh by a very good katcha road, a distance of 14 miles. The Dispensary is situated close to the Tehsil Serai; a new and more modern building, however, on a more suitable site will shortly be erected.

BIANA.

The town of Biana is situated on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges of hills running more or less parallel to each other, and in a direction from north-east

to south west. The Biana hill itself is covered with the remains of large buildings; among them is a fort in which there is a high stone pillar called Bhimlath, or the staff of Bhim, conspicuous for a long distance. There is an immense number of Mahommedan tombs scattered about at some distance from the town, inscriptions on some of these tombs bearing the dates 421 22 Hizri or A.D. 1030-31. There is around the town only too evident proof of past bloodshed in the form of extensive cemeteries, some of the graves in which are very handsome and still in an excellent state of preservation, and are chiefly made of the red sandstone so abundant in the vicinity. This town is the headquarters of a tehsil, and contains a branch Dispensary, Police Thana, Post Office and School and a P. W. D. Bungalow for the use of State Officials. The town is connected by good roads—with Hindoun to the south, Fatehpur-Sikri to the east, and Bharatpur to the north. In this tehsil is the village of Bareta, 5 miles due east, noted for its lake and bund; a small out-door patient dispensary exists there for use of the P. W. D. subordinates, which is also much patronized by villagers residing in the vicinity.

BHUSAWAR.

The town of Bhusawar is a large and thriving one, situated in the south-west corner of the State, and is said to have been founded by Bhusawar Khan, an officer of Mahmud Gaznavi, some 800 years ago. There are some copper mines in the range of hills in the Bhusawar pergunnah, but they have not been worked for many years. Bhusawar is noted for the fertility of its soil and for the numerous topes of mango trees which abound in the neighbourhood of the town, though the trees themselves are not of a very superior quality. A road (katcha) connects it with Weir and Uchain and a track to the south affords communication with Ballabgarh. As a result of the late settlement, the tehsil headquarters have been removed to Weir, only a Naib-Tehsildar residing here. The town contains a Thana, Dispensary and School, and until quite recently it was the headquarters of a tehsil, which, as abovementioned, has now been removed to Weir.

WEIR.

Weir was founded by Thakur Badan Singh upwards of 125 years ago. He built a fort, palace and gardens here. It was formerly the place of residence of Partab Singh, the second surviving son of Badan Singh and a brother of the famous Suraj Mall, who much embellished the place. The garden close to the palace, on account of the abundance of trees, is called the Naulakha Bagh, and the other garden with a palace in it is called Phulbari. The town contains a Police Thana, Branch Dispensary and School, and is the head-quarters of a tehsil under the late settlement, the tehsil from Bhusawar having been recently transferred here. It also has a Public Works Department Rest House. The town, like most others in Bharatpur, is in a very tumbled down and dilapidated condition.

KUMHER.

The town of Kumher lies on the direct road to Dig, at a distance of 11 miles from Bharatpur, with which it is connected by a first-class metalled road. It is a dilapidated and tumbled down place now, surrounded by strong and extensive earth-works, which are pierced by gates at the entrance of the principal roads into the city, and contains a Tehsil, Dispensary, Thana, Post Office, and School. There were two brothers, Kumbhi and Sumbhi, Jats of the village of Sinsini, the former founded the town and gave it his name. Thakur Badan Singh lived for a long time at this place, he built several substantial buildings and made a wall round the town. In 1754 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Mahrattas, and Khandu Rao, the son of Malhar Rao Hulkar, the great Mahratta leader, was killed here, and his cenotaph exists near the town. Tiffenthalar, describing its condition a century ago, states it to be a considerable burgh or rather a small city, situated in a plain and surrounded by a mud wall and a ditch. Most of the houses are of plaster, but several are of masonry and tiled. Of the last description is a fine palace situated on a moderate eminence, which commands an extensive view over the surrounding plain, and serves as a fort, being surrounded by strong walls.

Besides the above towns, the population of which is above 5,000, there are those of Rupbas, Nagar, Nadbai and Pahari, all with the exception of the last named head-quarters of tehsils of the same name; and Uchain, Akheygarh and Gopalgarh, which formerly were tehsil head-quarters, but which latter under the new settlement have been transferred to other towns, *viz.*, Rupbas, Nadbai and Nagar respectively.

Rupbas.—Rupbas was founded by Rup Singh, originally a descendant of the Chitor Maharana, but converted to Islam in the reign of Akbar the Great, and subsequently called Mian Rup, being one of the favourite associates of the Emperor, and holding Khanwa as fief. He built a palace and a beautiful tank, which are still in existence, though the former is in a dilapidated condition, the palace being now used as the Tehsil Office. Rupbas being very near to Fatehpur Sikri, the country residence of Akbar, was used by the Emperor as a shooting box. Raised slabs of stone or chabutras are still to be found in the Ghannah close by (which used to be extensive forests, and served as large game preserves in the neighbourhood of Rupbas), from which the Emperor used to shoot. The traffic in stone, upon which there is a royalty, has increased greatly under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, and brings in large profits to the State P. W. D. A Bungalow and P. W. D. Offices have been erected at Bansi Paharpur, 7 miles off, by the State, on account of the quarry industry, also a small out-patient Dispensary exists here under the superintendence of the Medical Department, which is said to be a great boon to the quarry-men, amongst whom, I am told, there is a large amount of fibroid phthisis, but this I should very much doubt, as the quarry-men do not work the stone in the same way that stone masons do, but simply excavate it.

There exists here also a garden with a handsome little building constructed by Maharajah Balwant Singh. Village Khanwa in this tehsil is famous for the great battle-field of Sanga Rana and Baber, described in connection with Biana. It was founded by Kan Mohammed Pathan 1,000 years ago, and is still inhabited by his descendents, called

Gaddis, who claims to be Pathans, but are converts from Hinduism. In this pergunnah, and only eight miles from the town are the famous Bansi and Paharpur quarries of sandstone already mentioned.

Paharsar.—Paharsar in the Nadbai Tehsil was formerly called Lohagarh, and was conquered by two officers of Sultan Mahmud in the course of three hours or a "pahar," and was thenceforth named Paharsar, or conquered in a pahar. It is inhabited by a large community of Sayads of the Shiya creed, many of whom are men of high attainments in learning, holding respectable posts in British territory, in this and other native States, and are mostly in a well-to-do condition. My own experience of them certainly is, that their intellectual capacity is far in advance of the ordinary native of this State.

Akheygarh.—Akheygarh, which has a fort, was founded by Akhai Singh, one of the numerous sons of Thakur Badan Singh, and brother of the great Suraj Mall. Pathena, a village in this tehsil, was given in jagir to a body of thakurs, with the idea (being of fighting instinct) that they might be able to keep peace on the frontier. But in 1887 the thakurs themselves rebelled against the State, and Maharajah Jaswant Singh, after a siege of less than a week, ousted them, and destroyed their fort. From personal enquiry, however, of some of the older inhabitants still living it would appear that they made a good fight for it. Under the new settlement the tehsil has lately been transferred to Nadbai. The town is situated a few yards from the Alwar border, and was probably placed there for strategic purposes. It contains a Tehsil and Dispensary, both of which are very shortly to be removed to Nadbai, a far more suitable site, and also a Post Office and School only two miles off the R.-M. Railway at Kherli station.

Gopalgarh.—Gopalgarh is named after the mud fort built by Gopal Singh, a sardar of Maharajah Suraj Mall, at the village named Dorola, in order to coerce the turbulent population of Meos, of whose country the Mewat,

lying in the Bharatpur State, is the the centre. It used to be the head-quarters of a tehsil, and till recently possessed a dispensary, both of which have now been abolished and transferred to Nagar. It is connected with Kaman to the east by a very good katcha road, at a distance of about 14 miles, also with Pahari and Nagar by tracks on the north and south respectively. The Meos, originally Minas, were converted to Islam during the several invasions of India by Sultan Mahmud, between A.D. 1001 and 1030. The memory of Masaud, who accompanied Mahmud in these invasions, is much revered by the Meos. Their oath on Salar (meaning the flag of Masaud) is most binding. Whilst professing the Musalman faith, they observe many of the Hindu festivals and indulge in drinking wine. Like Hindus, their daughters do not inherit the father's property, and they believe greatly in omens, and consider the howl of jackals, the bark of a fox, chirping of a bird, and the passing from right to left or *vice versa* of a deer, a cat or a snake, to be fortunate or the reverse, as the case may be. The dress of both men and women greatly resembles that of Hindus. Infanticide was once common amongst them, but the practice has altogether died out now. When converted to Islam, the Meos did not give up their thieving and plundering propensities, and to this day they are most determined cattle-lifters; but to do them justice it must be said of the Meos that, with such exceptions as are addicted to crime, they are generally respectable and thrifty land-holders. A niece of Husen Khan, Meo, is said to have been in the seraglio of the Emperor Akbar.

Sikri, a large town in the vicinity of Gopalgarh, possesses the bund or embankment mentioned in connection with the Ruparel river, which is also called the Laswari Nadi, after the village of that name, known as the last battlefield of Lord Lake against Scindhia. The bund is a very extensive one, and the very large amount of cultivation around shows evidence of its utility. A small outpatient Dispensary in connection with the P. W. D. exists here, under the direction of the Medical Department, and is much patronised and appreciated.

Nagar.—Nagar, now head-quarters of a tehsil and noted for the manufacture of earthen vessels of black clay, has a Dispensary, Police Thana, School and Post Office, it is connected with Dig by a very good road, metalled more than half way, as far as the village of Russya, the total distance being about 13 miles. The town is situated on rising ground near the border of Alwar territory, and at one time belonged to the Alwar Raj. Since 1899 a Dispensary has been opened here after the abolition of that at Gopalgarh. A Tehsil, Thana, Post Office and School also exist.

Pahari.—Pahari, so called because it is situated near a hillock, is said to have been founded in the reign of the Emperor Firoz Sháh by one of his slaves, Shahamat Ali. Here is the tomb of Shahab Khan, a Khanzada much respected by Musalmans and Meos. Pahari is one of the districts ceded to Maharajah Ranjit Singh by General Perron, the French Commander of Scindhia's army, for services rendered to him. A Dispensary, Tehsil, Post Office and School exist here.

Ballabgarh.—Ballabgarh is the head-quarters of a small estate containing fourteen villages owned by the late Foujdar Debi Singh, one of the principal sardars of the State and member of the State Council. It is at present under attachment in liquidation of debt, and is included in the Bhusawar Tehsil. There is a fort and a palace for the residence of the Foujdar at Ballabgarh. It is a picturesque spot, the town and fort being situated in a basin, surrounded by rocky hills, some of which are covered with trees, but the majority with scanty jungle, abounding, however, with pig, hyæna, chinkora, and often frequented by panther, and even tiger occasionally. It is connected with Bhusawar to the north by a track, available, however, for cart traffic.

*The geographical position of the towns above described
is shown in the following table:—*

NAMES.	LATITUDE.		LONGITUDE.	
	Degrees.	Minutes.	Degrees.	Minutes.
Bharatpur	27	12	77	33
Dig	27	29	77	23
Kama	27	40	77	20
Biana	26	54	77	20
Bhusawar	27	2	77	7
Weir	27	...	77	14
Kumher	27	19	77	26
Rupbas	26	59	77	38
Khanwa	27	2	77	37
Uchain	27	6	77	29
Paharsar	27	10	77	20
Akheygarh	27	14	77	7
Pathena	27	8	77	5
Nagar	27	25	77	10
Gopalgarh	27	40	77	7
Sikri	37	34	77	7
Laswara	27	33	76	59
Pahari	27	43	77	8
Ballabgarh	26	58	77	8

HISTORY OF THE SIEGES OF BHARATPUR.

On the 1st January 1805 the British army, under the personal command of Lord Lake, left Dig, and being joined *en route* by the 75th regiment, a very necessary reinforcement, arrived before Bharatpur on the 3rd, and took up a position in a garden to the south-west of the town, which appeared a most suitable spot for occupation during the siege. After an interval of some days of preparation, on January 9th the first assault was made but ended in failure, resulting in a loss of 300 European soldiers and 200 sepoys, with an excessive casualty list amongst officers, as might be expected in such an undertaking. Bharatpur at first sight did not present any very formidable aspect to an army, before which many of the mightiest bulwarks of India had fallen; it was encircled by none of those rugged steeps which guarded the approach to Gwalior. The only works visible were a lofty mud wall and a broad ditch not easily fordable; but though the very extent of its walls which embraced the town, forming a circumference of about seven miles, must have materially increased the difficulty of protecting them, the Maharajah applied himself to its defence with the utmost zeal and resolution. "The Kingdom of the Mahratas," he said, "was in their saddles; but his was within his ramparts." Hitherto the victorious British army had reduced even the strongest fortresses without difficulty in the usual way, but the defenders of Bharatpur in this instance not only fought with the most daring valour, but called into requisition means of defence and annoyance which the English army had never hitherto elsewhere encountered, and to meet which they were wholly unprepared.

After a few days of desultory bombardment, and reinforcement by arrival of another brigade under the command of Major-General Smith, a most determined assault, preceded by a vigorous bombardment, was made on January 20th, resulting in a breach of the earth-works. This, however, ended disastrously for the British, the casualty returns showing 18 officers and 500 men killed and wounded, the loss of the defenders only amounting to 50.

A division of Bombay troops having arrived in the interim the attack was renewed on the 20th February, but owing to the bold front shown by the defenders, as well as

the disastrous effects of explosions caused by mines, the casualties among the attacking force on this occasion was 894 killed and wounded.

The attack was renewed the next day, which, however, after two hours of hard fighting, was ultimately abandoned, the British returning to their trenches, having lost nearly 1,000 killed and wounded. Such was the result of the fourth and last attack of this siege.

Thus ended the first memorable siege of Bharatpur, in which the British were repulsed in four successive attempts, sustaining in killed and wounded a loss of 3,203 officers and men.

Most of the English guns had become unserviceable from incessant firing, the whole of the artillery stores had been expended, provisions were exhausted, and the sick and wounded had become very numerous. The army thus being no longer in a condition to renew hostile operations, the ordnance was withdrawn from batteries and the troops from the trenches on the 22nd February, and moving to the north-east of the Bharatpur Fort, Lord Lake, on the 25th February, occupied a position from which he commanded the roads to Agra, Muttra and Dig, his head-quarter camp, it is said, being pitched on the spot upon which the Agency Surgeon's bungalow now stands.

Weary of the enormous expense of the war, and having a just dread of the pertinacity of the English General, Maharajah Ranjit Singh now took advantage of the elevation of General Lake to the peerage, and offered his congratulations, accompanied by a profession of his desire for peace, and his readiness to proceed in person to the British camp. The proposal of the Maharajah for peace, therefore, met with Lord Lake's sympathy, and he unhesitatingly settled the terms of a treaty on the 10th April 1805, which provided for peace and the payment by the Maharajah of an indemnity of 20 lakhs.

In 1826, during the reign of Maharajah Balwant Singh, matters, however, gradually began to lapse into a very disturbed state, and ultimately, at the instigation of Sir Chas. Metcalfe, the Governor-General in Council was obliged to undertake measures to support the youthful Maharajah Balwant Singh, then on the gaddi, by force of arms. Accordingly in 1826, during the reign of Maharajah Balwant

Singh, a vast force, exceeding 20,000 men, with more than 100 pieces of artillery, advanced upon Bharatpur, under the Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Combermere, who had gained high distinction under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War, as Sir Stapleton Cotton. On the 5th December His Lordship's head-quarters were at Muttra, whence he ordered the second division of infantry, commanded by Major-General Nicolls, with the first brigade of Cavalry and a detachment of Skinner's Horse, to march from Agra *via* Danagore to Bharatpur to take up a position to the west of the town. The first division of infantry under Major-General Reynell, with the second brigade of Cavalry and the remainder of Skinner's Horse, marched by another route to take up a position on the north-east of the town. With this column proceeded the Commander-in-Chief and his head-quarters, arriving before Bharatpur on 10th December. Here his Lordship humanely proposed to Durjan Sal the withdrawal of all the women and children from the town, promising their safe conduct through his camp, to which proposal only an evasive answer was received from the usurper.

On the approach of the British army, the Rajah of Nimrana, who was stationed at the Gundwa or Moti Jheel Bund, cut the embankment with a view to filling up the broad deep ditch that surrounds the town, as they had done during Lord Lake's siege in 1805, but the English troops, with the wisdom of the lesson taught in that siege, having arrived before he had quite effected his purpose, slew the Rajah, and made themselves masters of the embankment, quickly repairing the breach that had been made by him.

Disappointed at the failure of this, his first attempt, Durjan Sal sent Dewan Jawahir Lal, Faujdar Churaman, and Lala Hurdeo Bakhsh to Sir Charles Metcalfe to negotiate peace, but as nothing short of restoration of the Maharajah Balwant Singh to the State could save him from the attack, and he was determined not to give in willingly, war became inevitable.

Several days were occupied in the construction of earth-works, during which a party of about 200 of Durjan Sal's Cavalry attempted to make their escape; being intercepted, however, about forty of them were killed, and upwards of one hundred were made prisoners.

On the 23rd December the besiegers, under a heavy fire from the garrison, completed their first parallel trench in the vicinity of Gopalgarh, the north-eastern part of the city, and on the morning of the 24th two heavy batteries opened fire upon the city. Other batteries were brought into action in quick succession, and during the remainder of the month a vast quantity of powder and shot was expended, till scarcely a roof in the town was left uninjured; but neither shot nor shell could make any impression on a tough mud wall, the most impenetrable of all possible defences, and which moreover was 50 to 60 feet thick! A mine was therefore commenced on the evening of the 6th January 1826, in one portion of the wall on the northern face of the earth-works, but unfortunately it was not sufficiently advanced by daybreak, and the engineers, apprehending discovery if their operations were detected, it was prematurely exploded, and produced no material effect. A second attempt to mine was made, but those employed in it were countermined from the interior before they had entered many feet; the gallery made was subsequently blown up, it having been discovered that the defenders were keeping watch on them.

Some European deserters from the British army went over to Durjan Sal, who entrusted them with a gun, which they worked so skilfully that on the 8th January a shot fired from it set fire to one of the tumbrils in the British camp, blowing up 20,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder. On the 14th another mine under one of the bastions was exploded too precipitately, producing no more effect than great smoke and a terrific noise; but two more were driven into the same work, and these being fired on the 16th so far succeeded, that with the aid of another day's battering a breach was effected. On the 17th, however, an immense mine having been completed and charged with a vast quantity of powder, the following day was fixed for the storming of the city.

Early in the morning of the 18th January 1826, the storming parties established themselves in the advanced trenches. The breach on the left, which was already practicable for an assault, was to be attacked by the brigade under General Nicolls, headed by His Majesty's 59th Regiment; the breach on the right was to be attacked by General

Reynell's brigade, headed by His Majesty's 14th Regiment, the explosion of a mine under the north-east bastion called the Nalwali Burj being the signal for commencement of the attack. This took place at eight o'clock with terrific effect. The explosion was enormous; the whole of the salient angle and portion of the stone cavalier behind it was hurled into the air, which for a time became as dark as night, while all the garrison who were stationed there were blown to the winds or buried amidst the ruins. The result was an enormous breach. Owing, however, to defective construction of the mine, many of the ejected stones and masses of earth fell upon the heads of the attacking parties, killing a number of men and severely wounding three officers. The stones and *debris* fell so thickly about Lord Combermere himself that Brigadier-General MacCombe was knocked down by his side, and two sepoys were killed within a few feet of His Lordship.

The troops, however, pushed home the attack with great pertinacity, and in excellent order ascended the breaches and cleared them in the teeth of a very determined resistance on the part of Bakhshi Kishen Ram and Faujdar Kishen Ballabh and their followers. On the left, where the ascent was steep and difficult, the Grenadiers moved up slowly and resolutely without stopping to pull a trigger in return for the volleys of round shot, grape and musketry which were fired upon them. Within two hours the ramparts of the town on the north-east between the Muttra and Kumher gates were in possession of the besiegers, who also rushed in from all the breaches effected between these gates. The garrison on the Anah and Nimda gates made a feeble attempt at resistance, but being overwhelmed by the invaders from the Muttra gate, they soon threw away their muskets and fled. The gates of the citadel surrendered early in the afternoon, and the victorious British force was in undisputed command of both the City and Fort before dusk of the same evening!

Brigadier-General Sleigh, who commanded the Cavalry, had taken excellent precautions outside to prevent the escape of Durjan Sal, and when that Chief, with 160 chosen horses attempted to force his passage through Naswaria Bas to Kumher Gate, with a view to escaping to Biana, he was made prisoner by the 8th Light Dragoons, as the result of

information given by Balmukand Naswaria. One of his wives, two of his sons (Thakur Khushal Singh and Kallyan Singh) and Sriji Mahant were also captured with him. Jagat Singh, his eldest son, succeeded in reaching Biana, but he was also afterwards captured there. They were all brought up before Lord Combermere, by whom Durjan Sal, with his family, was sent as a State prisoner to Allahabad, and the thakurs and the mahant were confined for some time in the Fort at Agra. Durjan Sal's descendants still continue to reside at Benares. The entire losses sustained by the British army during the siege and storming amounted to 61 Europeans and 42 Natives killed, and 283 Europeans and 183 Natives wounded. The loss of the garrison was estimated at 4,000, nearly all killed by the awful explosion of the great mine.

The whole of the enemy's ordnance numbering 135 pieces was captured by the English; twelve of them were purchased by Jani Baij Nath for the State, and a very heavy gun may be seen to this day on a high platform in Fort William as a souvenir of this important victory. Many others in a disabled condition lie off their mountings in the Fort at Bharatpur in different situations.

After the British camp, with ammunition, arms and stores, had been removed to a place of safety near Adi garden on the Moti Jheel, the principal bastions and other important parts of the fortifications were blown up, and it was left to the monsoon rains to complete the ruin of the earth-works, whose boasted impregnability was henceforth destroyed for ever. With the fall of this celebrated fortress perished all expectation of successful resistance to British arms; and Dig Biana, Kama, and all other forts within the State surrendered at once, and were forthwith garrisoned by British troops, while the inhabitants returned peaceably to their homes and occupations.

On the 5th February 1826, Lord Combermere, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Mr. William Fraser and other British officers proceeded to the palace, and during a public Durbar held for the purpose, installed Balwant Singh as Maharajah in succession to his father, under the Regency of his mother, Amrit Kanwar, and the Dewanship of Jani Baij Nath and superintendence of a British Political Agent.

FAMILY OF THE RULING CHIEF.

HISTORY.

The ruling Chiefs of Bharatpur claim to have been originally Jadon Rajputs and descendents of Krishna. Both the Karauli and Bharatpur families claim Sindpal as their common ancestor. Thanpal, the twelfth in order from Sindpal, had several sons, from the eldest of whom (Dharampal) the Karauli family is descended, whilst the Bharatpur family sprang from Madanpal, the third son of Thanpal. From Madanpal the Bharatpur family trace their descent to Balchand, the nineteenth successor to Sindpal. The story about Balchand currently believed in by the Bharatpur and Karauli Durbars is as follows :—

Balchand one day went, as was his custom, on a plundering expedition. On the way he met a Jat of the Dogar clan, resident of the village of Hindoun, now in Jaipur. This Jat was bringing home his wife from Hodal. Balchand made prisoners of both the Jat and his wife, and carried them off to his home at Sinsini.* Balchand had no family by his own wife and made his Jat prisoner his concubine, and by her had two sons, Bijji and Sijji. From that time the ancestors of the Bharatpur family have been called Sinsinwal Jats, from the village of Sinsini *where Balchand lived.*

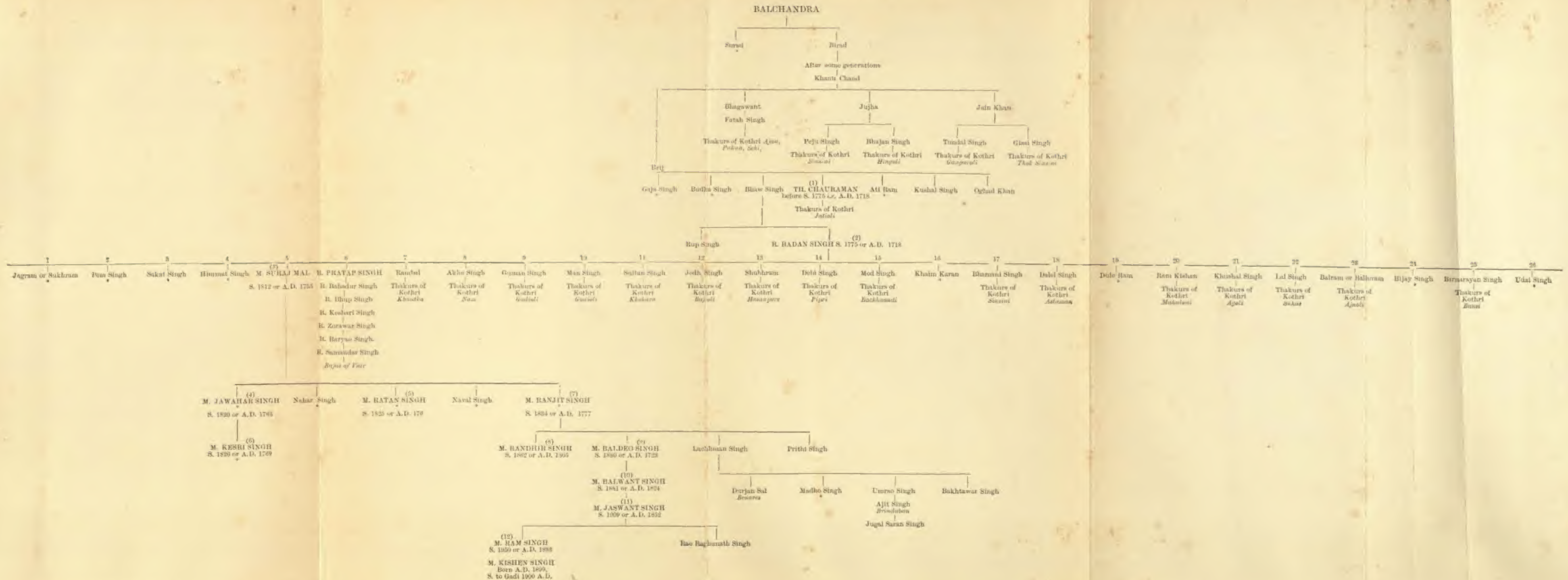
Most of the authorities consulted corroborate the fact that the Jats have sprung from the Jadon-Bhatti clan of Rajputs, of which the Karauli and Jaisalmer houses are the foremost representatives.

* A village in the Dig Tehsil, situated about midway between Dig and Kumber and a few miles to the west of the main road.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATES OF ACCESSION, &c., OF THE MAHARAJAS OF BHARATPUR.

No.	Name of the Maharajah.	Date of Birth.	Date of ascending the Throne.	Date of Death or otherwise.	Ruling Period.	Remarks.
1	Maharajah Badan Singh	Not known	Cheit Sudi 1st Sambat 1779.	Jaith Sudi 10th Sambat 1812.	33 years, 2 months and 10 days.	
2	" Suraj Mal ...	do.	Jaith Sudi 12th Sambat 1821.	Poos Badi 12th Sambat 1820.	8 years, 6 months and 15 days.	
3	" Jawahar Singh	do.	Poos Badi 15th Sambat 1830.	Sawan Sudi 15th Sambat 1825.	4 years, 7 months and 17 days.	
4	" Ratan Singh ...	do.	Bhadon Badi 1st Sambat 1825.	Cheit Sudi 5th Sambat 1820.	7 months and 20 days.	
5	" Kehri Singh ..	do.	Cheit Sudi 6th Sambat 1826.	Cheit Badi 15th Sambat 1831.	7 years, 11 months and 24 days.	
6	" Ranjit Singh...	do.	Cheit Sudi 1st Sambat 1831.	Aghan Sudi 15th Sambat 1802.	27 years, 8 months and 15 days.	
7	" Randhir Singh.	do.	Poos Badi 1st Sambat 1802.	Asoj Sudi 4th Sambat 1880.	17 years, 9 months and 19 days.	
8	" Baldeo Singh...	do.	Asoj Sudi 5th Sambat 1880.	Phagun Sudi 11th Sambat 1881.	1 years, 5 months and 19 days.	
9	Rao Durjan Sal ...	do.	Cheit Sudi 9th Sambat 1881.	Poos Sudi 10th Sambat 1882.	9 months, and 15 days.	Ascended the gaddi at the age of 7 years. His marriage took place on Phagun 8th at 11th, Sambat 1909.
10	Maharajah Balwant Singh	Phagun Badi 6th Sambat 1876.	Poos Sudi 11th Sambat 1882.	Phagun Sudi 10th Sambat 1909.	27 years, 2 months, and 20 days.	
11	" Jaswant Singh.	Phagun Badi 14th Sambat 1907	Asoth Sudi 2nd Sambat 1910.	Aghan Sudi 4th Sambat 1930.	40 years, 7 months and 17 days.	
12	" Ram Singh ...	Bhadon Sudi 7th Sambat 1928	Poos Badi 3rd Sambat 1930.	* Bhadon Sudi 1st Sambat 1936, i. e., 27th August 1900.	7 years, 8 months and 13 days.	Has been deposed by order of Government.
13	" Kishen Singh...	Asoj Badi 14th Sambat 1936.	Bhadon Sudi 15th Sambat 1936, i. e., 30th Aug. 1900.	Do.	Do.	

THE GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE BHARATPUR RAJ FAMILY.



N.B.—(1) Kothri is called by the name of the place (village) in which some branches of the Raj family got themselves inhabited.
(2) * Signifies died without issue.
(3) Two out of the 26 sons of Raja Badan Singh were Dharmputras (i.e., sons from kept wives).
(4) By Rambal given above is meant the succession year.
(5) Names marked with numbers in brackets are prominent figures. So is also Raja Pratap Singh.
(6) This tree is not an authenticated one, but prepared from whatever information has been received, and is therefore liable to correction in future.



HISTORY OF THE JAT CASTE.

Ethnology.—It will not be out of place here to append a few notes regarding the history of this caste, with which the ruling Chief of this State is connected. From local enquiry in the State it would appear that there are about 84 distinct and separate sections of this caste, amongst which the following are of the most importance :— Sinsinwal (from which the family of the ruling Chief is drawn), Khoontel, Haga, Nohvar, Sogariya, Chahur, Bhagoha, Dagar (also found in Patiala State), Bamrolyia Rana (that from which the family of the Dholpur Chief is drawn) Poniya, Garhasiya, Kohir, Indoliya, Bisantiya, Ghanyar, Desvar, Tabatiya, Thenua, &c.

The most important and numerous of these sections, at any rate as far as this State is concerned, are those of Sinsinwal and Khoontelia, to the former of which the family of the reigning Chief owe their origin. From enquiry it would appear that the first-known and oldest of these sections of the Jat caste was that of the Poniyas, from which all the other sections named appear to have sprung from time to time, the next in origin to the above being the Tabatiya section, followed by that of the Thenua family.

As regards the actual origin of the Jat caste, in these parts at any rate, local legends say that there was, hundreds of years ago, a Rajah, resident in Orissa in Bengal, who had five sons named respectively Jad, Pooru, Turoo, Kooroo, and Oorbus. From the first-named is supposed to have sprung the family of Jadons, a section of Thakurs from which both the ruling Chiefs of Bharatpur and Karauli claim descent; and from the fourth son (Kooroo) is said to have sprung the Poniya clan of Jats, as it appears that this son did not marry, but took unto himself a woman of quite another caste (not known), by whom he had issue, a son, whom he called Poniya, from which latter the whole family of Jats is supposed to have originated (*vide* above). He is said to have travelled westwards, and ultimately settled down in these parts with his family.

The customs of this caste are somewhat varied and peculiar, the chief peculiarities of which may be detailed briefly here.

Jats, Minas and Gujars can all smoke together, can usually eat together out of the same degghi, but not out of the same thali; they are also allowed to drink from the hands of several castes, from all or any of which latter they can take women as pseudo concubines under a curious custom called "dareja," which will be mentioned in connection with their marriage customs.

Marriage Customs.—The widows of either the above-named castes can be sold to members of the same or either of the other two. This custom is called "dareja," and is looked upon as an inferior sort of marriage, which gives the woman a position little better than a concubine or slave, but which legitimizes any children which she ultimately may bear her master, though the woman herself, by allying herself thus becomes an outcast actually from the caste of which she was originally a member. Male members of this caste are not allowed to take women for this purpose from the castes of Chamar, Dhobi, Brahmin, Mussulman, or any of the lower Hindu castes. It is just possible that the curious facts above alluded to, in regard to their marriage customs, may account in a great measure for the origin of a large number of the sections which are found to exist in this particular caste.

ANTHROPOMETRY OF THE JAT CASTE.

It may not be out of place here to record a few notes on this subject, in connection with the ethnology of this caste.

In an investigation carried out by me under the auspices of the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh some years ago, in connection with an Ethnographical Survey of those provinces, results of which have been published in a book entitled, "Castes and Tribes of the N.-W. P. and Oudh," by Mr. W. Crooke, B.A., I.C.S., I took anthropometrical measurements of some representatives of this caste, detailed measurements of which will be found in the above book.

At a later period I took a further series of measurements of members of this caste, numbering one hundred residents of these parts, details of which are given at the end of this section. In this series, the only two measurements taken were those of the nasal indexes and facial angles (of Cuvier), as being the only anthropometrical measurements now recognised by all the most eminent authorities on the subject to be of any value in the distinction of race.

Nasal Index.—In the former series the Jat comes out with a nasal index of 55, indicating a very leptorrhine nose. This, owing to the small number taken at the time, is hardly a fair comparison; a reference, however, to the more recent table in which one hundred adult males of this caste were taken, and the above two measurements recorded, will show that the average of the nasal indices for that number is 68.50, a figure of more reliable scientific value.

Facial Angle.—All the measurements under this head were recorded with Broca's facial goniometer, the best instrument for this purpose. All human beings, no matter to what race they may belong, are to some extent prognathous, the difference being one only of degree: the more acute angle shown naturally indicating the greater degree of prognathism present. In the series shown here, measurements of the facial angle of Cuvier (more reliable on the living subject than that of Camper) were taken on one hundred adult males of this caste, on reference to

which series it will be seen that the average angle recorded was 62.98, on the whole a low one, showing that a fair amount of prognathism exists in this caste, which measurement if taken into consideration along with that of the nasal index, the most reliable test of racial distinction, would rather tend to show that the Jat caste does not stand very high in the social scale, if anthropometry is to be taken as affording any reliable means of ascertaining such, which, by the way, some well-known ethnologists would have us believe.

For further details regarding this interesting question, I would refer the reader to the book* above-mentioned, in which will be found tables of measurements of a large number of castes, which is of considerable scientific interest in the investigation of the origin of caste, a subject which must be of special interest to the ethnologist from many points of view, and with which complex question it would be out of place for one to enter further in a work of this kind.

* " Tribes and Castes of the N.-W. P. and Oudh," by W. Crooke, B.A., I.C.S. Published by Govt. Press, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Allahabad.

ANTHROPOMETRICAL MEASUREMENT OF CASTE.

Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).
1	Jat	63.4	55	26	Jat	65.4	65	51	Jat	67.3	62	76	Jat	69.4	64
2	"	59.6	60	27	"	62.7	63	52	"	77.0	61	77	"	69.9	70
3	"	65.4	61	28	"	67.3	56	53	"	71.0	54	78	"	70.0	67
4	"	64.4	67	29	"	64.3	63	54	"	66.6	60	79	"	65.3	63
5	"	64.0	66	30	"	66.6	63	55	"	72.5	55	80	"	72.9	71
6	"	63.2	57	31	"	66.0	59	56	"	72.0	56	81	"	75.7	68
7	"	67.2	57	32	"	69.2	63	57	"	66.2	64	82	"	64.7	64
8	"	63.4	60	33	"	59.0	62	58	"	68.4	68	83	"	69.0	75
9	"	84.0	63	34	"	65.5	54	59	"	83.3	65	84	"	74.4	64
10	"	69.2	62	35	"	57.1	59	60	"	62.2	67	85	"	69.8	70
11	"	81.8	67	36	"	68.0	69	61	"	70.0	67	86	"	74.4	64
12	"	75.4	56	37	"	70.7	67	62	"	67.3	65	87	"	69.9	61
13	"	67.2	61	38	"	75.4	67	63	"	63.3	61	88	"	68.9	69
14	"	63.4	56	39	"	62.4	60	64	"	66.6	74	89	"	81.2	72
15	"	64.2	63	40	"	65.4	69	65	"	66.0	67	90	"	78.7	62
16	"	64.2	67	41	"	67.3	70	66	"	62.5	70	91	"	80.0	54
17	"	65.4	64	42	"	72.6	65	67	"	78.2	62	92	"	71.5	62
18	"	56.1	60	43	"	64.0	52	68	"	70.0	68	93	"	69.2	67
19	"	67.8	70	44	"	68.6	70	69	"	64.8	63	94	"	62.9	55
20	"	64.4	59	45	"	61.8	54	70	"	70.0	69	95	"	100.0	65
21	"	68.8	55	46	"	67.9	64	71	"	61.5	62	96	"	69.9	68
22	"	62.9	60	47	"	69.5	62	72	"	62.5	56	97	"	75.0	63
23	"	65.3	62	48	"	70.0	65	73	"	75.0	68	98	"	73.4	58
24	"	76.6	59	49	"	61.1	68	74	"	67.4	61	99	"	64.3	57
25	"	63.6	57	50	"	77.0	60	75	"	67.2	61	100	"	64.0	60
Total												...	68.59.1	62.98	
Average of 100												...	68.59	62.98	

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration of the Bharatpur State.—The State is governed by a Council, but for the purposes of administration is divided into two districts, which latter are again sub-divided into twelve tehsils. A complete alphabetical list of all the villages in the State in each tehsil is appended, giving full particulars prepared for the use of the Vaccination Department, which contains the latest details as revised by the late Settlement Operations in the State. On the next page is given a table showing the number of villages, area and population according to the Census of 1891. Since then, however, a new Settlement has involved a redistribution of the tehsils, and another Census has been taken, which will show some considerable difference as compared with this table.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREA, AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Districts.	Tehsils.	Number of Villages	Area in square miles	Number of Houses.	SEXES.		Total Population.	RELIGIONS.			
					Males.	Females.		Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Christians.
BHARATPUR.	Bharatpur (Deorhi)	178	957.12	17,916	59,266	48,718	107,984	87,777	18,472	1,733	2
	Rupbas ..	71	115.87	8,150	16,351	13,835	30,186	27,456	2,512	18	...
	Byana ..	160	300.98	8,277	40,616	31,480	75,126	70,005	4,194	327	...
	Uchhai ..	97	129.24	6,302	25,585	22,150	47,735	43,047	4,239	449	...
	Bhusawar ..	143	914.87	11,322	44,134	38,529	82,663	77,138	4,969	556	...
	Akheygarh ..	99	141.36	4,511	25,635	20,090	45,695	42,957	2,461	977	...
TOTAL		748	1159.44	51,508	211,617	177,772	389,389	346,180	36,847	3,360	2
Dig.	Dig ..	116	194.48	9,291	34,315	28,410	62,725	55,283	7,011	431	...
	Kumher ..	106	161.59	7,345	27,478	23,702	51,180	58,056	2,700	334	...
	Kannan ..	106	131.74	5,526	23,444	20,614	44,058	28,603	14,888	504	...
	Pabari ..	84	161.50	4,414	15,038	12,096	27,137	9,566	18,072	99	...
	Gopalgarh ..	122	173.29	6,449	21,305	19,106	40,791	19,006	21,587	195	...
	Nagar ..	77	52.75	2,784	13,986	9,367	23,943	17,986	5,910	17	...
TOTAL		611	815.35	35,809	135,856	114,578	250,434	178,506	70,258	1,640	...
GRAND TOTAL		1,359	1974.79	87,317	347,473	292,350	639,823	527,686	107,135	5,000	2

The principal agricultural classes in this State, according to the Census of 1891, were:—

Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jats	52,226	43,051	98,277
Brahmins	42,094	35,735	77,829
Meos	25,300	21,647	46,947

Divisions.	Name of Tehsils.	VILLAGE.			Area in square miles.	Number of Houses.	POPULATION.		
		Inhabit.	Uninhab.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Nizamut, Bharratpur.	Akheygarh...	110	2	112	Not available.	7,247	31,570	27,781	59,351
	Bharatpur ...	193	7	200		7,249	28,360	23,161	51,530
	Rupbas ...	139	8	147		8,201	35,983	30,667	66,650
	Byana ...	157	11	168		8,926	38,342	32,945	71,287
	Weir ...	153	2	155		9,034	39,229	34,812	74,071
	Total ...	752	30	782		40,657	1,73,492	1,49,397	3,22,889
Nizamut, Dig.	Pahari ...	124	10	134	Not available.	5,351	23,976	21,935	45,911
	Kaman ...	110	12	122		6,237	25,312	22,818	48,130
	Nagar ...	157	15	172		18,177	26,898	24,748	61,646
	Dig ...	106	10	116		8,010	33,464	28,488	61,952
	Kunher ...	112	6	118		7,333	28,057	24,906	52,263
	Total ...	609	53	662		45,108	1,37,707	1,22,195	2,59,902
Total of Tehsils ...		1,361	83	1,444		85,766	3,11,199	2,71,592	5,82,791
Bharatpur City ...		1	...	1		8,566	23,640	19,832	43,472
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,362	83	1,445		94,331	3,34,839	2,91,424	6,26,263

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE BHARATPUR STATE, ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.

During the reign of Maharajah Balwant Singh there existed no courts nor departments at all. The affairs of State were, however, conducted by "Shuqqas," the State accounts being in the charge of Dewan Har Sewak. On the death of Maharajah Balwant Singh, his son, Maharajah Jaswant Singh, succeeded to the gaddi in A.D. 1853, and the State affairs were conducted by Dhao Giyasi Ram for a few years. In 1855 A.D. (Sambat 1911) Sir Henry Lawrence, the Resident in Rajputana, visited Bharatpur, and seeing the state of affairs there, appointed Major Morrison as Political Agent, with full administrative powers. Departments such as Judicial, Revenue, &c., were then established. Tehsils and Police Thanas were also instituted, and a system of keeping records was introduced. Lala Bhola Nath was then appointed as Dewan of the State, and Chaudhri Charan Singh and Faujdar Brij Ballab as Magistrates of Dig (District of Mewat) and Bharatpur city respectively. The management of the Deorhi Department and personal affairs of the Maharajah was entrusted to Dhao Gulab Singh, and later on Captain John Nixon was appointed as Settlement Commissioner. In the year 1858 a Panchayat or State Council was created, consisting of Dhao Giyasi Ram, Faujdar Gordhan Singh, Chaudhri Ratan Singh, Chaudhri Girwar Singh, Dewan Lalta Parshad, Bakshi Ganga Ram and Dewan Ram Parshad. At this juncture Babu Bhola Nath was appointed tutor to His Highness the Maharajah Jaswant Singh, who was still a minor.

The administration of the State remained under a Political Agent till Sambat 1925, when the Maharajah coming of age assumed the management of State affairs himself, with Bakshi Sawal Singh as his chief adviser. Some time after this His Highness was given full powers, and ruled solely till the end of 1893, at which period he died. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh, at whose accession a Council was formed consisting of Foujdar Debi Singh, Bakshi Gobind Singh, Dhao Zorawar Singh, Captain Raghunath Singh and Pandit Bishen Lal as its members.

In the year 1895 owing to mal-administration, a Dewan (Kunwar Harbamji) was appointed. This arrangement continued till the year 1898, when a Council was again

established which still conducts the administration of the State, under the guidance and control of the Political Agent.

On the death of Maharajah Jaswant Singh in 1893 his son, Ram Singh, succeeded to the gaddi. Full powers were not, however, given to him at once, and a Council composed of four members was formed. This was, however, in 1895 for political reasons temporarily abolished, and a Dewan was appointed to carry on the administration under the guidance of the Political Agent. In 1898 on the departure of the Dewan, a Council was again instituted composed of four members (recently increased to five), under the presidency of the Political Agent, in whom all executive authority is centered. This mode of administration is still in vogue, and likely to continue during the minority of the young Chief at present on the gaddi, as he is yet but an infant.

As before mentioned the State is divided into two districts, each under the charge of a Deputy Collector, for purposes of Revenue administration, as well as under a Nazim, each for judicial work, the head-quarters being Bharatpur for the southern and Dig for the northern portion of the State. Each of these districts is divided up into tehsils, which are in charge of tehsildars, who perform both Revenue and Judicial duties in their respective ilakas.

Medical, Jail, Vaccination, and Sanitation Departments.—A detailed account of these will be found under their respective heads.

Public Works Department.—This important department has, until recent years, been under the superintendence of native subordinates. On the death of Maharajah Jaswant Singh an officer of the Imperial Establishment (Mr. J. A. Devenish, C.E.) was deputed to this State by the Government of India, and who continued to exercise supervision over its working from 1894 till 1901. During his tenure many important works of public utility have been erected, some of great magnitude, for further particulars regarding which see article on Irrigation and the description of the Victoria Hospital.

Educational Department.—*Vide* separate article.

APPROXIMATE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BHARATPUR STATE BY AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS FROM
SAMBAT 1952.

BHARATPUR STATE.

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Sl. No.	Income.		EXPENDITURE.			
	Principal Heads.	Amount.	Principal Heads.	Amount.	Rs.	A.
Sl. No.	Principal Heads.	Amount.	Principal Heads.	Amount.	Rs.	A.
1	Land Revenue	18,00,983	1 Religious and Charitable ...	...	1,11,969	2 3
2	Salt...	1,55,870	2 Deorhi or Household expenses	...	1,55,971	7 5½
3	Customs	2,32,580	3 Civil Administration	...	29,870	12 9
4	Administration	17,110	4 Army and Police	...	9,26,759	15 4
5	P. W. D.	20,177	5 Establishments (Stables, Elephants, &c.)	...	68,751	15 6½
6	Mint	77	6 P. W. D.	...	6,07,675	13 7
7	Miscellaneous	4,22,128	7 State buildings	...	39,329	10 9½
8	Deorhi (Bharatpur Tehsil)	1,60,363	8 Educational Department	...	25,583	9 10
9	Arrears of Revenue	1,11,117	9 Medical Department	...	27,789	12 9
10	Municipal (or Sanitary) Board	152	10 Municipal (or Sanitary) Board	...	11,841	11 11
			11 Vakils	...	23,533	11 11
			12 Miscellaneous	...	12,22,483	13 7
			13 Balance	...	.....	...
	Total	29,26,641	Total	...	33,50,661	9 8½

HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY AND LIST OF POLITICAL OFFICERS AND AGENCY SURGEONS, WHO HAVE SERVED IN THIS AGENCY, WITH DATES.

Though the creation of this Agency as a Political charge dates back previous to 1869, no available records exist showing any details regarding it till that date, when it appears that Captain Walter (afterwards A. G.:G. for Rajputana) was in charge. Ten years later the Agency seems to have been brought under reduction and amalgamated with the Jaipur Residency.

In the year 1873, Dholpur was made into a separate political charge and placed under Colonel T. Dennehy, who held the appointment till 1885, a period of 12 years, when that State was again amalgamated with the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, which appointment appears to have been resuscitated in the year 1887. Since that date this Agency, composed of the three States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, has remained unchanged, with the exception of its head-quarters, which, until the year 1897 had been at Dholpur, were by order of Government then transferred to Bharatpur for political reasons, where it has since remained.

A list of Political Officers attached to this Agency, with dates of appointment, is herewith appended for reference. For list of Agency Surgeons attached to this political charge *vide* statement further on.

LIST OF POLITICAL AGENTS OF THE EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

No.	Name.	From.	To.	Remarks.
1	Captain C. K. M. Walter, I.S.C.	17-9-69		The dates in Column "To" cannot be accurately ascertained from records in the office of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, nor is the list of Political Agents previous to 1869 available, there being no records before that year.
2	" P. W. Powlett, I.S.C. ...	3-12-70		
3	" C. K. M. Walter, I.S.C....	Date not available.		
4	" A. W. Roberts, I.S.C. ...	15-1-73		
5	" W. J. W. Muir, I.S.C. ...	2-3-75		
6	" H. B. Abbott, I.S.C. ...	1-5-75		
7	Colonel J. A. Wright, I.S.C. ...	12-7-75		
8	Surgeon A. S. Brereton, I.M.S. ...	15-1-76		
9	Captain J. W. Ridgeway, I.S.C....	11-8-76		
10	Surgn.-Major L. D. Spencer, I.M.S.	15-6-77		
11	Captain J. W. Kidgeway, I.S.C.	Sept. 77		
12	Major C. Grant, I.S.C. ...	16-4-78		
13	Colonel J. W. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., I.S.C. ...	16-4-79		
After this the Eastern Rajputana States Agency was brought under reduction, and amalgamated with the Jaipur Residency.				
14	Captain A. C. Talbot, I.S.C. ...	1-12-82	8-5-83	From 1/12/82 Bharatpur and Karauli Agency was started.
15	Lt.-Col. C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I.	9-5-83	9-5-83	Officiated during Captain Talbot's leave.
16	Captain A. C. Talbot, I.S.C. ...	10-8-83	11-10-83	Rejoined.
17	Lt.-Col. C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I.,	12-10-83	29-4-86	Officiated for Colonel Euan Smith.
18	Captain C. Herbert, I.S.C. ...	30-4-86	26-7-86	
19	Lt.-Col. Wilson, I.S.C. ...	27-7-86	7-11-86	Do.
20	Lt.-Col. C. B. Euan Smith, I.S.C.	8-11-86	8-3-87	Rejoined.
21	Major N. C. Martelli, I.S.C. ...	9-3-87	13-9-89	Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli.
22	Colonel W. F. Prideaux, I.S.C. ...	14-9-89	28-9-89	
23	Major N. C. Martelli, I.S.C., afterwards Lt.-Colonel from 1890.	29-9-89	10-5-91	Rejoined.
24	Captain C. Herbert, I.S.C. ...	11-5-91	10-2-92	Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli on furlough.
25	Lt.-Col. N. C. Martelli, I.S.C. ...	11-2-92	21-4-93	Rejoined.
26	Captain C. H. Prichard, I.S.C. ...	22-4-93	18-10-93	Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli.
27	Lt.-Col. N. C. Martelli, I.S.C. ...	19-10-93	22-2-95	Rejoined.
28	Lt.-Col. E. W. Fraser, I.S.C. ...	23-2-95	11-4-95	Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch.
29	Lt.-Col. W. Loch, I.S.C. ...	12-4-95	22-7-96	
30	Captain A. F. De Laessae ...	23-7-96	4-10-96	
31	Lt.-Col. W. Loch, I.S.C. ...	5-10-96	28-2-97	
32	Lt.-Col. J. H. Newill, I.S.C. ...	1-3-97	28-4-97	
33	Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S. ...	29-4-97	25-11-97	
34	Major (now Lt.-Col.,) C. Herbert, I.S.C. ...	26-11-97	26-2-01	
35	Major W. Stratton, I.S.C. ...	21-2-01		
Dholpur Agency.				
	Colonel I. Dennehy, I.S.C. ...	23-12-73	31-5-85	
After this the Dholpur Agency was amalgamated with the Eastern Rajputana States Agency.				

FAIRS, MELAS, &c.,

WITH DATES AND AN APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE
NUMBER OF PEOPLE FREQUENTING THEM.

There are a large number of small fairs held throughout the State at different periods of the year, mostly for agricultural purposes, for sale of grain, agricultural stock, &c., and where the gatherings are local and of little importance. There are, however, two or three very large gatherings of people; for instance the Sitla fairs at Byana, the Mohurram at Bharatpur, and the Dusera festival, at which large crowds of people assemble, and which often afford great facilities for the dissemination of epidemic diseases. At these latter the Medical and Sanitary departments of the State make arrangements for supervision and medical relief, and with that view I have had arranged a list showing all the fairs, &c., usually held in this State, together with the probable gatherings expected at each, which is most useful information for the Sanitary department, and enables them to make preparations for meeting any epidemic that may ensue as a result of such.

LIST OF FAIRS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE BHARATPUR STATE DURING 1900,
AND USUALLY HELD ON SAME DATES YEARLY.

No.	Name of Police Circle.	Place where Men takes place.	Name of Mela.	Date of Mela.	Period.	Probable Gathering.
1	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Out of Muttra Gate	Urs	30-1-1900	1 day	400
2	Kama	Mandar Ghata	Phuldole	25-2-1900	1 "	500
3	Dig	Postnachhi	Satnoti Amawas	30-3-1900	1 "	600
4	Dig	Katla Naraina	Sidh	21-3-1900	1 "	800
5	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Our of Gaudhan Gate,	Sallagram	30-3-1900	1 "	5,000
6	Rupbas	Jatwadi	Phuldole	19 & 20-3-1900	2 days	250
7	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr.	Sidh ka Mud	Sitla	24-3-1900	1 day	2,500
8	ditto	Out of Mindeh Gate	Phuldole	27-3-1900	1 "	250
9	Byana	Brambad	Sitla	23 to 25-3-1900	3 days	15,000
10	do.	Bhina town	Sitla	26 & 27-3-1900	2 "	10,000
11	Uchaim	Uchaim town	Zat Nakti Devi	8-4-1900	2 "	700
12	do.	Pichosna	Gaurji	20-4-1900	2 "	500
13	do.	Rudawal	Darji	18-4-1900	2 "	700
14	Dig	Sisani	Sidh	4-4-1900	1 day	400
15	do.	Janother	Gangore	2-4-1900	1 "	500
16	do.	Rlehra	Deri	9-4-1900	1 "	400
17	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Out of Muttra Gate	Jaitabati	1-4-1900	1 "	400
18	G. Bajna	Bukdegarh	Bicharnath	25-4-1900	1 "	600
19	Pahari	Pahari town	Dargah Pir	12-4-1900	1 "	600
20	Rupbas	Milhanwan	Zat Deri	10 & 11-4-1900	2 days	500
21	do.	Paharpur	Girkli	8 to 10-4-1900	3 "	1,600
22	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr.	Atalband Gate	Gangore	2-4-1900	1 day	Inhabitants
23	do.	Out of Bharnain Gate,	Phuldole	8-4-1900	1 "	400
24	do.	Kumher Gate	Jita Bati	1-4-1900	1 "	400
25	Bhusawar	Bhusawar	Jati Durgah.	7-4-1900	1 "	500
26	do.	Ballabgarh	do.	7-4-1900	1 "	400
27	do.	Nithar	do.	8-4-1900	1 "	400
28	Chikana	Chikana	Nakti Devi	6 to 8-4-1900	3 days	6,000
29	Nagar	Nagar town	Batjatra	8 to 10-4-1900	3 "	3,000
30	Akhalgarh	Narsuli	Bharnaji	27-4-1900	1 day	1,000
31	Weir	Noyabasa	Nakti Devi	8-4-1900	1 "	150
32	do.	Kirana	Deh ka	14-4-1900	1 "	600
33	do.	Jhaj	Deo ka	18-4-1900	1 "	1,500
34	do.	Weir town	Badri ka	19-4-1900	1 "	2,000
35	do.	Sira	Mahabir ka	20-4-1900	1 "	500
36	Kumher	Kumher town	Devi Nariflesuli	6 & 7-4-1900	2 days	600
37	do.	do.	Kans	8 & 9-4-1900	2 "	1,000
38	do.	do.	G. Pengore	19-4-1900	1 day	400
39	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr.	City and Moti Jhil	Moharram	10-5-1900	1 "	10,000
40	Dig	Janother	do.	10-5-1900	1 "	Inhabitants
41	do.	Mawai	Sayed	14-5-1900	1 "	300
42	do.	Bedrika	Yad Badri	2-5-1900	1 "	5,000
43	do.	Koh	Moharram	10-5-1900	1 "	Inhabitants
44	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	City and Moti Jhil	do.	10-5-1900	1 "	10,000
45	Pahari	Pahari town	do.	10-5-1900	1 "	Inhabitants
46	Byana	Deh Khud	Barn Jhil	7-5-1900	1 "	800
47	Nagar	Thon	Durga Pir	3-5-1900	1 "	600
48	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Gole Bagh	Ratjatra	28-6-1900	1 "	700
49	Sikri	Chutti ka Bas	Chadaka	13-6-1900	1 "	100
50	Byana	Barn Jhil	Dashera	7-6-1900	1 "	2,000
51	Weir	Weir town	hatjatra	28 & 29-4-1900	2 days	Inhabitants
52	Dig	Pouchri	Mandla Poonson	12-7-1900	1 day	6,000
53	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Jagina Gate	Haryali Tij	23-7-1900	1 "	400
54	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr.	Dargah Lashkari	Urs	20-7-1900	1 "	300
55	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Jagina Gate	Sabono	10-8-1900	1 "	400
56	do.	Kadam Khundi	Chatyul	27-8-1900	1 "	800
57	Bajna	Haldoghar	Biehemath	24-8-1900	1 "	Inhabitants
58	Pahari	Dihoti	Chhit Pir Sahib	31-8-1900	1 "	do.
59	do.	Sania	Chhit Joga	31-8-1900	1 "	do.
60	Rupbas	Chalkora	Baldaji	16-8-1900	1 "	250
61	Sikri	Nougal	Nomi	19-8-1900	1 "	100
62	do.	Ilia	do.	19-8-1900	1 "	100
63	do.	Bodli	Chhat Goga	31-8-1900	1 "	4,000
64	Kama	Bhojan Thali	Jatra Runkal,	27 to 30-8-1900	4 days	2,000
65	Dig	Dig town	Banjatra	25-8-1900	1 day	5,000
66	Kama	Boudhara	Peer ka	31-8-1900	1 "	1,000
67	do.	Lalpur	do.	19-8-1900	1 "	300
68	Weir	Jharson	Jananashtmi,	18-8-1900	1 "	200
69	Pahari	Patrauli	11th Barn Pir,	8-8-1900	1 "	350
70	Rupbas	Chalkora	Baldaji	16-8-1900	1 "	200
71	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Kumher Gate	Chaita ka	9-9-1900	1 "	400
72	do.	Mori Gate	Nisyanji	2-9-1900	3 days	1,000
73	Rupbas	Nulanzwan	Deh ka	19-9-1900	1 "	500
74	Nagar	Kamareri	Ram Sahai	9-9-1900	1 day	300
75	Kama	Kadam Khundi	Lila	8-9-1900	1 "	8,000
76	Dig	Pouchri	Dowali	29-10-1900	1 "	Inhabitants
77	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	City and Muttra Gate,	Dashera	8-10-1900	1 "	1,000
78	do.	In Fort	Giyaras	4-10-1900	1 "	4,000
79	do.	Out of Muttra Gate	Urs	24-10-1900	1 "	400
80	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr.	Bharatpur City	Dashera	3-10-1900	1 "	1,00,000
81	Weir	hatjatra	Bajjarka	25-10-1900	1 "	300
82	Kumher	Khera Pengore	Chiswand	8-10-1900	2 days	2,000

WILD CATTLE.

For many years previous to the recent political administration of the State, large tracts of country in the Bharatpur State had been overrun and laid waste by wild cattle, but since 1896 A.D. effective measures have been taken for the suppression of the nuisance, which is now happily a thing of the past.

The history of them is briefly as follows :—

Their origin is commonly attributed to herds being released to roam in the jungle during war time, reinforced from time to time by ownerless animals and those released for religious purposes. The nuisance gradually increased, and reached large dimensions after the famine of 1877-78. The causes of the increase of wild cattle, and the consequent abandonment of cultivation were cumulative and reactive. Thus jungle and long grass grew on the deserted fields, which then became a cover for the herds which were wont to sally forth at night to devastate the crops in the neighbourhood. Cultivation could only be maintained by building mud walls round the fields, and by keeping watch through the night on the enclosed crop, as the cattle used to breach and surmount the walls.

The lot of the few remaining cultivators in the affected districts became most miserable. They were worn out with watching their crops and at last obliged to abandon their land, and had to subsist only by grazing cattle.

The land, once abandoned, could only be reclaimed by extirpating the long grass at great expense. Adding to these causes the depopulation and poverty that followed the famine of 1877, it is easy to realise how the people, prevented by religious scruples from taking the lives of the sacred animals, were harassed by them and gradually forced to retreat before their increasing inroads. In 1896 a map was made by the State Engineer of the affected district, and it was found that some 200 villages were suffering from the pest, which was, however, confined to the district north of the Banganga River and south of the Dig hills. Doubtless

the presence of carnivora in the southern district and of a Mohammedan population in the north prevented their spread beyond these limits. In consequence of complaints from the neighbouring British districts attempts were made at different times to mitigate the evil, but as far as any internal measures were concerned, these were ill-designed, half-hearted, and utterly inadequate. Protection to the Agra and Muttra districts was, however, ultimately afforded about ten years ago by the construction of a wire fence along the bodrer, 41 miles in length, which still exists. In 1896, while the State was being administered by the late Colonel Loch, Political Agent, a scheme was prepared by the State Engineer, Mr. Devenish, in the interests of agriculture, for confining the cattle within barbed wire fences to be constructed around the principal forest, known as the Keladeo Ghunna. The cattle were to be gradually driven in herds from their several haunts to the enclosure, which was to be $11\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in area and 16 miles in circumference.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Administration, the fence was constructed, and a special department was formed for driving the cattle, and, as it was then hoped, for taming them afterwards. The herds were first surrounded by temporary enclosures near their several separate retreats, care being taken to select suitable ground containing trees to which the animals could be fastened after noosing. After preliminary handling in these temporary enclosures, the herds were all driven one by one during the succeeding three years within the permanent wire fence enclosure, where they now remain. The number of cattle thus enclosed was more than 5,000 !

The enclosed forest land contains ample pasturage and water, and only the cattle which are undergoing taming are fed by hand. The wild cattle are extremely difficult to tame, and very little progress has been made in this operation, only 266 having been tamed and sold up to 1899. The object of the confinement of the cattle has, however, been achieved, and the results have been remarkably successful, nearly the whole of the deserted land having since come into cultivation !

A few remarks may be noted as to the natural history of these wild cattle. They are smaller and less powerful than the tame cattle of the district, freedom under the disadvantages of insufficient food and water having tended to let their size and strength degenerate. The bulls, with their large dewlaps and humps, appear to be fine beasts, but few, if any, of them when tamed are acceptable to the villagers for the plough or the well, and their progeny from tame kine is small and weedy, great damage in this respect having been done to the tame herds by the intrusion of wild bulls. The bulls of a herd consort together, except during the pairing season, and in this curious habit closely follow the ways of other wild animals of the ruminant species. The prevalent colour is grey. There were formerly no carnivora in the neighbourhood of Bharatpur, but since the enclosure of the wild cattle a few panthers and occasionally tigers have taken up their abode in the Ghunna, several of which have been shot recently.

The impounded cattle usually keep in excellent condition and breed freely; during the last few years, however, owing to excessive flooding of the land within the enclosure, large numbers have died.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the States in this Agency is generally dry, and, I should say, healthy, the State of Bharatpur being the least so of the three for various reasons, foremost among which is the large amount of inundated land that exists during the monsoon, partly natural, owing to floods from the rivers in the States, as well as partly artificial, owing to the existence of large irrigation works. These latter facts of course render the land very fertile, and afford great facilities for agriculture, but are not altogether without their drawbacks from an essentially sanitary point of view, as they render the soil waterlogged and damp, which factor favours the production of malarial fevers, rheumatism, &c., and other diseases which are known to be directly attributable to such phenomena. For the above reasons the climate of Bharatpur is cooler than that of either of the two other States. In all three States there is a large proportion of hilly and broken country called the "Dang," especially noticeable in the States of Dholpur and Karauli, in which latter it is more or less a general feature of the country, and is in the former most marked along the course of the river Chambal, which borders it on the south along its entire length. In the hot months the thermometer registers very high, and the enormous amount of radiation off sand and rock is so great as to practically never allow the earth to cool down during the 24 hours, resulting in great discomfort to the inhabitants, who, as a rule, usually migrate during this time to the low-lying ground in the neighbourhood of the rivers, where also a little grazing can usually be obtained for their cattle.

During the hot months a strong west wind blows often night and day, which allows of the full use of tatties to those who can afford such. Taking into consideration the average rainfall of the Province, I should say that on the whole, the Eastern States enjoy an amount of rainfall above the average of any others in Rajputana. This may partially be due to their situation at the extreme eastern side, where they probably come in for some of the monsoon current coming up from the Bay of Bengal, as well as from that coming from Bombay side. The above fact is also, I think,

borne out by the slight amount of famine which has been apparent locally, at times too when this calamity has been so severe in other parts of the same Province ; though as regards Bharatpur, its comparative immunity to such must be attributed in great part to the excellent system of irrigation which exists in that State, which at times renders it independent of the local rainfall. This factor is especially noticeable to anyone making a tour through this State and comparing it with the other two in this Agency.

A detailed statement of rainfall records for the past ten years will be found under the head "Meteorological Data."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Until quite recently no Meteorological Observatory existed in any of the States of this Agency, and therefore no meteorological data are available with the exception of rainfall records, which appear to have been taken purely for agricultural reasons, and these too in a very unsatisfactory manner, and consequently are entirely unreliable from a scientific standpoint. The accompanying tables give the rainfall at each of the recording stations in this State, from which it will be seen that the advent of famine has been remarkably prognosticated by the gradually-decreasing rainfall both in the years 1895 and 1896, culminating in the famine of 1897, when a normal rainfall alleviated the distress, and again in the years 1898 and 1899 when the fall was slightly less than normal, which resulted in scarcity but not actual famine, and which was ultimately relieved by the abundant and timely rains of 1900. Though this State appears to have had a fair amount of rain in the years 1898 and 1899 other parts of Rajputana suffered severely in this respect, which drought ultimately culminated in the severest famine (that of 1900) which has ever been experienced in the memory of any of us. I attribute the immunity more or less enjoyed by Bharatpur in the late famines, to the very excellent system of irrigation which prevails in the State, but which, perhaps, is owing in part also to the efforts of the rural population themselves, the vast majority of whom are past-masters in the art of agriculture, and utilize every square inch of soil for agricultural purposes where possible. A note on the famines which have affected this State will be found later on.

The average rainfall of the Bharatpur State is annually about 25 inches; this during the last ten years has been greatly exceeded in the years 1891 to 1894 inclusive, but much diminished in the years 1895 to 1897, a condition, as above stated, ending up with famine in the latter year; and again in the year 1899 which was also as regards this State followed by scarcity not actually tantamount to famine, owing to the fact that the previous seasons had been for this State as regards rainfall fairly good ones, though other parts of the province suffered severely, resulting in some instances in actual decimation of the population!

The rainfall seems to be, as a rule, fairly evenly distri-

buted over the State, the largest amounts being registered as having fallen over the Bharatpur tehsil.

There are twelve recording stations in this State, all of which are located at the head-quarters of each tehsil, the instruments being of the Symons' pattern, and in the custody of the Medical Subordinate in charge of the local dispensary, by whom all observations are recorded, and submitted monthly to the office of the Agency Surgeon for disposal.

Till lately, these instruments were in a very neglected state, but I have been able with the help of the late Dewan to ensure their better protection by the erection of barbed wire fences around each enclosure. Where possible, these instruments have been placed as close as possible to the dispensaries, but in a few cases, owing to local causes, this has not been practicable.

The following list indicates the position of every instrument, each of which is annually inspected and reported upon by the Agency Surgeon during his cold weather tours:—

Bharatpur, located at the Victoria Hospital.

Uchain " near Dispensary.

Roopbas " " Tehsil.

Byana " " Dispensary.

Weir " " Tehsil.

Bhusawar " " Dispensary.

Akheygarh " " "

Nagar " " "

Pahari " " "

Kaman " in Tehsil.

Dig " " Dispensary.

Kumher " " "

All the instruments are in excellent condition and well looked after, and the records accurately and carefully kept.

In the year 1901 a small Observatory was erected by my exertions in the grounds of the Victoria Hospital at the Charbagh inside the city of Bharatpur, on a spot selected by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who very kindly visited the place, at my request, for that purpose. It is provided with instruments of latest design, and records are regularly and carefully kept and forwarded to the Government of India. The junior Medical Subordinate on duty at the Victoria Hospital is in charge of it, and for which he draws a small monthly allowance from the Government of India. No such institution exists at present at the capitals of the two other States in this Agency.

AVERAGE MONTHLY AND YEARLY RAINFALL FROM 1890 TO 1899 FOR EACH TEHDIL AND FOR THE WHOLE BHARATPUR STATE SHOWN IN TABULAR FORM.

Months.	Bharatpur.		Kumher.		Dig.		Kamahi.		Palsari.		Gopalganj, Akhlaganj, Bhuaawar.				Wair.		Byana.		Rupban.		Uchala.		Total of averages for each month.	Average monthly rainfall for whole State.	
	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.			
January	...	49	...	9	...	62	...	94	...	45	...	56	...	36	...	47	...	35	...	54	...	36	...	574	0.48
February	...	34	...	34	...	77	...	53	...	42	...	29	...	34	...	54	...	50	...	42	...	45	...	545	0.45
March	...	39	...	9	...	20	...	29	...	23	...	29	...	35	...	22	...	30	...	16	...	23	...	317	0.26
April	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	36	...	7	...	8	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	9	...	0.95	0.08
May	...	63	...	19	...	28	...	28	...	56	...	19	...	36	...	33	...	23	...	30	...	58	...	4.25	0.35
June	...	4	11	3	97	2	60	3	70	2	59	3	16	3	11	3	...	4	57	3	43	3	46	41.66	3.42
July	...	8	81	9	13	9	4	9	32	8	1	7	52	6	22	7	8	8	27	7	36	6	36	93.50	7.79
August	...	8	7	9	28	7	10	7	32	6	23	6	3	6	2	6	88	9	8	6	54	7	22	87.95	7.33
September	...	3	90	2	1	3	81	3	50	4	23	4	43	4	13	4	25	3	85	4	40	3	80	45.61	3.80
October	14	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	14	...	24	...	26	...	7	...	...	...	14	...	15	1.44	0.12
November	11	...	14	...	4	...	24	...	14	...	16	...	21	...	7	...	6	...	7	...	9	1.56	0.12
December	38	...	39	...	77	...	40	...	60	...	61	...	36	...	49	...	16	...	30	...	42	5.34	0.46
Average annual Rainfall of each Tehsil.	27	38	25	63	25	53	26	96	22	96	21	72	23	28	35	26	50	23	72	23	23	21	295.96	24.66	

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT BHILAIPTUR FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		Total.	Average.
		Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.		
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.95	0.19
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.39	0.34
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.87	0.39
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.01
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.34	0.63
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.08	4.11
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.10	8.81
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.72	8.07
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.90	3.90
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.40	0.14
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	0.11
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.79	0.38
Total	...	23	35	37	36	30	24	34	32	19	22	62	14	90	94	74	20	33	21	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273.83	27.38	

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT UCHAIN FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.		
January	30	...	1	47	1	13	...	33	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.61	0.36
February	82	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	3	22	...	...	4.44	0.43
March	15	...	21	...	45	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.83	0.23
April	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	0.40	0.40
May	1	70	...	1	75	...	72	...	21	...	...	1	...	16	1	28	5.83	0.33
June	1	8	...	3	18	...	55	2	...	2	76	4	13	23	34.69	3.16
July	11	5	...	4	34	3	78	3	32	9	90	12	7	59	63.62	6.36
August	4	94	12	79	...	5	18	3	1	7	55	7	...	48	69.18	6.92
September	7	40	1	90	3	39	1	30	1	50	3	98	1	42	...	18	33.62	3.80
October	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1.48	0.15
November	50	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.93	0.09
December	78	2	...	...	11	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.22	0.42
Total ...	20	70	83	23	58	22	21	75	97	76	12	51	11	2	24	28	28	89	23	46	420.18	21.92

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KUMHER FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1892.		1891.		1890.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.		
January	50	...	73	...	...	1	32	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.41	6.54
February	25	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.20	6.42
March	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.58	0.16
April	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.27	0.03
May	2.40	0.30
June	34.30	3.43
July	73.89	7.39
August	65.57	6.54
September	43.98	4.40
October	1.43	0.14
November	0.75	0.07
December	3.04	0.30
Total	237.24	23.72

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KUMBER FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.		
January ..	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3.53	0.55
February ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.97	0.50
March ..	...	20	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.91	0.39
April ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	0.26	0.03
May ..	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	...	42	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	34	...	2.25	0.23
June ..	10	30	...	...	56	...	1	67	27	4	71	...	...	...	3	10	50	...	29	15	45.72	4.57
July ..	6	25	2	70	74	...	18	35	6	7	83	...	...	...	7	30	4	...	...	8	82.73	8.27
August ..	3	75	19	10	24	...	2	39	21	88	4	65	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	80.92	8.09
September ..	1	60	15	80	81	...	3	35	4	71	1	12	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	38.45	3.85
October ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.64	0.06
December...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.58	0.16
Total ..	82	10	40	60	80	...	26	40	40	58	22	69	8	30	21	91	27	78	24	44	265.00	20.50

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT WEIR FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.		
January ...	...	...	...	20	...	50	1	55	1	5	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.73	0.47
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	2	36	...	...	5.36	0.54
March ...	...	25	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.19	0.52
April ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.04
May ...	...	...	...	60	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	...	32	...	94	2.32	0.33
June ...	7	85	...	10	...	20	1	45	4	43	3	13	2	42	2	88	1	92	9	18	33.61	3.31
July ...	6	80	3	88	5	39	12	32	5	84	3	1	5	87	8	56	13	7	8	75	53.49	5.35
August ...	5	85	9	81	19	79	3	8	12	58	5	13	4	99	8	66	11	43	...	34	91.69	9.17
September ...	3	40	13	6	9	19	2	80	5	47	...	47	...	4	2	28	...	27	...	48	42.46	4.25
October ...	...	...	...	34	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.05
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.70	0.17
December...	...	10	...	...	...	54	1	13	1	20	...	10	...	42	...	...	...	35	...	...	4.04	0.40
Total ...	24	45	34	42	35	66	27	61	30	72	14	1	14	45	22	53	29	92	10	69	253.48	25.35

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT BHARATPUR FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.		
		
January	3.55	0.36
February	3.41	0.34
March	3.52	0.35
April	0.20	0.03
May	3.59	0.36
June	29.97	3.00
July	70.76	7.08
August	68.79	6.88
September	42.52	4.25
October	0.71	0.07
November	0.73	0.07
December...	4.04	0.40
Total ..	21	75	39	30	27	0	22	81	36	24	14	36	15	20	19	16	20	28	16	56	232.78	23.28

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT UCHTAIN FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.		
January ...	..	..	..	30	..	26	1	5	2	65	1	17	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.69	0.56
February ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	2.90	0.29
March ...	..	25	1	40	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.93	0.29
April ...	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.75	0.08
May ...	..	..	..	20	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	22	..	37	..	28	1.90	0.19
June ...	5	80	..	35	..	21	1	60	4	76	2	95	1	11	2	91	2	13	6	85	31.12	3.11
July ...	5	..	..	2	92	5	4	81	4	81	6	56	7	64	10	36	6	4	4	35	62.24	6.22
August ...	4	60	7	64	10	70	6	2	11	93	5	24	3	92	3	85	5	32	..	94	60.16	6.02
September ...	4	..	13	21	8	54	2	43	7	37	..	..	..	70	4	98	..	..	..	..	41.29	4.13
October ...	..	10	2	48	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.64	0.21
November ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	1	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.07	0.21
December ...	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	1	58	..	36	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.59	0.36
Total ...	26	35	28	83	23	52	23	7	33	11	17	23	16	47	22	32	16	43	12	42	217.17	21.71

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT GOPALGARH FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1800 TO 1809.

Months.	1800.		1801.		1802.		1803.		1804.		1805.		1806.		1807.		1808.		1809.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.		
January	55	...	50	1	10	2	35	...	31	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	5.9	0.51
February	1	53	...	34	...	40	...	...	...	...	2	83	...	...	5.10	0.51
March	20	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	3.31	0.33
April	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	0.84	0.08
May	30	...	72	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	90	1	23	3.85	0.38
June	2	49	3	63	...	1	58	...	...	...	1	89	3	41	6	31.56	3.16
July	2	30	4	67	17	89	8	4	30	9	72	9	22	5	16	5	67	75.17	7.52
August	3	90	10	81	6	47	12	65	9	53	4	34	7	69	2	96	...	60.36	6.03
September	8	53	6	9	0	80	9	4	...	15	...	17	1	20	...	74	...	31.27	3.43
October	2	17	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.42	0.24
November	82	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.58	0.16
December	27	...	...	3	92	...	41	...	88	...	...	...	50	...	...	6.08	0.61
Total ..	18	65	20	30	25	80	88	8	39	97	16	30	16	86	29	83	16	56	14	28	229.62	22.96

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT PAHAKI FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.	Average.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.			
January	41	...	...	1	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.18	0.15
February	12	1	62	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4.17	0.42
March	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.29	0.23
April	0.67	0.07
May	5.05	0.50
June	25.88	2.59
July	80.08	8.01
August	62.26	6.23
September	42.83	4.28
October	1.43	0.14
November	1.44	0.14
December...	6.60	0.66
Total ...	23	20	35	49	28	60	34	54	32	65	20	35	15	20	17	12	15	26	17	77	237.18	23.72	

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KAMAH FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.		
January ..	..	..	..	70	54	2	98	4	35	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.38	0.64
February ..	..	..	..	..	54	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	12	..	5.30	0.53
March ..	..	..	..	70	..	1	64	..	4	44	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	9.87	0.29
April ..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.64	0.36
May ..	..	..	..	..	42	..	75	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	26	..	25	2.75	0.28
June ..	5	20	3	10	3	26	84	6	39	3	46	..	..	34	1	83	3	57	8	97	37.01	3.70
July ..	20	90	4	30	6	29	17	61	25	10	81	12	60	6	..	..	2	79	5	71	93.16	9.32
August ..	3	90	6	82	15	32	4	98	21	59	7	99	3	85	4	50	4	32	..	18	73.25	7.32
September ..	2	20	6	47	3	88	7	58	8	37	..	..	..	1	1	30	4	45	..	46	35.02	3.50
October ..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.83	0.08
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.39	0.24
December ..	..	20	..	..	20	..	..	1	86	..	34	1	31	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3.96	0.40
Total ..	32	40	26	34	45	39	99	49	3	24	26	18	47	14	39	18	56	15	69	..	209.58	26.96

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT DIO FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.	Inches.	Centis.		
		
January ...	...	20	...	2	20	18	1	30	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	6.22	0.62
February ...	...	10	...	1	40	64	...	...	1	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	70	...	...	7.67	0.77
March ...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.01	0.50
April ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1.30	0.13
May ...	...	...	...	...	42	1	10	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	85	6	...	9.76	0.98
June ...	3	80	...	3	1	27	1	75	3	65	1	27	...	...	1	21	...	33	7	38	26.06	2.60
July ...	17	...	2	11	4	54	5	73	5	4	22	20	...	...	7	35	6	56	6	74	90.39	9.04
August ...	4	95	10	19	11	55	3	63	7	61	5	20	...	...	8	55	3	99	...	56	70.08	7.10
September ...	2	70	8	80	6	86	7	51	...	50	...	22	...	...	3	35	2	95	...	...	38.09	3.81
October ...	...	...	1	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1.75	0.17
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43	0.04
December...	...	20	...	...	...	50	3	95	4	50	1	44	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	7.70	0.77
Total ...	28	87	24	31	28	82	32	87	22	17	31	22	...	...	70	72	20	87	14	3	255.36	25.53

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KUMHER FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		Total.	Average.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.		
January	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.62	0.09
February	2.35	0.34
March	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.09
April	0.03	...
May	24	...	90	...	1.33	0.19
June	27.81	3.97
July	63.89	9.13
August	64.90	9.28
September	14.11	2.01
October
November	0.96	0.14
December	2.75	0.39
Total ...	18	20	...	70	...	...	...	...	43	58	18	49	27	73	17	33	31	53	21	88	179.44	25.63

Note.—No record available for years whose columns are marked thus x.

FAMINE.

The most severe famine that has affected this part of the country, and which is still remembered by the present generation, was that of Sambat 1934 (A.D. 1877). Very little appears to have been done to succour the people in that famine, and great distress and depopulation occurred.

Again Bharatpur was affected by serious scarcity in 1896-97, when relief works were opened both under the management of P. W. D. and Revenue authorities, by which means all distressed people requiring help were relieved. The maximum daily number attending works in that famine amounted to 15,000, in itself not being exorbitant. Those weak and unfit for hard labour were fed in the poor-houses opened both by State and public charities, and some were given food gratuitously on the relief works also. This distress lasted for nine months, when the monsoon of 1897 set in and enabled the people to resume agricultural operations for the Rabi crop. The State afforded timely aid by distributing Rs. 24,000 as Taccavi advances to needy and resourceless cultivators at the advent of rains, and thus enabled the tenantry, as a body, to take to sowing their crops.

The famine of 1899-1900 showed itself in unusually high prices, which were owing to generally deficient rainfall. The rains in that year were unnecessarily copious in the month of Asarh (at the Kharif sowings), which caused a considerable area to remain unsown owing to unusual moisture, and the seed which was sown afterwards either did not germinate or was totally dried up later, as the rains practically ceased unusually early, the few standing crops remaining stunted for the same reason. The defective rains caused a decrease of water in bunds and wells, and thus indirectly much affected the irrigation and Chahi cultivation, which would otherwise have been much better in the event of sufficient rains. Another indirect result of the defective rains on crops was that the water of many wells was thereby rendered so salty as to be detrimental to the valuable crops.

The following statement shows the rainfall and area

under cultivation in the year of famine, as compared with the previous year's corresponding figures :—

Crop.		Average Rainfall.		Total Cultivated Area.	
1898	Kharif ...	18.50	...	...	1,327,933
1899	Rabi ...	55	...	...	546,124
Total		19.05	...	...	1,874,057
1899	Kharif ...	18.54	...	...	1,383,562
1900	Rabi ...	12½	...	...	3,40,242
Total		18.66½	...	...	17,23,805

Looking to these figures, it will be noticed that the rains in the year 1899-1900 were not much below the corresponding figures in the past year, and it appears that the rains in the Kharif season 1899 were more by 4 per cent. than in Kharif 1898, the reason being found in the unnecessarily copious rains at the outset of Kharif 1899, and then a practical cessation of the showers which should protect the crops from drought. The winter rains, too, in the Rabi of 1899 were less by about half an inch than in the Rabi of 1898. This bad distribution and deficiency of rainfall are the factors mainly accountable for the famine under report.

TABLE SHOWING THE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS SOLD IN BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Year.	Barley.		Gram.		Rice.		DAL OF			REMARKS.
							Urd.	Mung.	Arhar.	
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.
1890	21	0	20	4	8	4	14	0	13	0
1891	22	0	20	6	8	0	16	0	15	0
1892	25	0	25	0	7	10	16	4	14	6
1893	27	9	26	13	7	8	20	12	18	2
1894	31	11	29	0	8	4	22	7	21	14
1895	25	9	23	0	8	0	20	3	14	13
1896	18	1	16	1	6	10	9	13	10	12
1897	14	0	10	1	5	8	7	8	7	10
1898	28	4	23	0	7	6	10	1	14	2
1899	20	15	17	9	5	4	11	4	16	2
Total, ..	234	6	210	11	82	6	148	6	145	13
Average,	93	7	21	11	7	3 ⁸ / ₁₀	14	13 ⁴ / ₁₀	14	9 ⁵ / ₁₀

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS SOLD IN BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899, AND ITS RELATION TO THE DEATHRATE OF THE POPULATION SHOWN IN SEERS AND CHITTACKS PER RUPEE.

Year.	REMARKS.									
	Wheat.		Moth.		Bajra or M.let.		Comparative rates.	Death rate.	Condition of year as to general health.	Rainfall.
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.				
1890	15	10	15	12	18	4	Average Moth, dear ...	...	.....	Little below average.
1891	16	9	19	11	17	2	Average ...	...	.....	Above.
1892	17	6	19	3	16	10	Average, cheap, Moth and Bajra.	Very high ...	Unhealthy ...	Above average.
1893	16	12	24	8	27	0	Very cheap	Low	Healthy	Average.
1894	21	3	30	5	23	7	Average Wheat, cheap, and Moth very cheap.	High	Fairly healthy ...	do.
1895	18	13	24	6	19	0	Dear ...	Low	Healthy	Little below average.
1896	13	12	16	4	16	1	Very dear	"	Do.	Small.
1897	11	8	9	1	10	1	Average Bajra very cheap	Highest	...	Average.
1898	17	11	19	13	22	1	Very cheap	High	Fairly healthy ...	do.
1899	14	8	19	14	19	2	Dear, average Moth and Bajra.	Low	Healthy	Small.
	163	12	198	13	183	12				
	16	6	19	14 ¹ / ₁₆	18	14				

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

NOTE ON THE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF THE
BHARATPUR STATE.

1. *Sources of Irrigation.*—There are no perennial streams in the Bharatpur State.

Inundation or irrigation is obtained from the sources and by the means described below, *viz.*:—

- (a) from torrential streams, either by natural spill or by means of inundation canals and training banks.
- (b) from local drainage intercepted by "Bunds" or embankments.
- (c) from wells.

2. *Torrential Streams.*—Three large torrential streams enter the State across its western border, the Ruparel at the northern end, having about 1,000 square miles of drainage area in Alwar territory, the Banganga River in the southern part, having more than 1,000 square miles of drainage area in Jaipur territory, and the Gambhir River at the southern extremity, having about 500 square miles of catchment in Jaipur and Karauli. These streams flow only during the monsoon season, the floods generally lasting two or three days at a time. Both the Ruparel and the Banganga River flow between low banks, over which they spill when in flood, this peculiarity combined with the fall of the country affording great facility for irrigation.

3. *The Ruparel River.*—The Ruparel floods as they enter the State are diverted by the Sikri Bund, a fine embankment which extends for 12 miles along the western boundary, so that they do not follow the old river valley (marked in the map by a chain of swamps extending through the Pahari and Biana pergunnahs towards the Muttra districts) but are distributed through sluices at intervals, mainly in an easterly direction over the pergunnahs of Pahari, Gopalgarh and Nagar, the distribution of the water being effected by a system of distributary channels from the sluices and shallow subsidiary reservoirs fed by these channels. The Bharatpur State has a formal right by treaty to the use of the unimpeded flow of the Ruparel floods during the monsoon season. The irrigation derived from these floods is a valuable source of prosperity, the area of crop irrigated in good years amounting to 30,000 acres or more.

4. *System of Irrigation.*—The system of irrigation from the Ruparel River and throughout the Bharatpur State is to utilize the floods for inundating the land during the rainy season, when the soil becomes thoroughly saturated, a slight deposit of silt, which possesses highly fertilizing properties being also left on the surface by the floods.

After the termination of the rainy season in October, the water is drained off, and the flooded fields are ploughed and sown for the winter crop. The sub-soil retains the moisture sufficiently and at such a depth as to nourish the growing plant with the need of future irrigation. The winter rains assist in producing a heavy crop, and if they fail the crops are light; or well irrigation is resorted to in order to feed them sufficiently.

5. *Banganga River.*—The Banganga River spills freely over its northern bank as it passes through the State, and about midway in its course eastwards the river has left its old channel and now flows in a northerly direction towards Uchain along the Biana-Uchain road. The diversion of the river has been encouraged artificially by the use of the Byana-Uchain road as a training bank. This road is carried on a raised embankment from Nekpur to Sewar, with flood regulators discharging in an easterly direction. The flood water so discharged is again impounded and distributed by other works, the largest of which is the Ajan Bund, a fine embankment extending for 12 miles across the direction of flow. The Ajan Bund, which commands the whole vicinity of the Bharatpur city, contains a number of sluices and weirs through which the flood water can be released to irrigate the land in rear during flood time, and the sluices are also employed to empty the basin of the bund, which has a contour area of 14 square miles.

The system of irrigation is the same as that described for the Ruparel. The Ajan Bund and other reservoirs are emptied at the end of October, and the flooded land on both sides is then ploughed and sown. The influence of the Banganga floods is specially valuable in freshening the water in wells and in saturating the soil for agricultural purposes.

6. *Recent Improvement of the Irrigation System.*—The Banganga inundations until recent years were uncontrolled, and were thus a cause of much loss to the State, instead of

being, as now, a valuable source of prosperity. The old works had been abandoned in a breached condition, immoderate flooding took place in natural depressions, which became thereby uncultivable while the higher land on the margin remained unirrigated. The main principle of the irrigation system introduced since 1895 has been to spread the water out over high land and to protect the depressions from swamping by embankments and drains.

7. *The Keladeo Jhil.*—The Keladeo Jhil, 3 miles south of the Bharatpur city, is a notable depression flooded annually from the Banganga River, *via* the Ajan Bund. The Jhil is now drained so that water can be stored in it to any desired depth, and it is partitioned by small embankments into pockets which can be flooded separately. The Jhil is flooded partly for the sake of sport and partly to induce a growth of grass for the wild cattle and game confined in the forest enclosure.

8. *Cut or Channels from the Banganga River.*—In addition to the Uchain Canal there are other cuts or inundation canals recently taken out from the Banganga River, one near Pathena on the north bank, one at Halena 50 feet wide also on the north bank, and 50 feet wide on the south bank nearly opposite the latter, which feeds the large reservoir known as the Lalpur Bund. The flood water taken out of the river by cuts is either held up in shallow reservoirs or pockets, or is spread out over the land. By means of these cuts and reservoir nearly the whole flow of the river is utilized and absorbed within the State territory. In 1900 the total area of crop irrigated from the Banganga River amounted to 32,000 acres.

9. *The Gambhir River.*—The Gambhir River has well-defined banks, and does not spill largely until it enters the old Banganga River bed. The silt of this stream is said to be highly fertile, and crops are commonly grown in the river bed after the rainy season. The Gambhir River is made to spill largely into the Rupbas pergunnah at the eastern extremity of the State by means of natural and artificial channels at Dhana Ghata, Bakholi and Shekhpur, all taking out from the southern banks. There is also a considerable natural spill from the northern bank. This irrigation is valuable, the crops grown in the flooded land being remarkably good; but of late years the floods have

been slight, and the area flooded not extensive. There have been excellent floods in July 1901. In 1900 about 1,500 acres were benefited by natural or artificial spill from the Gambhir. Irrigation works to develop the system are in progress, and in 1901 several thousand acres have been flooded.

10. *Local Catchments.*—It remains to describe the irrigation from local catchments. This system of irrigation is very complete in the Bharatpur State, nearly all the available catchment being impounded, so that only a small proportion of the local rainfall escapes beyond the State territory, and that only in the sparsely inhabited ravine tracts in the southern extremity. The catchments impounded vary in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ square mile to 10 square miles, but the typical size may be said to be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles intercepted by a low earthen bank more than a mile in length. These embankments, as well as the sheets of water impounded by them, are termed "bunds." The main characteristics of the Bharatpur bunds are their length and sinuosity; they wind sometimes for two miles or more across a shallow depression, the depth of which does not usually exceed 7 ft. at a maximum.

The bunds are generally thickly planted with trees, which protect and consolidate the banks. During recent years the old bunds, nearly all of which had been breached and abandoned, have been restored and improved, the necessary escape weirs or bye-washes having been provided to prevent their destruction in flood time.

11. *Number, value, locality and average of village Bunds.*—There are more than a hundred of these bunds, not counting the training banks (also termed bunds) of the river inundation system before described.

The local catchment bunds are numerous in the Weir, Biana and Rupbas districts, there are few in the Dig and Kama pergunnahs, and very few in the remaining parts of the State.

In 1900 the area of crop irrigated by village bunds having catchment areas less than 12 square miles in area amounted to 19,000 acres, from which figures it will be seen that the extent of cultivation depending upon the small bunds appears to be unimportant when compared with the widespread inundation from the larger streams. The influence, however, of the small bunds in contributing to the

contentment and prosperity of the villages, is a sufficient reason for the present policy of the State in carefully improving and maintaining these works, which are more valuable to the villagers than the mere figures of acreage would imply. The bund protects the best land in the villages and keeps up the well level. There are still some twenty small bunds to be restored.

12. *The Bareta Bund.*—There is only one large storage reservoir in the State. This is the Bareta Bund, a large work commenced in 1867, abandoned on the late Maharajah's accession and completed in 1897 during the political administration of the State. This reservoir, which is situated 6 miles west of Biana, has a catchment area of 70 square miles, a storage basin of 1,500 million cubic feet capacity, a waterspread when full of 4 square miles, and a maximum depth of 40 feet below escape level. Since its completion in 1897 the bund has always received an ample supply, the basin overflowing in 1898 and being nearly filled in the other years. There are three ducts or distributary channels leading from the sluices to arable ground in rear, by means of which in 1899 some 3,000 acres were under irrigation. The influence of this large reservoir on the surrounding country has been remarkable, a considerable tract of waste land having come into occupation. The presence of a large sheet of water throughout the year has also attracted large game to the ravines bordering the lake. Irrigation from this bund takes place continually throughout the year for both the rabi and kharif crops.

13. *Season of Irrigation.*—From the foregoing description, it will be gathered that with slight exceptions the irrigation from canals and bunds in the Bharatpur State takes place in the rainy season, for the prospective benefit of the winter crop. Most of the kharif crops would be damaged by irrigation except in years of drought, though in the case of the Sikri and Bareta Bunds some of the intermediate crops, such as rice, sugar and cotton, are watered during growth. It is interesting to note that the loss of kharif or rain crops by flooding is not considered a misfortune, as it enables the more valuable rabi or winter crop to be grown in its place. The kharif is commonly sown on the chance of the floods being deficient on land which is liable to flooding. The winter crops, excepting the case

of the Bareta Bund, are either not watered artificially during growth, or they depend on wells.

14. *Irrigation by Wells*.—There is a great deal of irrigation done by wells throughout the State. The depth of water surface in the wells in the dry season is about 35 ft. below ground level on an average. Many of the wells, especially those in the central pergunnahs of the State, are bitter. According to the new Settlement Report there are 106,000 acres of land irrigated by wells, 11,610 sweet wells and 5,852 bitter wells in the State. Though the bitter wells can be used partially for irrigating growing crops under certain conditions, the sweet wells, which are largely used in the "Chahi" land, are the more valuable. The wells are used mainly for the winter crops, both at the time of sowing and for subsequent waterings. They are also used to revive the kharif crops if the rains are deficient.

Water is drawn from the wells by the ancient method of the "charas" or leather bag drawn up over a pulley by bullocks driven down a slope. One pair of bullocks can water six acres, and the wells are sometimes wide enough for two or three *charas* to be worked at the same time. The quality and quantity of water in the wells are much improved by yearly inundations in the neighbourhood, the deep sources being generally bitter owing to lime and salts in the soil.

15. *Drainage Lines*.—Regarding the drainage of the State, reference is invited to the attached map, in which the drainage courses are indicated by arrows. Omitting the hilly tracts, there is a slight gradual fall from the north of the city to Bharatpur, and a fall of about 2 ft. in a mile from the south towards the city, so that the Capital of the State is situated where these opposite drainage slopes meet.

The main fall of the country is, however, easterly towards the junction of the Jumna and Champal Rivers, the fall in this direction being about 5 ft. in a mile.

The environs of Bharatpur city, which may be easily flooded by the accumulation of floods chiefly from the south, is thus nevertheless readily drainable by cuts bending in a south-easterly direction towards the Khari Naddi, a tributary of the Chambal River, which river is the destina-

tion of all the drainage escaping from the State territory. Owing, however, to the natural drainage courses by canals and bunds very little drainage water now leaves the State except by the Gambhir River in times of heavy floods.

16. *Swamps in the North.*—The chain of swamps marked on the map in the extreme north are land-locked and undrainable except easterly towards the Muttra district. An artificial cut would be required for this purpose, as the natural outlet is blocked in British territory, the old Ruparel valley, along which swamps lie, having become silted up owing to the diversion of the stream.

The swamping of the valley has, however, been obviated recently by the restoration of the Sikri Bund, which now intercepts the Ruparel floods, so that the swamps which used to be fed by floods escaping through breaches in the bund do not now exist permanently.

17. *Drainage and protection of low-lying land from swamping.*—The other parts of the Bharatpur State which formerly suffered from excessive flooding, have now been relieved by diversion of the floods or by drainage. Unless the floods are controlled, the environs of the Bharatpur city may lie in swamp throughout the greater part of the year, but it is now possible to keep the flooding in control, so that only a moderate inundation of the low-lying land to the south-west of the city is allowed, from which source the Fort Moat is filled annually, as soon as the flood water has become fairly clear.

If there is any surplus water in the depression after filling the Fort Moat the same can be drained off in a south-west direction by means of an underground masonry channel passing through the city.

18. *Former swamping of the environs of the Bharatpur City.*—In former times, especially in time of war, the outskirts of the city used to be flooded from the north by means of the neighbouring Moti Jhil Bund, as well as from the south-west, the object being defence. The ditch outside the ramparts was then filled with water, thus rendering an assault extremely difficult.

19. *The City Ditch.*—The Fort drains into the Moat surrounding it, and the city is mostly drained into the outer ditch surrounding the earth-works, which is itself undrainable except by pumping. The amount of storm water dis-

charged into the ditch is, however, comparatively small, so that the ditch soon dries up and is not offensive, provided that no flood water is admitted into it from outside; in the latter case the water in the ditch would remain throughout the year, and, becoming putrid by contamination with sewage, would become a serious nuisance and a menace to the public health.

Steps have been taken of recent years to keep the ditch dry, but in 1900, during the Executive Engineer's absence on leave, it was unfortunately filled with water from outside, with the result that a considerable nuisance was created, and pumping was ultimately resorted to in order to get rid of the foul water.

20. *The Fort Moat.*—The Moat round the Fort is revetted by masonry walls. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, 200 wide and 30 ft. deep when full. The Moat has only once been dry in the memory of the present generation, and then probably owing to a prolonged failure of floods during successive years.

In June 1900 the water in the Moat was 20 ft. deep, having been reduced by only 10 ft. in depth at the end of the hot season, although there is some drain on it for the irrigation of gardens in addition to the loss by percolation and evaporation.

Owing to the large concentrated volume of the water in the Moat, it does not at any time become sufficiently impure to become a nuisance. Fish thrive in it, and it is a feature of great utility and interest to the city.

21. *Sanitation drainage near the City.*—During recent years considerable attention has been paid to the drainage of streets and low-lying ground outside the city, and storm water passes off with fair rapidity. A good deal has been done towards the filling up of small undrainable hollows in which stagnant water accumulates, but owing to the method formerly prevalent of building mud huts from soil dug in pits here and there, according to the convenience of the builders, there remain a large number of insanitary excavations which can only be filled up gradually as funds are available. The dismantling of ruined or insanitary congeries of huts and the restoration of the mud in the walls to the pits from which it was dug, is especially desirable whenever it is possible to arrange for acquirement of the huts.

GAME AND GRASS PRESERVES.

(Fauna-Avifauna.)

In the Bharatpur State there are numbers of large tracts of grass land covered with scrub jungle, locally known as "ghunnas," or in some places "roonds," preserved for the purpose of growing grass for fodder, chiefly for use of mounted troops, in the jungles of which are usually found a large quantity of game of all kinds. The most extensive of these preserves is that situated at Kevlodeo close to Bharatpur city, in which at present all the captured wild cattle are enclosed, the enclosed area being about sixteen miles round; other smaller ones exist at Helak, Dig, Rupbas and Rarah. There are again in addition to these many others, however, of smaller extent. That at Rupbas forms part at any rate of what used to be, hundreds of years ago, the shooting grounds of the Emperor Akbar, when his head-quarters were at Fatehpur-Sikri; and there exist to this day in this "roond" remains of chabootras which were used as machans during drives of game for the purpose of sport by him and his followers. In both the other States of this Agency, there exist similar places on a smaller scale, also stocked with small game of all kinds, whereas in both Karauli and Dholpur among the hilly tracts very extensive jungles exist, in which is to be found big game in plenty, such as tiger and panther, and in some places even bear, sambhur, cheetal, &c.

Fauna, &c.—In considering the distribution of wild animals over these States, it will be as well to stick to the Natural History classification of them, and to that end, I shall commence with the natural order, Bimana. There are as far as I know only two members of this order which inhabit this State, and they are firstly Presbytes Entellus, usually known as the common Bengal Langur, and the variety Macacus Rhesus or common Bengal Monkey, the former inhabiting the hilly tracts generally about all three States, and the latter usually to be found in the vicinity of, or actually within, most of the large towns in these States, though they appear to throng to places where population is largest, as such places afford greater opportunities for pilfering food, &c. The Langur on the other hand lives upon flower buds and berries usually to be found in the hilly regions named.

As regards wild animals of all kinds, these are to be found in fair abundance in all three States of this Agency. Amongst the carnivora are to be found tiger, panther, hyæna, bear, wolves, jackals, wild dogs (only in Karauli) wild cats; and along the banks of the River Chambal in both Dholpur and Karauli are to be found others in abundance.

3. *Felis Tigris*.—Tigers are to be found in all three States. In Bharatpur territory they are to be found chiefly confined to the tehsils of Biana and Weir, also in Bullubghar, a Jagir held by Faujdar Debi Singh, the leading Sirdar of the State. The country in these tehsils is hilly and intersected by ravines, with occasional tanks or bunds where water is usually available throughout the year. Large numbers of cattl are grazed in these parts, there is little opportunity for agriculture, and so facilities for the well-being of tigers are provided thereby. It is a curious fact that since the construction of a large bund at Bareta, a village in the "Dang" country, about six miles to the east of the town of Biana, a good many tigers have come and taken up their permanent abode in these regions, which are provided with plenty of water all the year round without any chance of drought for them, as well as being a cool neighbourhood. There is little doubt that numbers of them have migrated from Karauli territory across the border in late years, owing to the above cause and have remained, as in a drive recently held in this region no less than six came out of one nullah!

In both the States of Dholpur and Karauli there are numbers of them, especially in the Dang country, the Ruling Chief of the latter State being a keen sportsman and accounts for a great many every year, I myself having had the pleasure of being at the death of a few. These animals in this part of India do not, as a rule, run to such large dimensions as those found in parts of Bengal, but are stouter and more thick-set animals, and hence probably better adapted to tackle the hilly country which they inhabit. Of late years these animals have actually found their way up to the "ghunnah" close to Bharatpur city, and where I myself shot one, as also a panther in this neighbourhood within the wild cattle enclosure at Kevlodeo.

4. *Felis Pardus*.—This species is found generally throughout the three States, but chiefly among the hilly

country called the "Dang," where they are found to inhabit caves and holes in the many quarries which abound in this region in the Bharatpur State. I have, however, found them in the region of bunds, but these having probably come in search of prey, as a rule do not stray far from hilly ground, but live under rocks, where they usually make their lairs, and deposit their cubs. One frequently comes upon one of these animals where one would least expect them, and one day while walking down the main road of the large Ghunnah at Kevlodeo with my wife, we encountered one on the road. This individual I went next morning and tracked, finding he went to drink at a spring close by, and sat up over it the next evening and shot him.

They are very destructive animals, and, like tiger, usually kill every third day. It can thus be estimated, in places where can they can get no game but only cattle, what destruction they are guilty of.

5. *Felis Torquata*.—This animal, the spotted wild cat (Jeardon), is a very handsome little creature, to be found either on rocky ground, or as far as my experience goes, in the grass abounding in the many "roonds" or grass preserves in the three States. It is usually very fierce and destructive to all small game, and does not altogether confine its dietary to the jerboa-rat, as some naturalists would lead one to suppose, as I have caught them sometimes in *flagrante delicto* stalking other game; and shot them while so doing. The above are the only representatives of the Felidae present in these States which I am aware of, except the *Felis Caracal* (Red Lynx-Jerdon) which is said to inhabit parts of the hilly country in the Karauli State along the River Chambal.

6. *Ursus Labiatus*.—This bear, the common Indian Sloth Bear, is not to be found in Bharatpur, but is occasionally come across in the hilly country bordering on the River Chambal in the Karauli and Dholpur States.

7. *Hyena Striata*.—This carnivorous animal forms a link between the Felidae and Viverridae, and though resembling the dog, strictly speaking, is not of that genus at all, hence the reason for my taking it separately. These animals are to be found well distributed all over the three States, in almost any kind of country, in which they are very destructive to goat, sheep, and pariah dogs. Their

habits are absolutely nocturnal, and during the day they usually sleep heavily, so much so that I have on one or two occasions with difficulty startled them up, and they have shown no indecent haste to be off! Though these animals are as a rule harmless to man, I know of a case which came under my notice medically in which a sepoy of the I. S. Infantry here was attacked at night and severely mauled by one in a jungle to the north of the city of Bharatpur, and the animal being killed afterwards (partly by him in the struggle) absolutely vouches for the veracity of the story. The animal was shortly afterwards inspected by me at the scene of the encounter, the next morning, and turned out to be a very large female hyæna, very advanced in pregnancy. It was in miserable condition and appeared half starved, which perhaps would account for its boldness. The sepoy narrowly escaped amputation of his forearm, but thanks to rigorous antiseptic treatment the wounds; which were severe and resulted in two fingers being bitten off, healed up very shortly afterwards. The only other important members of the carnivora which are to be found in this State remaining to be described, are animals belonging to the family Cynoidea, consisting of wolves, jackals, foxes and wild dogs.

In the genus *Canis* we have two representatives, the wolf and jackal.

8. *Canis Pallipes*.—This animal, the common Indian wolf (Jerdon), is to be found generally distributed over the country in the three States, being most abundant where ravines exist, in which they usually make holes and live, prowling out at nights to make their depredations, though this is by no means the rule, as I have seen in open daylight in a jungle a wolf rush into a flock of goats and carry off one under the very nose of the shepherd tending them!

9. *Canis Aureus*.—The common jackal is to be found everywhere, generally distributed over the country, lying up in a cool place during the day usually among the crops, or in very hot weather in holes, and prowling about all night in quest of food, fruit, berries growing in the jungles of every kind, even crops in the fields they will destroy and eat; in fact, I do not think there is anything that a jackal will not eat when he is put to a pinch. Of the genus *Cuon* we have only one representative, and that is the wild dog.

10. *Canis Rutilans*.—The Indian wild dog is not a very significant looking animal, but for ferocity and boldness it takes first place; wherever it is found it becomes the terror of the neighbourhood as regards game of every kind. I have even known tigers to leave a jungle when these beasts appear, which they usually do in packs, in which state they hunt, and as before mentioned, if not stopped they will clear a jungle in no time of every living animal. They are to be found, as regards this Agency, only in the hilly country and forests in the Karauli State in the vicinity of the River Chambal. Of the genus *Vulpes* we have one only in these States.

11. *Vulpes Bengalensis*.—The common Indian fox is to be found generally distributed over the State; it is a very pretty little animal, whose fur varies in colour greatly at different times of the year. I once came across a whole family amongst some sand-hills along the bed of the Banganga River, whose members I nearly succeeded in capturing; they were all, mother and cubs, of a light grey silvery colour. This statement bears out what Jerdon and other naturalists mention as to the variety of colours the fur takes according to the season of the year. This animal, like the jackal, is capable of eating almost anything, from vermin to fruit.

This, I think, disposes of members of the land carnivora which frequent these States. We have yet to consider any members of aquatic carnivora which inhabit this part of the country. As far as I have been able to judge, the only representative of this kind we have is one belonging to the Lutridæ.

12. *Lutra Nair*.—The common Indian otter is, as far as I am aware, only to be found in the River Chambal, which comprises the southern boundary of both the States of Dholpur and Karauli. I have myself shot a pair of these animals in this river not far from Dholpur. They are very pretty little creatures, possessed of beautiful fur, very fierce and plucky, and live on fish, which they usually play havoc with if left undisturbed. I have known them, however, come down with heavy floods to the Keolddeo Jheel near Bharatpur and even into the Fort moat!

The only other members of the carnivora worth mention which are left to describe, belong to the genus *Herpes-*

tidae, and consist of the mongoose, two varieties of which class are to be found in these States, viz: *Herpates Pallidus*, usually known as the common grey mongoose, and the *Herpates Jerdoni* or long-tailed mongoose (Jerdon), both of which are so familiar to the ordinary observer as to require no description.

Of the Rodentia the only members requiring notice are *Sciurus Polmarumor*, the common Indian ground squirrel, and *Gerbillus Indicus* or the Indian jerboa-rat, also called the kangaroo-rat owing to the curious posture it adopts when eating; another variety of the jerboa-rat called *Gerbillus Hurrianæ* is sometimes to be seen inhabiting sandy tracts and is known as the desert variety; it is fairly common over Rajputana.

Of animals of the order *Ungulata* inhabiting these States we have the wild-boar, and under the *Ruminantia* we find antelope and gazelles as well, while under the *Cervidae* we find sambhur and spotted deer.

13. *Lus Indicus*.—The Indian wild-boar is to be found in great numbers throughout all three States in every kind of country, and is so well-known as to need no further description here. In the State of Dholpur it abounds, and the country being rideable, is resorted to by sportsmen for the purpose of pig-sticking. The late Maharaj Rana was in his time the finest living exponent of this sport.

14. *Gazella Bennetti*.—This graceful little animal, commonly known as the chikara or ravine deer, is to be found on all the rocky hilly ground in most parts of the three States. They usually roam about in twos and threes, but in some places are to be found in distinct herds; their horns seldom exceed 12 inches, though in this species both sexes are provided with horns.

15. *Antelopa Bezoartica*.—The common Indian antelope or "black buck" is to be found in large herds all over the three States, where plains and cultivated land exist. They are handsome animals and in places afford good sport. The horns, as far as I know, do not run to any very great length in these parts, though I have myself once shot an animal with horns of 26 inches in length. Most of the "roonds" in the Bharatpur State contain large numbers of them.

16. *Portax Pictus*.—This animal generally known as the nilgai or "blue bull" is to be found in the thick jungles

in all three States and along the River Chambal and neighbourhood. In the plains they afford no real sport, but are shot down as they are so destructive to crops, but in forest and thick jungle this animal is often as shy as possible, and requires a good deal of stalking to get within shot of.

The sambhur (*Rusa Aristotelis*) and spotted deer (*Axis Maculatus*) are both very rare in these States; a few, however, may be found in the jungles on the hilly ground bordering on the banks of the Chambal River, on the southern limits of the States of Dholpur and Karauli, there being none so far north as Bharatpur territory, except near Bareta.

With the above description ends an account of the Fauna. I shall now give a brief description of the Avifauna, but confine my description to the more important game-birds found in these States, among which the following are the most important:—

17. *Eupodotis Edwardsi*.—The Indian bustard is said to have been seen here, but I have not myself ever seen or shot one in these parts; it is possible that it would occur more frequently in the States of Dholpur and Karauli than in Bharatpur, as there is country more suitable for them in those States.

18. *Sypheotides Auritus*.—The lesser florikin is occasionally to be found in these States, but is not abundant by any means; it is a handsome bird, and its flesh is considered a great delicacy. They are decidedly more prevalent in the rainy season.

There are many kinds of plover to be found, few or any of which are considered sport, and I need not enter more into detail about them here, except to mention two varieties which are very common, viz., *Cursorius Coroman Delicus*, or courier plover, the *Oedienemus Crepitans* or stone plover, with, in the winter months, the *Charadrius Fulvus*, or golden plover, the two latter being very delicate for the table.

There are three varieties of sand grouse which are to be found in these States, one the *Pterocles Exustus* or common variety on every open sandy plain existing, another *Pterocles Alchata* or pin-tailed variety, also to be found on similar ground, and a third variety the *Pterocles Fasciatus*, a somewhat smaller bird found inhabiting dry ground on low rocky hilly country, which makes a curious noise when startled, and could in the dark be easily mistaken for the

common night jar, a species of goat sucker. All the above varieties of sand grouse afford excellent sport and good eating for the table. The large or Imperial variety of this species is not to be found in these parts.

Amongst the genus *Crocopus* we have one variety prevalent in most parts, viz., the *Crocopus Phanicopterus* or "green pigeon." This bird is to be found in great numbers in most parts, especially where pipal trees are to be seen, whose fruit, especially in the spring, they eagerly devour; they are excellent shooting, and often display their presence by a very sweet whistle while feeding, and are usually to be found in pipal trees.

19. *Columba Lintermedia*.—This bird, commonly known as the "blue rock," is to be found almost everywhere in these States, and in particularly large numbers frequenting the forts situated near the large towns of these States; in some places there is provision for them to be fed by the State, and there they are, of course never shot, and are held as semi-sacred. Of the class *Tetraonidae* we have in these States three representatives, viz., *Francolinus Vulgaris*, the *Francolinus Pictus*, and the *Ortygornis Ponticeriana*. The variety known usually as the "black partridge" is fairly common in most parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur, but not in Karauli; it usually frequents thick grass, and is found, in consequence, during the rains everywhere, but on their drying up it disappears, but will be found if searched for about all the various bunds throughout the State in the grass there and also in the "roonds." It is a very handsome bird, and affords excellent sport.

20. *Francolinus Pictus*.—This variety known as the "painted partridge" is occasionally to be found in these parts, and usually in the same kind of ground as the black variety. I have often shot them together in covies in the same ground.

21. *Ortygornis Ponticeriana* (commonly known as the "grey partridge").—This variety is prevalent everywhere, and around almost every village it will be found in the adjacent fields, where I fear it does not hesitate to devour offal of all kinds; it is for this reason, I fear, by large numbers of sportsmen not shot or considered sport. Of the family *Coturnicina*, or quail order there are only three varieties in these parts which call for notice and

are *Coturnix Communis* or common or large grey quail, *Coturnix Coromandelica* or black-breasted rain-quail, and the *Coturnix Joudera* or "button" variety, all of which are common at certain seasons of the year, and to be found in the grass "roonds" or in the crops when these latter are standing. They all afford excellent sport, and are delicate for the table.

The above complete the description of land game birds. I will now briefly detail the water birds most common in these States, which consist of *Koolan*, geese, wild-fowl, including duck of different kinds, snipe, curlew and coot.

Koolan and wild-geese are to be found in great flocks about the States, during the cold weather frequenting tanks and jheels, the latter having two common varieties, viz.; *Anser Cinereus* or grey variety, and *Anser Indicus* or "bar headed" variety, both of which are fairly numerous and associate freely together. Amongst the wild-fowl we have a variety of ducks, of which the following are the most commonly met with, viz., mallard (*Anas Boscas*), gadwall (*Chaulelasmus Streperus*), the spotted billed duck (*Anas Paecilorhyncha*), pin-tail duck (*Dafila Acuta*) widgeon (*Mareca Penelope*), common teal (*Querquedula Crecca*) garganey teal (*Querquedula Circia*), shovellar duck (*Spalula Clypeata*). Whistling teal (*Dendrocygna Javanica*), brahminy duck (*Casarca Rutia*), cotton teal (*Neltapus Dromandeliensis*), pochard (*Fuligula Ferina*). There are other varieties of duck and teal occasionally met with, but have not been included in this list, not being common.

Of the water hen class there are many varieties, into which I need not enter here, as they are not usually included in, strictly speaking, game bird category. The only other bird worth mentioning here is the *Numenius Arquatus* or what is more commonly known as the common curlew, whose presence is usually betrayed by the curious plaintive cry of the bird while flying, and heard so often over jheels towards evening time in the cold weather months. All the above water birds are to be found in the same kind of place—tanks, jheels; in fact any portion of water around whose banks there is slimy mud and in which there is plenty of weed, &c.

The only remaining game water-bird of importance is the snipe, of which there are to be found in these States,

three varieties, viz., *Gallinago Scolopacina* or the common snipe, *Gallinago Gallinula* or usually known as the "Jack" snipe or jud-cock, and *Rhynchæ Capensis* or "painted snipe." The first-named affords the best sport, as its flight is swift and it often requires careful shooting to bring the bird down; the two latter are sluggish flyers and do not afford good sport as a rule, except on a windy day; all three varieties select the same kind of ground, viz., a little water with fair amount of cover and a fair proportion of slimy mud redolent with animalculæ and micro-organism of all kinds. There are few good spots in these States which are frequented by these birds. I regret to say, occasionally, however, they are to be found in the fields near bunds or other irrigated lands especially when the cold is severe.

I have, in the above description, only included game birds found in these regions as being, perhaps, more of interest to the general reader than others, of which there are plenty, and which it would be outside the scope of this work to detail here.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE DUTIES PERFORMED BY THE AGENCY
SURGEON OF THE EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES, COMPRIS-
ING THE NATIVE STATES OF BHARATPUR, DHOLPUR AND
KARAULI.

The nature of the duties performed by the Agency Surgeon in these States is very extensive, in that besides actual medical and professional work at his head-quarters (Bharatpur) there are many other duties connected with those of a Medical Officer which are, owing to the absolute want hitherto of any proper supervision and organization in these States, performed actually or superintended by the Agency Surgeon himself, a brief detail of which is here given.

At his head-quarters at Bharatpur he has the immediate performance of surgical operations as well as supervision and superintendence of the Victoria Hospital, with beds for about 72 in-patients, attached to which is the Female Hospital (*zenana*), and including a laboratory where water and other analysis are made. At a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away are the two Imperial Service Regiments, one a Transport Corps situated at Mandholi, the other a regiment of Infantry located at Khanjoli, the latter also about three miles distant. In addition to these there is the Central Prison situated at Sesar, of which hitherto he has had executive as well as medical charge; this he has held since the re-organization of the Jail Department, and institution of the new District Jail at Dig.

Besides the above he has had, till recently, the superintendence and chairmanship of a Municipal Board with a Sanitary Committee, which is carried on under his direct orders. Lastly, he has charge of plague preventive operations within Municipal limits as well as all over the State, and is in medical charge of the young Chief, yet a minor, for which duty a special monthly allowance is granted by the Durbar.

In addition to the above duties at head-quarters he has the general superintendence over and administration of the Medical department at the head-quarters, as well as of all mofussil dispensaries in the three States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, the latter numbering 26 in all, as

well as the prisons at the capitals of Dholpur and Karauli, and a Central and District Jail at Bharatpur and Dig respectively, in Bharatpur territory. Finally, he has the general superintendence of Sanitation and Vaccination operations over these three States, comprising 4,388 square miles of territory (over the greater portion of which he has to travel during his cold weather tour), with a population of over one million souls.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE.

As far as can be ascertained no proper annual reports appear to have been ever made or submitted till the year 1866. Fictitious returns appear to have been submitted by native doctors in the department, which, of course, are worthless. In the annexed list showing the Medical Officers who have held charge, it would appear that Dr. Harvey seems to have been the first Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States comprising Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur, an appointment created in the year 1869, though he appears previously to have been in medical charge of both the Alwar and Bharatpur States up to that time since 1866; in the year 1869, however, Alwar was created an independent Medical charge.

Dholpur was also made an independent political charge in 1873, but the medical institutions of that State continued to remain under the charge of the Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States. Hakims and Baidis appear to have been universally employed in the medical department of this Agency till recent years, and since the absence of an European Medical Officer in charge, grave abuses have crept in, into which I need not enter here. Most of these officials have been gradually now got rid of and pensioned off in accordance with orders received from the Local Government (*vide* Foreign Department letter No. 714, dated 25th February 1894.) To show the state of the department as late as 1894, the then State Surgeon in his Annual Report remarks about the degraded condition of the chief hospital in the State, "that *charagh*s are used in the hospital instead of lamps, clothing not provided for patients, and sufficient food is not distributed. Instruments in unserviceable condition." This state of affairs appears to have ensued in the time of Babu Bhola Nath Dass in the reign of the Maharajah Jaswant Singh, who certainly appeared to take little interest in anything in his State except its army!

Dr. R. K. Tandan, M.B., was appointed State Surgeon in 1894, but owing to an unfortunate occurrence with regard to his administration of the Jail here, his services were dispensed with in 1896 by order of Government. The state of the Maharajah's health in 1896 (Maharajah Ram

Singh, afterwards deposed by order of Government in 1900) necessitated his being placed under medical surveillance, and he left his State under charge of a Medical Officer, (Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., then Civil Surgeon of Muttra), living in the hills at intervals for some years till his recovery. During this interval, there being no Medical Officer in the State, the Government of India requested the Officer on special duty (Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.) to utilize his spare time and commence the re-organization of all the institutions pertaining to the work of a Medical Officer. About that time a Dewan was appointed to take over the administration of the State, and during his tenure of office, the Jail and Medical departments were thoroughly re-organized by the above Medical Officer and rescued from the state of chaos into which they had slowly drifted, showing a state of things reflecting great discredit on the State. Beside complete re-organization of these departments, a Sanitary Board was started in 1895, which was taken over by the same officer and thoroughly reconstituted, and has continued to do good work ever since.

The condition of the several departments reported on by the Medical Officer on special duty with H. H. the Maharajah at the time, showed such a discreditable state of affairs that the question of resuscitating the appointment of an Agency Surgeon for the States in the Agency, came up for consideration seriously again, which, after considerable delay on the part of the different States, was at last settled, through the energy of the then Political Agent, Lt.-Colonel Herbert, and submitted for the orders of the Government of India and Secretary of State, to which formal sanction was received in the spring of 1899; and the appointment of a whole-time Agency Surgeon became an established fact on April 1st 1899, Captain (now Major) H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., being appointed to the charge. His health, however, at the time broke down, and he was obliged to take furlough on medical certificate at once, and proceed to Europe. During his absence Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., officiated, followed by Lt.-Col. Harington, I.M.S., for two months on the former's departure on Field Service and the return of Major H. E. Drake-Brockman at the beginning of November 1900, the present Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States.

LIST OF MEDICAL OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

No.	Name of Medical Officer.	In what Capacity.	Period from.	Period to.	Name of State.	REMARKS.
1	Dr. Mathias	Not known	Not known	1854	Karnul	No record exists as to this appointment.
2	Babu Bhola Nath Das	Assistant Surgeon	1855	1860	Bharatpur	Appointed to take charge of the Anah Hospital when built.
3	Assistant Surgeon Steward, I.M.S.	Agency Surgeon	1860	1861	"	Died at Bharatpur during the year.
4	Babu Bhola Nath	Assistant Surgeon	1861	1861	"	Official till arrival of a Commissioned Officer.
5	Assistant Surgeon Mott, I.M.S.	Agency Surgeon	1861	1866	"	Official till arrival of Dr. Harvey.
6	Babu Bhola Nath Das	Assistant Surgeon	1866	1866	Eastern Rajputana States.	At first had charge of Alwar and Bharatpur till 1869, then was appointed Agency Surgeon for these three States, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, Alwar becoming an independent charge.
7	Assistant Surgeon Harvey, I.M.S.	Agency Surgeon	1866	1871	"	
8	Assistant Surgeon Spencer, I.M.S.	"	1871	1875	"	Died of malarial fever at Bagdad.
9	Assistant Surgeon H.D. Compagnon, I.M.S.	"	1875	1876	"	The appointment of Agency Surgeon appears to have been abolished with the departure of Surgeon Spencer, I.M.S.
10	Assistant Surgeon L. Beutson, I.M.S.	"	1876	1876	"	
11	Assistant Surgeon Spencer, I.M.S.	"	1876	1879	"	This official was also appointed Tutor to H. H. the Maharajah, Jwauat Singh, and appears to have utterly ignored and practically given up all medical work.
12	Babu Bhola Nath Das	Assistant Surgeon, as State Medical Officer.	1879	1894	Bharatpur	Services dispensed with by order of Government on account of some grave dereliction of duty in connection with Jail administration.
13	Dr. R. K. Taudan, M.B.	State Medical Officer.	1894	1895	"	
14	Surgeon Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.	Special duty with H. H. the Maharajah.	1895	1899	"	Was placed on special duty in this State by order of the Government of India in June 1895 after dismissal of Dr. Taudan, and was requested by the Local Government to thoroughly reorganize the Medical and Vaccination Departments of the State.
15	Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.	Agency Surgeon	1899	Proceeded on leave to Europe.	Eastern Rajputana States.	Proceeded on furlough on Medical Certificate in the spring of 1899, and was appointed First Agency Surgeon.
16	Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.	"	1899	1900	"	Official during absence of Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.
17	Lt.-Col. V. Hartington, I.M.S.	"	1900	1900	"	Official for 3 months on departure of former officer on Field Service.
18	Major H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.	"	1900	1900	"	Returned from sick leave and took over permanent charge on 7th November, 1900.

* The late Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B.D., S.O., I.M.S. formerly Director-General of I.M.S.

† Now " " L. D. Spencer, C.D., I.M.S., late Surgeon-General of the Punjab Army Corps.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

The available records of the Medical department of this State are exceedingly few, and those that exist are so meagre that little or no information is obtainable from them; the task therefore of giving a fair and correct description of the origin of the several Medical Institutions of this State is not an easy one, and has involved a vast amount of careful and personal enquiry, with, at times, inspection in order to verify data. I will endeavour, however, to take the several institutions and describe them in the order in which they appear to have originated.

It seems that about the year 1849 Maharajah Balwant Singh was in Agra on a visit; the Civil Surgeon (whose name cannot be traced) showed His Highness over the dispensary there, and talked about the benefits such an institution conferred upon the people. His Highness thereupon decided that he would have an hospital at Bharatpur. Immediately after his return a dispensary was opened in the city of Bharatpur, over which two Hakims and Baidis were placed in charge. A large number of patients seemed to have frequented this institution. Thus it would appear that the City Dispensary was the first Medical Institution to be made in the State, and was formally opened by Maharajah Bulwant Singh in the year 1849.

Though several mofussil dispensaries were opened in the State during this interval, nothing more was done at Bharatpur in this respect until the year 1855, when, during the minority of the late Maharajah Juswant Singh, Colonel Morrison, the Political Agent at the time, applied to Government for the services of an Assistant Surgeon, upon which Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass was transferred to the State for duty, and in the same year the Anah Hospital (so named after its being situated near to the village of that name, half way between the city and Sewar) was built by the Durbar near Sewar and the old Residency. Arrangements were then made according to requirements for the treatment, and accommodation of the sick therein. In the year 1873 female wards were also opened in connection with this hospital. The Anah Hospital continued in existence till 1897, but never adequately administered to

the wants of the sick and suffering poor of the city, owing to various causes, chief amongst which were, firstly, its unfortunate and unsuitable location, and secondly, on account of the entire absence of efficient European skill and supervision. The above causes affected its popularity so seriously that for many years little or really no serious surgical or medical work appears to have been done in this institution, so much so, that it was considered at last imperative to construct a hospital on a more suitable site. With this object in view, in the year 1895, a site at Charbagh was eventually selected by the A. M. O. in Rajputana, and a building on modern lines suited to the treatment and accommodation of the sick was commenced, which now goes by the name of the Victoria Hospital; it was ultimately completed for occupation in the year 1900. A detailed description of this institution will be given later on. A small hospital in connection with the Jail at Sewar (now the Central Prison, Bharatpur) was opened in the year 1856 and placed under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass.

A small out-door dispensary called the Agency Dispensary appears also to have been maintained at the Agency Surgeon's bungalow till the abolition of the latter appointment in 1879, and the departure of Surgeon Spencer, I.M.S.; this has never been re-opened.

Dig.—In the year 1856 a dispensary was opened at this place by Colonel Morrison, the Political Agent. This dispensary has been much enlarged and improved, and has been provided with accommodation for 12 beds, with a small operation room, the latter being necessary, as I am able to do a large amount of surgical work here at my inspection visits.

Gopalgarh.—In the early part of the year 1860 in the time of Major Bouverie, when Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass was also made tutor to His Highness the young Maharajah, and Dr. Stewart held the appointment of Agency Surgeon, a dispensary was opened at Gopalgarh. In the middle of the year 1861, Dr. Stewart died, and Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass held temporary charge for a few months till Dr. Mott's arrival as Agency Surgeon. This dispensary was, however, transferred to Nagar in 1899, when the Tehsil was removed to the latter place on completion of the new Settlement.

Biana and Rupbas.—In the year 1861 dispensaries were opened in both these towns in the time of Major Walter, as Political Agent and Dr. Mott, as Agency Surgeon.

Kamah.—A dispensary was opened here in the year 1862, during the tenure of office of Major Walter and Dr. Mott.

Akheygarh.—In the year 1866 a dispensary was opened here, in the time of Major Walter as Political Agent, and at a time when Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Dass was temporarily in medical charge.

Oochain.—In the year 1867 a dispensary was opened here, during the tenure of office of Major Walter as Political Agent and Dr. Harvey, as Agency Surgeon.

Bhusawar.—In the year 1880 a dispensary was opened by the Durbar in this town, there being no Agency Surgeon at the time, the appointment having been done away with.

Kumher.—A dispensary was started in this town in the year 1894, in the time of Dr. R. K. Tandan, the State Surgeon at that time, and when Col. Martelli was Political Officer here.

Bharatpur Female Hospital.—On the 7th October 1894 this hospital was opened by H. H. the Maji Sahiba (grandmother of the present Chief) and named after herself, which, until its affiliation to the Victoria Hospital used to be known as the Maji Sahiba Darya Kuar's Female Hospital. It is connected with the Dufferin Association, and has a competent Female Hospital Assistant in charge. Its chief work is amongst the *pardah-nashin* women of the city, and affords extensive medical relief to a class of patients which cannot be got at by the ordinary out-patient department of a general hospital. This hospital was first located in a large building in the very heart of the city, with a separate establishment, &c. In the year 1899, however, on completion of the Victoria Hospital, appropriate quarters were allotted to it in connection with the above institution, to which for administrative reasons it was transferred, and where it now continues to work on the same lines. A class for instruction of dhais (native midwives) in elementary obstetrics has recently been started under my direc-

SITE PLAN OF THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL & GROUNDS BHARATPUR

SCALE 120 FT 1 INCH

REFERENCES

- 1 Main Administrative Block
- 2,2 Wards for Male Patients
(12 beds in each)
- 3 Cottage Hospital containing
5 Cubicles 12 beds in each
- 4 Eye Ward containing
5 Cubicles 2 beds in each
- 5 The Charbagh Kothi
Lower storey ward for female patients 12 beds
Upper storey female hospital Assistants' Qrs.
- 6 Store
- 7 Hospital Kitchen
- 8,8 Wards for Noxious cases
- 9 Assistant Surgeon's Quarters
- 10 Hospital Assistant's Quarters
- 11 Stables
- 12 Latrines (Temporary)
- 13 Sweeper's Huts
- 14 Female Hospital Followers Qrs.
- 15 Plant House
- Turfed Lawns
- xxx Plantations
- Wells



Asseverat

EXE. ENGINEER
P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

tion in connection with this hospital, and is held twice weekly by the Female Hospital Assistant in charge, which, however, is shortly to be taken up by a fully qualified mid-wife.

Nagar.—In the year 1899 a dispensary was opened at this place, on the transfer of the tehsil from Gopalgarh after the new Settlement, the institution at the latter place being abolished. This was carried out during the tenure of appointment of Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I. M. S.

P. W. D. Dispensaries.—Three small dispensaries in this State were started in connection with extensive Engineering works which were being carried on by the P. W. D. of the State, at Bareta, Sikri and Paharpur, at the two former of which large irrigation projects are in existence, which necessitate the maintenance of a large establishment for their upkeep. At the latter place a large number of quarries are to be found, at which there are large numbers of men employed by the P. W. D. to cope with the large traffic in stone which is carried on by the State, and from which it enjoys a fair amount of profit, as there is a royalty on this product, which all goes in to the State coffers.

Though only subsidiary dispensaries and in charge of a first grade Compounder, subservient to the nearest Medical subordinate on whom they call for assistance in case of need, these little institutions have been the means of affording an immense amount of relief, not only to the subordinates, &c., employed by the P. W. D., but to all the villagers around, and are greatly appreciated.

The dispensaries at Bareta and Sikri were opened in 1897, and that at Paharpur in 1901, all in the tenure of office of Major H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., as Agency Surgeon. The cost of their maintenance has been hitherto altogether borne by the P. W. D. of the State.

Nadbai.—As soon as arrangements can be made for the location of a dispensary at this place, and on transfer of the Tehsil from Akheygarh, the dispensary at present at Akheygarh will also be removed here. It is contemplated to erect a completely new building for a dispensary here, the site for which I have already selected.

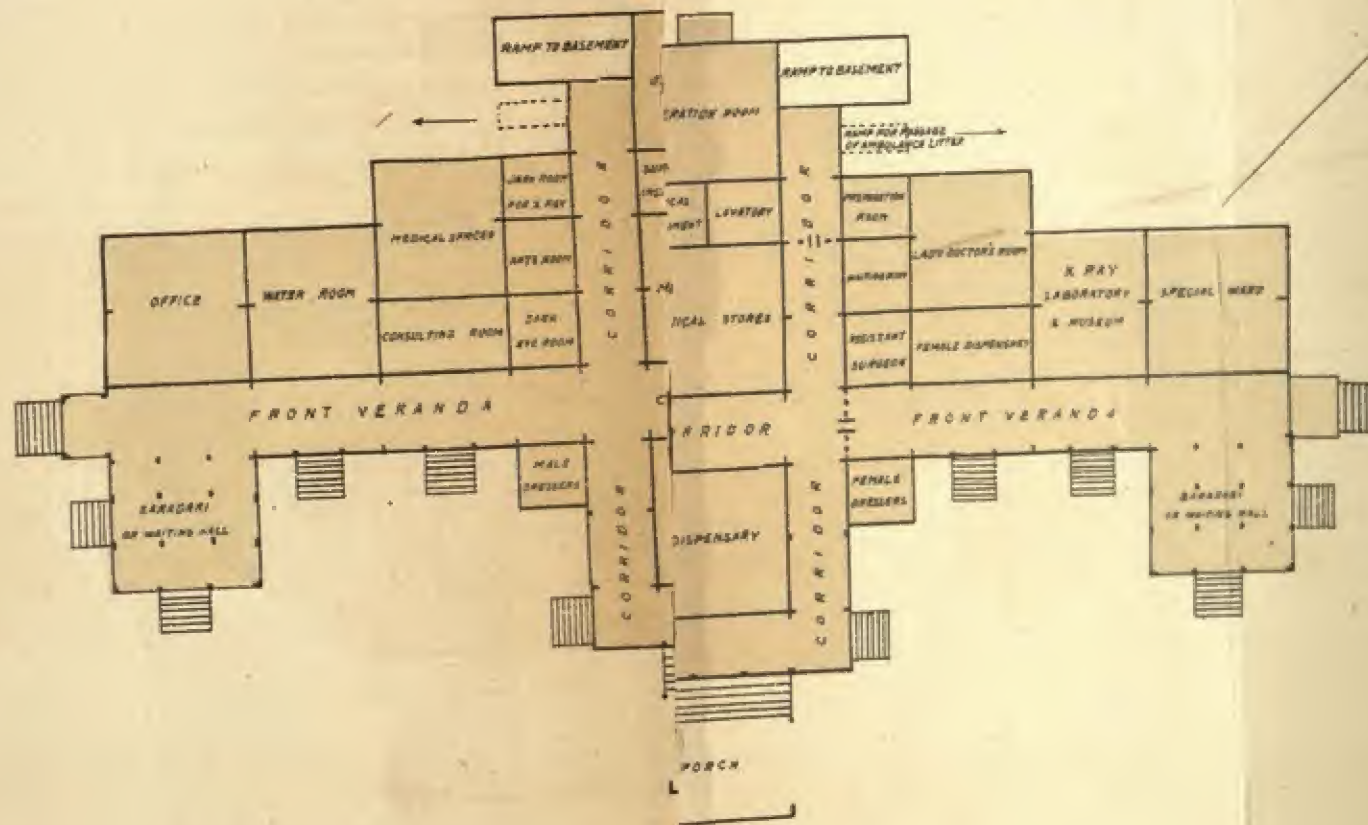
Victoria Hospital.—This hospital stands in a more or less picturesque position along the banks of the Fort Moat, in the city of Bharatpur, in extensive grounds and a well laid-

out garden, intersected by public roads communicating with the main thoroughfares in the city by many gates. The grounds are, as opportunity affords, gradually being extended, and form a recreation ground for the city residents, besides being a natural lung in the centre of the city, which can now never be built over—a fact of much importance from a sanitary point of view—as it has done away with a large number of over-crowded, ill-ventilated and extremely insanitary *busties*, which formerly existed there to the detriment of the public health. The close proximity of the hospital buildings to the mass of water contained in the Moat may at first sight be considered to be prejudicial on account of damp, &c. This, however, has been allowed for, and any such completely mitigated by the insertion of a “damp course” into every foundation wall in the several buildings with most gratifying results.

The buildings themselves are of exceedingly handsome design, constructed of stone of different qualities obtained from quarries in the State, the plans being made originally by Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob of Jaipur. There is a central block entirely utilized and constructed for administrative purposes, possessing, besides a male and female dispensary with attached dressers' rooms, offices and laboratory for the Agency Surgeon, consulting and waiting rooms, a medical store, operation room with sterilizing and instrument rooms attached, with a lavatory; also an X-ray laboratory with all the necessary appliances and the apparatus for working the Finsen-light treatment, and a dark room for eye, throat and nose examinations, &c.

Underneath this building is an extensive system of godowns, practically damp-proof, and which provides useful storage room for perishable articles; there is also a soda water factory situated in them and an ice room. The equipment of this block, though necessarily a slow process for financial reasons, has been a labour of love to me, and carried on over a period of some years, till now it can boast of being practically up-to-date, in being possessed of all the most necessary and modern appliances for the treatment of suffering humanity on the latest European principles, and has in consequence been productive of relieving much suffering, patients coming from long distances to avail themselves of X-ray and Finsen-light treatment, for which a complete installation

VICTORIA BHARATPUR HOSPITAL
 PLAN
 OF
 MAIN ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK
 SCALE 30 FT. 1 INCH



P. W. D. Bharatpur

EXE. ENGINEER

P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

---+--- SCREENS



Shew
J. B. B. B. B.
on 18th



VICTORIA HOSPITAL BHARATPUR

BLOCK PLANS

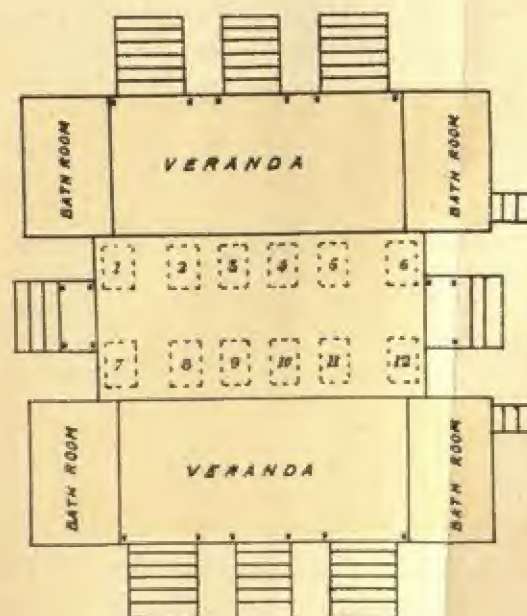
OF

WARD FOR MALE INPATIENTS

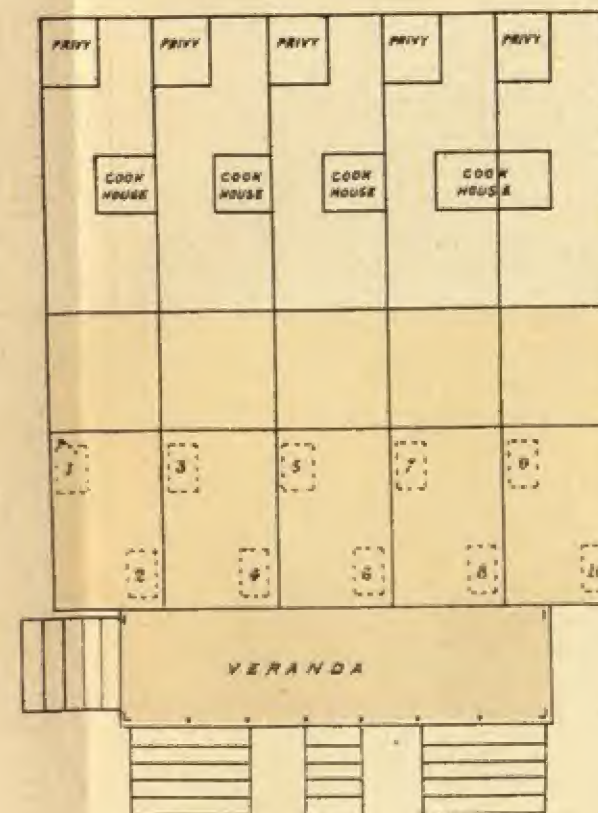
AND COTTAGE HOSPITAL

SCALE 20 FT. 1 INCH

MALE WARD 12 BEDS



COTTAGE HOSPITAL 10 BEDS



P. W. D.

EXE. ENGINEER

P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

exists, and which has afforded me personally, not only great pleasure, but many pleasant hours to think out, have constructed, and finally to fix up. Judging by the number of distinguished visitors, both professional and non-professional who have from time to time visited this institution, its fame has spread far, and brought great keudos to the State, and though it has been a great undertaking, watching and looking after its progress from the first foundation onwards, the results, however, have quite repaid me.

The operating room in this building is situated on the north side, is replete with almost every modern device to render European surgery successful and minimise pain and suffering to the sick, is supplied with water, hot and cold, with irrigators capable of use at any moment in any position, with sterilizers for instruments, also electric light and all the usual glass and metal aseptic furniture usually found in European operating theatres, but at the same time nothing extravagant or unnecessary. The X-ray laboratory contains all the necessary switch-boards for working not only Roentgen rays, but also the Finsen light, as well as galvanocauteries, surgical lights, motors, seismotherapy, &c., with a continuous current direct from a small shuntwound dynamo which I have fixed up, and which latter is worked in connection with a steam engine utilized by the P. W. D. for pumping water into the public gardens some distance away, so that all such work carried on in the hospital is without any additional expense to the State! In the consulting room also exists a switch-board for utilizing the current for galvanism, faradism, electrolysis, &c., which is a most useful and inexpensive apparatus for the application of electrotherapeutics generally. There also exist in the grounds close by four handsome stone buildings of similar pattern, in the way of general, medical and surgical male wards, a block of eye wards, and a cottage hospital block. Besides these, there are two cool, airy thatched semi-pukka general wards and a zenana hospital in its separate compound together with buildings for the Medical staff, and a small meteorological observatory in an enclosure, which is kept up by the Imperial Government. This hospital has from time to time been inspected by many distinguished visitors, amongst whom have been H. E. Lord Curzon and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cannought in 1903.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORK IN THE EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Owing to the absence, till recently, of any European skill or supervision, the amount and quality of surgical work done in these States for many years has been practically of no importance, and, especially as regards Bharatpur, where the superintendence of its medical institutions has been left practically to the tender mercies of inferiorly-qualified medical subordinates, chiefly of the quack class, it is no matter for surprise. The few records that remain show that during the incumbency of Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass (who seems to have diverted his attention to everything else but medical work, as he appears to have been tutor to the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh for many years, holding medical charge as well) little or no surgical work was done, or in fact medical work of any kind, so much so that the whole department fell into disrepute amongst the people, and European medical treatment was carried out only in name, for as a matter of fact, dispensaries seem to have been in charge of baidis and hakims. On the death of the above-named official, Mr. R. K. Tandan, M.B., was appointed State Surgeon at Bharatpur, and he tried to do something in the way of reviving medical work, and appears to have performed a few surgical operations with success. He, however, was not encouraged in the work, and appears to have had great disadvantages to contend with in the way of surgical appliances, &c., and it was not until the appointment of an Agency Surgeon was revived in these States, that any appreciable change in this respect was apparent. During the long period of inaction which resulted from the above causes, the faith of the people in the State Medical Department naturally lapsed, and they resorted to places over the border in British territory—Muttra, Agra, &c.—for surgical relief, as I know from having been myself Civil Surgeon of Muttra, where I used to have large numbers of patients from this State come for relief. Since the erection of the Victoria Hospital and re-organization of the Medical Department of this State, matters have looked much brighter, and the people are slowly beginning to realize the benefits of European skill, both medical and surgical, which they have been denied for so many years.

and though it will be uphill work trying to re-popularize, in fact re-introduce it amongst the people of this State, I have no doubt that in a very short time a very marked improvement, in this hitherto much-neglected department, will ensue.

By reason of extended tours in the cold weather by the Agency Surgeon through the district in the States of this Agency (in fact already at my visits to the other States), I have had the opportunity of performing surgical operations at the places I visit. The numbers attending on these occasions I have no doubt will materially increase as the visits of the Agency Surgeon become known. The chief blame for the state of things existing lay with the medical subordinates of the State, who had hitherto displayed an utter want of interest in their work. Most of them, when I began the task of re-organization, were unqualified and often quacks, so that they usually dispensed treatment with native drugs, and were utterly ignorant of anything European, so much so that the latter methods of treatment were practically little utilized, and as a natural consequence fell into disrepute. All these unqualified men have now been replaced by well-trained men from Medical Schools, the best of whom have been taken on to the Government list, and a great improvement in the out-patient attendance is already apparent, which, as time goes on, must tend to popularize European treatment.

Bharatpur unfortunately is placed directly between and close to three very old-established centres of European medical relief, *e.g.*, Muttra to the north, Agra to the east, and Jaipur to the west, so that competition is great, otherwise I feel sure more surgical work would become available at once here; owing, however, to the bad climate of the place the population is more or less stationary and in fact decreasing, which rather militates against this.

From available records it would appear that surgical operations have been from time to time performed as per list detailed below :—

Operations on the Eye and its appendages, &c.

"	"	Ear.
"	"	Nose.
"	"	Head and Face (including mouth).
"	"	Arteries, Veins, &c.
"	"	Digestive Organs.

Operation for Hernia.

„	on the	Urinary Organs (including those cases for stone).
„	„	Male Generative Organs (including Hydrocele).
„	„	Female Generative Organs (including Obstetric Operations).
„	„	Bones and joints.
„	„	Limbs (including Amputations).
„	„	large Abscesses.
„	„	for removal of Tumours.

Small-pox.—Reliable statistics are available only for the last eight years, ranging from 1892 to 1899, from which it appears that small-pox has been more or less prevalent in the city of Bharatpur every year till the year 1896, up to which date it seems that 501 deaths had occurred, the largest number occurring in the years 1894 and 1896, being respectively 137 and 185. In the year 1897, the year in which the re-organization of the Vaccination Department of the State was undertaken by Captain (now Major) H. E. Drake-Brockman, the officer on special duty in this State with H. H. the Maharajah, it will be noticed that few, if any, cases were reported. This prominent fact must be directly attributable to the above re-organization of the department, as it was followed the next year (1898) by a still smaller mortality, which has remained more or less at a low figure ever since. It was ascertained, moreover, that the cases which were reported on these occasions occurred in non-vaccinated children, most of whom had been imported from other places, in order, evidently, to evade vaccination. The registration of the occurrence of all epidemic disease is very well carried out in the city of Bharatpur, in that, there is a very efficient system of notification of diseases in vogue under the immediate control of the Sanitary Board at that place. Each occurrence of such is at once verified by a Medical subordinate especially detailed for the purpose, so that within an hour of such occurrence, notice of it is brought to not only the Assistant Health Officer, but also to the President of the Sanitary Board. There is no doubt that this early notification of occurrence of infectious disease is a very important sanitary precaution in the interests of the public health, especially in crowded areas, and one which should prevail in every Municipality or body which controls measures for the maintenance of the public health in any way. I have very good reason to believe

that not only as regards outbreaks of small-pox but also of cholera, this city has on different occasions been spared the calamity of an epidemic of either by the early notification and consequent isolation and treatment of such cases occurring, thereby allowing of early tracing out of the causes, &c., which have led to the outbreak, and enabling sanitary precautions to be taken at once for the efficient prevention and spread of disease.

Cholera.—In the year 1892, a very severe epidemic of this disease showed itself in the city of Bharatpur, lasting over the months of April, May and June ending, as is often the case, with the advent of the monsoon; this appears to have been part and parcel of a general epidemic of the same disease which raged throughout the State during the greater part of that year, as will be seen from the table appended, amounting in a total mortality for that year of 1,599. The greatest number of deaths seem to have occurred during the months of April, May and June, being coincident with the period at which the greatest mortality occurred in the city of Bharatpur. Again in the year 1897 the city seems to have been visited by a severe epidemic of the same disease, resulting in 157 deaths; in the same year cholera in epidemic form prevailed throughout the State, commencing in April and lasting on till November, spreading over a period of seven months and resulting in a total recorded mortality of 340. The years 1898 and 1899 seem to have been remarkable by the absence of a single case, to which I cannot help attributing as an explanation the exertions of the Sanitary Board which was instituted the year before, and by whose energy great strides were made in the sanitation of the city in the way of safeguarding the water supply and in many other ways, aided by constant analysis of the water used for drinking purposes, and disinfection of wells when necessary. As regards the city of Bharatpur, where the water supply is obtained from wells, great advantage has resulted by having all the wells with the most potable water covered in with platforms and supplying them with pumps, which prevents that most insanitary and objectionable practice of lowering private utensils into and fouling the water of wells, a custom which I fear, has a great deal to do with the spread of Cholera in this country. I think a great deal of good has resulted

in this respect by teaching the people the evil results of such proceedings on their part, by the circulation of sanitary pamphlets on the question, which I have written expressly for the benefit of the rural population of this State. The little book has been translated into both Hindi and Urdu, and a copy circulated to the Lumberdar of each village throughout the State.

It will be noted that the advent of cholera into this State has been, as is the case usually elsewhere, synchronous with that of the hot weather, and its prevalence is compatible with the presence of the greatest atmospheric heat, which occurs usually from April to July, in which months about 80 per cent. of the total mortality from this disease usually has occurred, the cold weather months being noticeable for their almost entire freedom from it.

This disease, being in almost every case usually traceable to the pollution of food or drink supply, is a distinctly preventable one, and one which is and can be made directly subservient to sanitary measures, if properly applied, to its ultimate abolition from our midst; we may then look forward with confidence at some future date, when by the aid of education the people may come to see, that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and carry out its precepts to the letter in their everyday life; until, however, the powerful civilizing factor of education (by whose aid only the elements of sanitation can be diffused amongst the people) is more generally introduced and brought within the reach of the rural population, I fear we can expect very little initiative in this matter to be shown on the part of the bulk of the population, who in some parts at any rate look upon any sanitary measures as the grossest interference with their caste and religious prejudices, and accordingly offer resistance to such, both in a passive as well as, unfortunately, sometimes in an active manner!

Altogether during the eight years under review, the mortality from Cholera amounted to 701 deaths in the city of Bharatpur, and that for the whole State 2,265.

Malaria.—The mortality from fevers of malarial origin is and has been very high in this State, more especially so in the city of Bharatpur, which latter, from its unfortunate situation from a sanitary point of view, in great measure accounts for such, in that it is situated

in lowlying ground, to which gravitate all the flood waters of the river Banganga, which till quite lately were allowed to come in large volume and inundate the surrounding country for miles about Bharatpur. The site for the city was doubtless selected originally for strategic reasons, in order to collect water to fill the Fort Moat as well as the earthworks' ditch around the city. This causes waterlogging of the soil to such an extent as to render any drainage for its remedy almost useless; still, as regards surface drainage, a great deal has been accomplished, resulting in marked benefit to the public health, and, by the gradual filling up of low-lying and otherwise insanitary sites (thereby doing away with facilities for the breeding of *Culicidæ*,) has resulted in a diminution of malaria. Owing, however, to local circumstances, I fear little more can be done without actually removing the city to a healthier and more sanitary site, which of course is impossible. In the year 1900, after the famine, which was followed by an unusually heavy rainfall, there was a marked increase of malarial fevers all over the province, resulting in an appalling mortality never equalled, which has decimated the population. The severity of the type of fever, no doubt aided materially by the devitalizing effects of the previous scarcity, accounted for the havoc that followed in the autumn months of that year, regarding which a special report was prepared and submitted by the Agency Surgeon for the information of the Local Government, though this State, as a matter of fact, suffered least of any almost in Rajputana, doubtless owing to the fact that scarcity and famine were not so evident as in the other parts of Rajputana. The extent of the ravages committed by this scourge on the population of the city of Bharatpur almost yearly during the autumn months may be gauged on reference to the appended table, which gives the total number of deaths from this disease alone for the last eight years to be 7,749; this number forms about 40 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes, and by no means indicates the enormous amount of suffering which it entails, the number of seizures far eclipsing that percentage; in fact I have known in my own experience that few, if any, inhabitants escape attacks of fever of this origin during this period, which must inevitably have a most deteriorating effect on the public health of this place and its residents. The fever

prevalent here during these months is of a very virulent type sometimes, associated with rapid and early engorgement of the lungs and usually resulting in speedy death. To give some idea of the suffering entailed, the returns of the dispensaries in the city for the years 1900 and 1902 show the total number of patients treated under this head to be respectively 4,562 and 9,182 for the autumn months, making about 33 and 58 per cent. of the total number of the patients treated for all diseases during this period. The total number of patients treated under this head in the whole State for similar periods in 1900 and 1902 respectively, amounted to the large number of 4,220 and 22,969. Further remarks regarding the measures which have been adopted in order to cope with this scourge in the light of recent science will be found under the section Sanitation. I have, however, appended tables hereto showing the above facts, which will also serve to illustrate the havoc played by this scourge, malaria, upon not only the population of the city of Bharatpur, where it is most marked, but generally upon that of the whole State. The returns appended are fairly accurate, as all the Medical subordinates in charge of the several institutions in the State have been trained to thoroughly recognise malaria in all its aspects, clinically as well as microscopically.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COMBINED TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL, CITY DISPENSARY AND FEMALE HOSPITAL, BHARATPUR, DURING THE MONTHS OF AUGUST, SEPTEMBER OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1900 AND 1902 RESPECTIVELY, FOR MALARIAL FEVERS ALONE.

NAME OF MEDICAL INSTITUTION.	IN AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED FOR MALARIAL FEVERS DURING THE MONTH OF						REMARKS.
	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
1900. Victoria Hospital, City Dispensary and Female Hospital.	279	501	1,497	1,611	674	4,562	33.35 Year in which flood water from Ajan Band was let into Fort Moat by P. W. D. too early, necessitating flooding of lands in proximity of city (vide page 150 Water Supply).
1902. Ditto.	528	2,374	3,127	2,095	1,058	9,182	58.05 Year in which excessive flooding of environs of Bharatpur city took place owing to breaching of the Ajan Band.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FOR MALARIAL FEVERS ALONE
IN ALL THE SEVERAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE BHARATPUR STATE, DURING
THE MONTHS OF AUGUST SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1900.

Name of Medical Institution.	IN AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED FOR MALARIAL FEVERS DURING THE MONTH OF						REMARKS.
	August 1900.	September 1900.	October 1900.	November 1900.	December 1900.	Total.	
Victoria Hospital	128	245	676	645	249	1,943	
Female	25	43	64	124	67	323	
City Dispensary	126	212	747	842	358	2,293	
Kumher	8	27	117	59	10	221	
Dig	80	118	819	210	63	790	
Kama	249	249	293	251	293	1,245	
Pahari	12	49	131	61	21	284	
Nagar	31	18	89	97	54	291	
Akhgarh	33	30	185	186	91	474	
Bhusawar	64	54	171	173	85	547	
Weir	55	103	641	492	127	1,418	
Blata	15	73	442	415	153	1,098	
Roopbas	30	63	239	149	61	562	
Uchain	49	52	396	233	77	707	
Sikri	19	45	183	102	26	375	
Baretha	120	187	219	219	204	959	
I. S. Infantry	33	64	231	172	74	574	
I. S. T. Corps	6	12	20	7	1	46	
Bharatpur Jail	6	3	8	10	4	31	
Dig	3	2		1		6	
Poor-house (Anah)							No Returns.
Paharpur							
Total	1,162	1,640	5,091	4,425	1,940	14,220	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FOR MALARIAL FEVERS ALONE
IN ALL THE SEVERAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE BHARATPUR STATE, DURING
THE MONTHS OF AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1902.

Name of Medical Institution.	IN AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED FOR MALARIAL FEVERS ALONE DURING THE MONTH OF						REMARKS.
	August 1902.	September 1902.	October 1902.	November 1902.	December 1902.	Total.	
Victoria Hospital	279	1,087	1,544	905	383	4,208	Excessive flooding of precincts of the city of Bharatpur occurred this year as a result of the bursting of the Ajai Bund in August.
Female	57	167	255	231	156	866	
City Dispensary	192	1,110	1,328	929	519	4,168	
Kumher	58	182	134	164	78	566	
Dig	229	432	529	450	223	1,863	
Kama	247	416	405	382	398	1,848	
Pahari	74	182	323	308	150	937	
Nagar	64	86	246	231	163	790	
Akhgarh	127	225	320	287	137	1,112	
Bhusawar	86	164	261	182	143	836	
Weir	56	151	266	169	76	658	
Blata	68	172	226	127	90	677	
Roopbas	77	113	155	118	88	551	
Uchain	48	167	204	228	187	144	
Sikri	80	100	160	53	9	452	
Baretha	242	283	314	215	127	1,181	
I. S. Infantry	148	269	330	72	22	839	
I. S. T. Corps	46	41	19	19	17	149	
Bharatpur Jail	43	37	24	58	7	169	
Dig	1	1		3	4	9	
Paharpur Dispensary	55	63	73	91	77	362	
Total	4,280	5,408	7,065	5,162	2,094	22,960	

VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

In the year 1853 the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh was vaccinated, together with a few other children by Dr. Murray, the Civil Surgeon of Agra at the time. After this a few cases were operated upon yearly, but no systematic attempts to introduce vaccination into this State appear to have been made till the year 1861.

Previous to this period two or three vaccinators came from time to time to perform operations, but they were not under the control of the Agency Surgeon. Attempts to introduce the practice into this State seem to have been made by Dr. Stewart, but it was not till the year 1861, when Dr. Mott was Agency Surgeon, that any serious effort was made in this direction, and one may say that the real introduction of vaccination into the State dates from that time.

During the cold season of 1861, Dr. Mott applied for and obtained the services of two vaccinators from Dr. Christison (the then Superintendent of Vaccination of the Agra Division). These men worked under Dr. Mott's direction, but their work was also supervised by Dr. Christison, who himself visited the district for this purpose, and the results of their labours are reported as "very successful" by that officer, to whom all their returns appear to have been sent in, and by whom they were included in the returns for his own district. During that season 2,780 cases were operated upon, of which 1,765 were reported as "successful," showing a percentage of 63.49. During the next season a system of working through native doctors was initiated, the net results of which period, as shown by records at hand, give a total of 7,907 cases, of which 6,679 are returned as "successful," with a percentage of 78.14. It does not appear from the records available whether cases performed by the Agra vaccinators are included in this total. For the next two seasons the same dual system appears to have prevailed, vaccinators being borrowed from the Agra Division, and their returns being included in those of the N.-W. P., leading to some confusion in the State records; for instance in the season 1863-64 the Agra returns show that 3,404 operations were performed in Bharatpur territory, 2,595 or 76.23 per cent. of which seem to have

been "successful," while the Bharatpur returns show a total of 10,212 with 8,015 or 78.48 per cent. as successful cases! There is good reason to infer that the cases recorded by the Agra vaccinators are included in the Bharatpur returns for both the seasons referred to, as on the formation of the Agra and Meerut Vaccination Circles on November 1st 1864, all connection between the superintendents of that circle, and vaccination operations in this State appear to have ceased, as there is no further record of any such cases in subsequent reports which are available. During the season 1864-1865 vaccinations were performed by native doctors and compounders detailed for the purpose, there being no special vaccinators.

On his arrival as Agency Surgeon, Dr. Harvey (late D.I.G., I.M.S.) condemned the prevailing system of removing the scabs from the arms of the vaccinated in order to judge of the vaccinator's work (a practice which seems to have been in vogue at the time), for frequently as a direct result of this proceeding, a small portion of tender new skin was removed with them, resulting in an ulcer exposed to septic infection of all kinds.

As would be expected, vaccination operations met with great opposition on their initiation, from the people, but the benefits conferred by such have gradually become to be appreciated by them, so much so that at the present time little or no prejudice exists either among urban or rural population.

The present scale of establishment consists of one Native Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 22 with Rs. 10 as travelling allowance monthly, and the following grades of vaccinators, of whom there are fifteen :—

Grade of Vaccinator.	Number employed.	Salary.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
1st Grade 	Two	12	
2nd Grade 	Three	10	
3rd Grade 	Five	8	
4th Grade 	Five	7	

In addition to these, in order to enhance vaccination operations, all medical subordinates in charge of mofussil dispensaries have orders to, when opportunity affords, vaccinate children at their dispensaries, as well as to inspect vaccination operations within a radius of two miles from their respective head-quarters; this arrangement has had a good effect not only in considerably increasing actual vaccination work amongst the people, but it has had the additional advantage of preventing any harshness on the part of vaccinators, whose work is thereby more efficiently supervised, and in cases where objections have been raised against the operation they have, with tact on the part of the medical subordinate, usually speedily disappeared.

A reference to the tables appended will at once show the marked increase of vaccination from every point of view, as soon as efficient supervision was exercised by a commissioned Medical Officer since the year 1896, and the rapid growth of the department and extension of its work under such *regime*. Since the appointment of a permanent Agency Surgeon in the State and his proceeding on tour through the State, vaccination operations have extended so rapidly that considering the staff and size of this State it has risen to the first rank in this respect amongst all the other States in Rajputana, as a reference to the report of the Administrative Medical Officer will show.

TABLE SHOWING THE VACCINATIONS PERFORMED IN THE BHARATPUR STATE FROM 1861-62 TO 1870-71.

Season.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	Total.	Percentage of Successful cases.	Number of Operators.	Number of Operations per man during the season.
1861-62 ...	6,179	1,323	405	...	7,907	78.14	...	...
1862-63 ...	7,138	1,566	1,644	...	10,368	68.84	9	1,152
1863-64 ...	8,015	1,364	833	...	10,212	78.48	8	1,002
1864-65 ...	6,257	1,191	601	...	8,049	77.73	9	872
1865-66 ...	9,540	2,117	1,630	...	13,287	71.80	11	1,208
1866-67 ...	17,989	3,884	2,867	...	24,740	72.71	17	1,455
1867-68 ...	16,270	1,895	1,262	900	20,327	80.04	14	1,451
1868-69 ...	21,123	4,211	2,916	441	28,690	74.77	16	1,320
1869-70 ...	22,821	...	...	...	...	90.08	...	...
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	14,954	84.45	...	...

STATEMENT (No. 1) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT (AGENCY SURGEON) FROM 1890 UP TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31ST MARCH 1899).

Year.	No. of Villages inspected.	SUCCESSFUL CASES.				Unsuccessful Cases seen.	Total seen.	Remarks.
		1 Good marks.	2 Good marks.	3 Good marks.	Total.			
1890	15	3	57	112	172	9	181	There was no Medical officer throughout the Season.
1891	13	15	18	50	83	19	102	
1892	15	18	22	65	105	21	126	
1893	18	11	45	284	340	7	347	
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	4	...	44	102	146	4	150	
*1896	228	306	3,647	1,740	5,693	204	5,897	
1897	429	382	813	5,321	6,516	57	6,573	
1898	212	974	2,813	4,532	8,319	23	8,342	
1899	132	53	144	5,311	5,508	13	5,521	
...	
...	
Total...	1,136	1,762	7,603	17,517	26,882	337	27,239	

* There was no European supervision till the year 1896.

STATEMENT (No. 2) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE NATIVE SUPERINTENDENT FROM 1890 TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31ST MARCH 1899.)

Year.	No of Villages inspected.	SUCCESSFUL CASES.				Unsuccessful Cases seen.	Total seen.	Remarks.
		1 Good marks.	2 Good marks.	3 Good marks.	Total.			
1890	951	119	378	9,863	10,360	288	10,648	
1891	899	198	251	8,699	9,143	302	9,450	
1892	912	213	535	7,356	8,104	352	8,456	
1893	924	250	611	7,424	8,285	222	8,507	
1894	149	15	412	960	1,387	46	1,433	
1895	202	18	935	1,239	2,192	15	2,207	
*1896	308	399	5,062	2,553	7,814	289	8,103	
1897	835	656	2,235	9,312	12,203	96	12,299	
1898	663	1,149	4,252	9,232	14,633	58	14,691	
1899	612	115	299	14,232	14,646	153	14,799	
...	
...	
Total	8,455	3,132	14,970	70,670	88,772	1,821	90,593	

* This was the first year in which any supervision was exercised by a Commissioned Medical Officer.

STATEMENT (No. 3) SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED FROM 1891
TO THE END OF MARCH 1900.

Years.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	...	...	8,539	6,659	15,198
1892	...	...	9,071	6,364	15,435
1893	...	...	10,174	7,315	17,488
1894	...	...	7,210	5,069	12,279
1895	...	...	7,796	5,274	13,070
*1896	...	...	12,357	9,954	22,311
1897	...	...	10,716	9,617	20,333
1898	...	...	20,957	16,619	37,576
1899	...	...	21,455	19,572	41,027
1900	...	...	.....	.....	.. ...
Total			117,951	93,787	211,745

* This was the first year during which any supervision was exercised by a Commissioned Medical Officer.

RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF SUBORDINATES OF THE VACCINATION
DEPARTMENT, IN THE EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

1. Each Vaccinator will be provided with a printed list of villages in his *ilaka*, together with a map in the vernacular showing such, which he is to use and will be held responsible for. The Agency Surgeon will, while on tour, expect to find the above in possession of each subordinate, if he finds anyone of them without the above, the offender will be severely punished.

2. The map is intended to serve as a guide to them in doing their work systematically, that is to say, beginning at one end of their *ilaka* and vaccinating children of villages there instead of as hitherto, when there has been no method prevailing in their tours, and resulting in great waste of time and hindrance to their work. The Native Superintendent of Vaccination of each State will be held responsible that each man uses and understands these maps in his possession, and in the event of transfer to another sphere of work, he will see that these lists and maps are duly handed over by Vaccinators on transfer to the relieving subordinate. Each year a report must be sent by the Native Superintendent to the effect that he has examined these maps and village lists, that they are in the possession of each Vaccinator and in good condition. This report should be sent to the Agency Surgeon's office both at the commencement of operations on October 1st as well as at their termination on April 1st, in order that others may be supplied in the event of damage or other necessity.

3. The Native Superintendent will see that each Vaccinator has his registers with him at the time of inspection of any vaccinated children, during the tours of the Agency Surgeon in the cold weather, so as to have them handy if the Agency Surgeon wishes to refer to them; any disobedience of this order on the part of either Native Superintendent or Vaccinators will be severely punished.

4. Each Vaccinator should provide himself with a bottle of pure carbolic from the nearest branch dispensary within his *ilaka*. The Native Superintendent of Vaccination will be held responsible that each man is in possession of this, as well as a clean towel during the working season; any disobedience of this order will meet with severe punishment.

No excuses whatever will be taken by the Agency Surgeon for disobedience and non-compliance of these orders.

5. It is the duty of all vaccinators to use every endeavour to persuade sick and afflicted people in villages which they visit, to come for medical or surgical relief to the head-quarter medical institutions of the State in which they are serving, and they should not take this opportunity of extracting money or threatening village folk in any way; such action on their part will not only *bud-nam* them, but the department in which they are serving. Any cases of such which come to the notice of the Agency Surgeon during his tours, which may be proved to be true on enquiry, will be very severely dealt with departmentally.

6. A copy of the Elementary Sanitary Primer "Hidayat-i-sehat," written by me for the use of village folk, should be in the possession of every Vaccinator in the three States; any not at present possessing such should apply at once for a copy of the same through their immediate Native Superintendent of Vaccination to the office of Agency Surgeon at Bharatpur.

H. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States.

Appended will be found a complete list of all Towns and Villages to be found in the three States of this Agency, with short notes showing any points of interest which may be attached to any. They have been tabulated as far as possible in alphabetical order under their respective Tehsils in order to facilitate reference, and will form a most useful adjunct to Vaccination work, as each Vaccinator should be provided with a list of every village in his respective Tehsil with, if possible, a small map to aid him in his work, which in many cases I have found to be extremely handicapped and much precious time wasted by the Vaccinator owing to the utter lack of any method in his tour, mainly due to want of knowledge of the geography of his particular ilaka. In the Bharatpur State each Vaccinator is provided with a map as well as a list of villages in his ilaka, with the result that vaccination operations are most thoroughly done, and I would recommend the adoption of such a scheme wherever possible.

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, BHARATPUR STATE.

COMPILED FOR THE USE OF SUBORDINATES OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

Tahsil Bharatpur or Deorhi. — *Contains 150 Villages, etc.*

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
1	Achalpura	70					
2	Adda	95					
3	Addi	13					
4	Aghapur	696					
5	Ajan	171	...	...	...	.....	Near large bund of same name.
6	Anah	113	...	...	...	.....	Old State Hospital existed here till 1899.
7	Anipur	190					
8	Athera	159					
9	Baghi	141					
10	Bahnara	550					
11	Bajhera	271					
12	Bansi Kalan	408	Chawki				
13	Bansi Khurd	647					
14	Barawai	109					
15	Barsu	413					
16	Basai Borana	201					
17	Beehhaundi	1,234					
18	Bhandor	680					
19	Bharangarpur	387					
20	Bharatpur	43,601	Two Thanas.	Five	High School.	Victoria Hospital. City Dispensary, Female Hospital.	Capital of the State is surrounded by Earthworks 5½ miles round, and contains a large pokka Fort surrounded by a moat.
21	Bigdhari	155					
22	Bilothi	728					
23	Bimanputra	280					
24	Binji	199					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary.	Other information, etc.
25	Bisdha	216					
26	Biswa	309					
27	Burakhur	697					
28	Chak Mehtoli	112					
29	Chawkipura	60					
30	Chichana	196					
31	Chiksara	1,472	Thana	One	One	.....	Closed to Agra border.
32	Chitokri	175					
33	Darapur	216					
34	Deopura	372					
35	Dhanagar	...	...	...	...	.....	Population included in Schnawali.
36	Dhanauta	620					
37	Dhandoli	54					
38	Dharampura	629					
39	Dhor	545					
40	Dhormayi	586					
41	Ekta	163					
42	Gaouri	524					
43	Garhi Zalim Singh	315					
44	Ghana Bhandor,	Deserted					
45	Ghasola	504					
46	Gheri	133					
47	Ghusiari	353					
48	Girdharpur	285					
49	Golpura	172					
50	Gundwa	325					
51	Habibpur	429					
52	Hatani	786					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Thana Thana or Chawki.	Customs Post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Hatipura ...	80					
54	Ikran ...	776	Chawki	One	...	.....	Station on R.M. Railway and close to large grass rund.
55	Jagina ...	3,525	Chawki	...	One	.....
56	Jaroli ...	198					
57	Jatoli Ghana ...	233					
58	Jatoli Rathban ...	1,228					
59	Jharoli ...	189					
60	Jhilra ...	337	...	...	One	.....	.....
61	Kakalpur ...	60					
62	Kaliaupur ...	132					
63	Kanjoli ...	444	...	...	...	.....	Imperial Service Infantry lines are located here.
64	Kapraula ...	92					
65	Kaprauli ...	59					
66	Karahi ...	327	...	One	...	.....	.....
67	Karot ...	123					
68	Kasoda ...	495	Chawki	...	...	.....	.....
69	Kharera ...	163					
70	Khandera ...	170					
71	Khemra ...	475					
72	Khoun Khar ...	78					
73	Kolipura ...	141					
74	Kuman ...	1,003					
75	Lodhawai ...	814					
76	Madarpur ...	147					
77	Madhoni ...	451					
78	Mallah ...	699					
79	Maloni ...	152					
80	Mandhauta ...	342					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chauki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
81	Mandoli ...	563					Imperial Service Transports corps line are located here.
82	Manwah ...	855					
83	Mehcholi ...	326					
84	Mehgawan ...	550					
85	Mehtoli ...	158					
86	Moroli Kalan ...	642					
87	Moroli Khurd ...	364					
88	Murwara ..	396					
89	Nagla Abhey Ram	96					
90	Nagla Bhat ...	28					
91	Nagla D h a r a m Singh ...	81					
92	Nagla Dulch Ram	76					
93	Nagla Gopal ...	259					
94	Nagla Gulab ...	121					
95	Nagla Harchand,	109					
96	Nagla Hargobind,	51					
97	Nagla Hatani ...	150					
98	Nagla Hindola ...	127					
99	Nagla Kallianpur,	41					
100	Nagla Karan Singh ...	118					
101	Nagla Kesaria ...	135					
102	Nagla Parasram ..	209					
103	Nagla Pathar ...	95					
104	Nagla Promnagar,	Deserted					
105	Nagla Raoji ..	40					
106	Nagla Salga ...	Deserted					
107	Nagla Sikham	Population included in Chak Mehtoli.

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
108	Nagla Taketa ...	95					
109	Nagla Tironda ...	...	...	...	...	.....	Population included in Chak Mehtoli.
110	Naugawan ..	333					
111	Nuh ...	950					
112	Nurpur ...	215					
113	Par ...	677					
114	Paryani ...	213					
115	Pilwa ...	100					
116	Pipla ...	1,099	...	One	One	.....	.....
117	Pirnagar ...	318					
118	Ramnagar ...	142					
119	Rund Bansī Khurd	10					
120	Rund Ikran Kalan	Deserted					
121	Rund Ikran Khurd	6					
122	Rund Kasoda ...	Deserted					
123	Rund Rara ...	"					
124	Rund Shey ...	"					
125	Sadpura ...	81					
126	Sehnauli ...	137					
127	Sehnawali ...	260					
128	Sendrauli ...	81					
129	Senthra ...	242	...	One	...	.....	.....
130	Sewar Kalan ...	3,142	Thana	One	One	Second class Dispensary.	Old Palaces & Central Prison are situated here.
131	Sewar Khurd ...						
132	Shamspur Kalan,	493					
133	Shamspur Khurd,	69					
134	Sheorana ...	1,616					
135	Simpini ...	360					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
136	Srinagar	208					
137	Sukhawali	232					
138	Sunari	661					
139	Suti	376					
140	Tanda	121					
141	Teharki	158					
142	Tera Ghom B a n- j a r a	Deserted					
143	Tera Lodha	295					
144	Totamar	231					
145	Thei	179					
146	Tonga	221					
147	Tontpur	108					
148	Tuhiya	901					
149	Uchangnon	253					
150	Undra	159					
Tehsil population (excluding City),		51,436					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Rupbas :— Contains 147 Villages.							
1	Ahlow	185					
2	Andhiari	681					
3	Aundel Gaddi ...	301	...	One	...	...	...
4	Aundel Jat	410					
5	Bahera	540					
6	Bansi Bagri	415					
7	Bansi (paharpur).	291	Chawki	One	One	3rd class Dispensary.	Contains P. W. D. quarries and offices and bungalow. Dispensary kept up by P. W. D.
8	Bara	399					
9	Bargha	609					
10	Barkoli	186					
11	Baroli Kanjar ...	26					
12	Barwar	233					
13	Basni	530					
14	Baseri	543					
15	Baseri	273					
16	Behrauli	385					
17	Bhainsa	1,014					
18	Bhawampur	698					
19	Bheriani	Deserted					
20	Bhot	645					
21	Binua	497					
22	Birua	160					
23	Bokoli	285					
24	Borana	193					
25	Bosoli	860					
26	Chandanpura ...	191					
27	Chandoti	296					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Chekora ...	773	...	One	...	.....	.....
29	Churari Dang ...	310					
30	Churari Gujar ...	362					
31	Dahana ...	328					
32	Dahanagaon ...	924	Chawki	...	One	.....	.....
33	Daulat Garh ...	462					
34	Deori ...	271					
35	Doharda ...	426					
36	Dumaria ...	1,765					
37	Fatehpur ...	481					
38	Garhi ...	218					
39	Gehlow ...	166					
40	Gehnauli ...	351	...	One	...	.....	.....
41	Ghata ...	310					
42	Ghatoli ...	327	...	One	...	.....	.....
43	Gujar Bhalai ...	359					
44	Hardoli ...	595					
45	Ibrahimpur ...	1,226	...	One	...	.....	.....
46	Jarela ...	246					
47	Jarila ...	427					
48	Jaswant Nagar ..	95					
49	Jatwansi ...	603					
50	Jecholi ...	461					
51	Jotroli ..	518					
52	Kakrauwa ...	411					
53	Kanjoli ...	490					
54	Karai ...	687	...	...	One	.....	.....
55	Karanpura ...	60					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Kaudholi	203					
57	Kewasi	193					
58	Khajuri	335					
59	Khanasarjapur ...	1,183	...	One	One	.....	.....
60	Khanwa	1,857	Chawki	One	One	.....	.....
61	Khanera	315					
62	Kharka	351					
63	Khatipura	69					
64	Khenia Lodha ...	203					
65	Khera	1,034					
66	Khera	310					
67	Kheria Beloch ...	293					
68	Kheria Jat	92					
69	Kherli	362					
70	Khorasa	867					
71	Khori	97					
72	Kundanwara	35					
73	Kundher	915					
74	Kurka	1,308					
75	Lakhanpur Lodha,	750					
76	Madariapura	197					
77	Mabal	157					
78	Mahalpur Chura...	682					
79	Mahalpur Kachi..	984					
80	Maie	Deserted					
81	Maloni	771	...	...	One	.....	.....
82	Mamtoli	351					
83	Mandapur	955					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, &c.	Other information, etc.
84	Mandoli	698					
85	Mehortha	534					
86	Milsua	840	Chawki	...	..	.....	.....
87	Moroli	490	...	One	One	.....	.....
88	Moroli	312					
89	Mundhera	684					
90	Nabhera	691					
91	Nagla Bhagwant-pura	14					
92	Nagla Bija	571					
93	Nagla-Gujar	196					
94	Nagla Jabannagar,	117					
95	Nagla Jatwansi	477					
96	Nagla Kallian	271					
97	Nagla Pachandra,	106					
98	Nagla Radhey	74					
99	Nagla Teraiya (khalea)	409					
100	Nagla Teraiya (mafi)						
101	Nagla Ticketa	Deserted					
102	Naingun	631					
103	Nekpur	342					
104	Noharda	275					
105	Paharpur	842					
106	Pandri	434					
107	Panna	641					
108	Pasonda	83					
109	Patti Bara	165					
110	Patti Gilgila	236					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
111	Patti Jungla ...	...				
112	Patti Tehya ...	353					
113	Pichuna ...	1,932	...	One	One	.....	.....
114	Pura ...	405					
115	Rahimpur ...	124					
116	Rajpura ...	248					
117	Ranpura ...	182					
118	Rasilpur ...	311					
119	Ratauwa ..	362					
120	Rudawal ...	2,179	Chawki	One	One	.....	.....
121	Rund Kharka ...	Deserted					
122	Rund Kheriajat ...	"					
123	Rund Malo ...	"					
124	Rund Noharda ...	"					
125	Rund Pura ...	"					
126	Rund Rupbas ...	"					
127	Rund Samri ...	"					
128	Rupbas ...	2,981	Thana	One	One	2nd class Dispensary.	Ruins of old Palaces and tank--Head-Quarters of Tehsil.
129	Samahad ..	223					
130	Samosra ...	367					
131	Samri ...	250					
132	Semra ...	150					
133	Seri Kalan ...	165					
134	Seri Khurd ...	268					
135	Shakarapur ...	465					
136	Shehna ...	425					
137	Sheopura ...	439					
138	Sikroda ...	254					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
139	Singhauli...	182	..	One	...	.....	.....
140	Sirinagar ...	143					
141	Sirroni ...	363					
142	Sonothi ...	640					
143	Syedpura ...	703					
144	Tehra ...	228					
145	Tontpur ...	96					
146	Uchain ...	2,534	Thana	One	One	2nd class Dispensary.	Formerly Head-Quarters of a Tehsil—now abolished.
147	Zindpura ...	423					
Total ...		56,352					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil-Blana :--Contains 168 Villages.							
1	Adda	296					
2	Agawli	340					
3	Ajnoli	293					
4	Alapuri	139					
5	Amadpur	186					
6	Ancholi	391					
7	Arazi Nand Kishore	28					
8	Arazi Zalim Singh, Deserted						
9	Aroda	248					
10	Bachhena	137					
11	Badwar	120					
12	Bagrein	1,351	...	...	One	.....	.....
13	Bagh Kanawar	Deserted					
14	Baisora	204					
15	Bajna	1,378	Thana	One	One	.....	Contains an old fort (garhi) near Kansuli border. ✓
16	Bajoli	456					
17	Bamuri	143					
18	Bangaspura	400					
19	Ban Kukra	105					
20	Bansrauli	127					
21	Barambad	2,392	...	One	One	.....	.....
22	{ Bareta	449	...	One	...	A 3rd class dispensary exists here chiefly for benefit of P. W. D. subordinates employed in connection with the large bund.	A large bund exists here which dams up water from the Kakund river forming a lake about 5 or 6 square miles in extent--it was completed in 1899 by the State in connection with an important irrigation scheme.
	{ Bareta Band	100					
23	Bar Khara	1,118					
24	Baroda	541					
25	Bavri	454					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
26	Bhagori ...	222					
27	Bhoja Morali ..	186					
28	Blana ...	6,867	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dispensary containing 12 beds for in-patients.	In the neighbourhood there exist extensive grave-yards, containing some handsome tombs testifying to the occurrence of severe battles near in times gone by, a large for fort and enclosure wall are to be seen on the hill behind the town-elevation 1,300 feet. Head-quarters of a Tehsil.
29	Bidiari ...	499					
30	Birampura ...	522					
31	Biakhori ...	49					
32	Bistranli ...	150					
33	Chahl ..	112					
34	Chainapura ...	155					
35	Chaukhanda ...	155					
36	Chekra ...	359					
37	Dabhena ...	Deserted					
38	Damdama ...	289					
39	Darbarana ...	206					
40	Dehgaon ...	980	...	...	One	.....
41	Dewa Sarai ...	32					
42	Dhadrein ...	712	...	One	...	.....
43	Dhureri ...	278					
44	Dumaria ...	161					
45	Entkera ...	486					
46	Farsa ...	721	...	One	One
47	Gajanua ...	121	Chawki
48	Gazipur ...	274					
49	Ghenoni ...	450					
50	Gordha Dand ...	276					
51	Gordha Nadi ...	449					
52	Gotra ...	Deserted					
53	Harnagar ...	432					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
54	Hingta	Deserted					
55	Imilia	115					
56	Jaipora	746					
57	Jarwar	222					
58	Jarkho -	81					
59	Jaspura Maroli Kalan	788	Chawki	...	...	.....	.....
60	Jhamri	442					
61	Jhatola	199					
62	Jhil Kabara	116					
63	Kachera	450					
64	Kakalipura	204					
65	Kalsara	1,475	...	One	...	.....	.....
66	Kanawar	384	...	...	One	.....	.....
67	Kani	125					
68	Kapura Dher	300					
69	Kapura Maluka	675					
70	Karwari	378					
71	Keir	648					
72	Khan Khora	1,200					
73	Khareri	1,302	...	...	One	.....	.....
74	Khat Kar	181					
75	Khatnauli	843					
76	Kheria	256					
77	Kheri Dang	469					
78	Kherli	1,019					
79	Khora	756					
80	Khulauli	101					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
81	Khunt Khara ...	484					
82	Killa Sikandra ...	8					
83	Kotha	Deserted					
84	Kothi Khara ...	237					
85	Kot	1,176	...	One	...	.....	.....
86	Lahchora Kalan	336					
87	Lahchora Khurd	36					
88	Madanpur ...	517					
89	Mahrawar ...	428					
90	Malikpur ...	680					
91	Mamavli	223					
92	Mangrein ..	210					
93	Mangrein Khurd	293					
94	Mehmadvpur ...	1,760					
95	Mehloni	543					
96	Mortalab ...	57					
97	Mundia	411					
98	Murki	263					
99	Naddigaon ...	761					
100	Nagla Bahadaria	80					
101	Nagla Chiman ...	234					
102	Nagla Chitaria ...	93					
103	Nagla Har Lal ..	Deserted					
104	Nagla Honta ...	163					
105	Nagla Jhawra ...	428					
106	Nagla Keshen Ballab ...	42					
107	Nagla Kharak Singh	66					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
108	Nagla Khatka ...	207					
109	Nalagaon Khurd	111					
110	Nalgaon Kalan ...	198					
111	Nagla Khushali Ram	109					
112	Nagla Khuah Felm	89					
113	Nagla Kurwaria ...	66					
114	Nagla Medsingh...	198					
115	Nagla Nawaria ...	77					
116	Nagla Nirbhan ...	28					
117	Nagla Pirohit ..	79					
118	Nagla Rupram ...	81					
119	Nagla Sheo Lal ...	Deserted					
120	Nagla Sewa Kur- waria ...	82					
121	Nagla Tirkha ...	116					
122	Naroli	1,651					
123	Nauli	694					
124	Nehrauli	462					
125	Nethari	271					
126	Pali	679					
127	Paraua	938	Chawki	..	...	...	...
128	Patti Lotwara ...	1,280					
129	Patti Malipura ...	31					
130	Patti Shehzad ...	Deserted					
131	Pidauli	520					
132	Pilapura	171					
133	Pipara	293					
134	Pipli	171					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, &c.	Other information, etc.
135	Popalpur ..	27					
136	Pura Baikhera ..	1,600					
137	Pura Har Lal ..	210					
138	Pura Kataria ..	160					
139	Raroda	515					
140	Raseri	510					
141	Recholi	159					
142	Sadhpora	531					
143	Salabad	489					
144	Samogar	647	...	...	One	.....	.. ..
145	Samri	410					
146	Sanwanthgarh ...	52					
147	Sarai Bhambo ...	6					
148	Sarai Syed Ali ...	Deserted					
149	Seola	303					
150	Sheikhpur	636					
151	Sheopura	214					
152	Shergarh	566					
153	Shobpur	598	...	One	...	.....	.....
154	Sidpur	658					
155	Singhanis	300	...	One	...	.....	.....
156	Singhan Dang ...	Deserted					
157	Singhan Khera ...	217					
158	Singhara	1,094					
159	Singhauli	294					
160	Supa	439	Chawki	...	...	.....	.....
161	Sultanpur	137					
162	Sukha Sila	Deserted					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
163	Talimpur ...	136					
164	Tarsuma ..	422					
165	Tarvijpur...	313					
166	Thakuria ...	387					
167	Thana Dang ...	435					
168	Turtipura ...	444					
Total ...		62,919					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Kumber :—Contains 118 Villages.							
1	Abhora	780	...	...	One	.....	.....
2	A lleya Kalan ...	104					
3	Adheya Khurd ...	232					
4	Ajan	2,254					
5	Ajan	512					
6	Astawan Jadid ...	Deserted					
7	Astawan Kadim...	937	...	...	One	...	.....
8	Awar	2,786	...	...	One	.....	.....
9	Babani	637					
10	Badh	807	Thana	...	...	.....	.....
11	Banni	160					
12	Bansroli	256					
13	Barero	722	...	...	One	.....	.....
14	Barawai	476					
15	Bartai	570					
16	Belahra Kalan ...	351					
17	Belahra Khurd .	106					
18	Bhainsa	1,420	Chawki	...	...	.....	.....
19	Bhatauli	961					
20	Bhatpur	102					
21	Bilauti	87					
22	Borai	266					
23	Chimni	87					
24	Darapur	Deserted					
25	Dehra	933					
26	Dehwa	262					
27	Dhansoti	156					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dhanwara ...	376	...	...	One	.....	.....
29	Didwari ...	431	...	One	...	.....	.....
30	Gadanli ...	416					
31	Gangarsoli ...	221					
32	Ghana Sarkari (Ghana Bhandar),	Deserted					
33	Ghunsara ..	1,587	Chawki	One	One	...	.....
34	Gohawli ...	101					
35	Helak ...	1,395	Chawki	One	One	.....	.....
36	Hingoli ...	234					
37	Jahangirpur ...	317					
38	Jaorera ...	75					
39	Jeh ...	167					
40	Jundila ...	119					
41	Kanawara ...	295					
42	Karremua ...	238					
43	Kawardia ..	73					
44	Khera Karoli ...	222					
45	Kumher ...	6,248	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dispensary.	Contains extensive Earth-works and fort inside—also ruins of old Palaces. Headquarters of a Tehsil.
46	Kurwara ..	479					
47	Lanki ...	334					
48	Mehrawar ...	561					
49	Moranda ...	75					
50	Mukandpur ...	70					
51	Nagla Ajau ...	41					
52	„ Bagha ...	23					
53	„ Bhangra ...	16					
54	„ Bohra ...	330					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Nagla Budh Singh	Deserted					
56	„ Dhakas ...	23					
57	„ Donda ..	490					
58	„ Ganga ..	62					
59	„ Godhaira ...	98					
60	„ Indarpura,	Included in Kumher.					
61	„ Iadu ...	314					
62	„ Jiwana ..	366					
63	„ Jodh Singh	171					
64	„ Karali ...	72					
65	„ Khan ...	405					
66	„ Khuntela...	140					
67	„ Kuma ...	320					
68	„ Lokban ...	668					
69	„ Maharat ..	10					
70	„ Maithra ...	73					
71	„ Maji ..	28					
72	„ Mallu ...	Deserted					
73	„ Manna ...	199					
74	„ Sawai Ram	22					
75	„ Soman ...	147					
76	Niagri ...	244					
77	Obar ...	949	...	...	One	.....	.....
78	Pachaura ...	256					
79	Pachgain ...	85					
80	Pahua ...	477					
81	Palla ...	224					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
82	Parala	128					
83	Pohri	292	...	...	One	...	...
84	Pichumra	347					
85	Piprera	1,003					
86	Pooth	247					
87	Ram Nagar	44					
88	Randhirpura	24					
89	Rara	894	Chawki	One	One	.....	.....
90	Rithothi	268					
91	Rund Bhatouli	46					
92	Rund Holak	Deserted					
93	Rund Sakithra	Deserted					
94	Sabora	936					
95	Sainth	236					
96	Sainthri	87					
97	Sajola	50					
98	Sakithra	80					
99	Sakrora	278					
100	Sakrori	894					
101	Santhruk	1,442	Chawki	...	One	.....	.....
102	Sarata	528					
103	Seh	463					
104	Sehi	411					
105	Seinthe	122					
106	Sirseya	Included in Kumer.					
107	Sitara	260					
108	Sogar	1,021	...	One	...	.....	.....

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
109	Sunari	181					
110	Sunera	161					
111	Supawas	184					
112	Takha	1,590	...	One	...	.. ...	Recently added to Tehsil.
113	Talphura	758	...	One	...	.....	....
114	Tamrer	548					
115	Therawar	659					
116	Umri	1,090	...	...	One	.....	....
117	Ustrani Maichak ...	404					
118	Ustrara	37					
Total ...		54,989					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other Information, etc.
Tehsil Dig :—Contains 120 Villages.							
1	Abaide Dig	...	...	...	...	.....	Population included in Dig Town.
2	Achalpur	...	...	...	...	.....	Do. do.
3	Adhauli	434					
4	Alipur	261					
5	Amchera	...	...	...	...	.....	Since transferred to Akhegarh Tehsil.
6	Anjari	44					
7	Ankholi	424					
8	Aow	796					
9	Behyari	230					
10	Badangarh	201					
11	Badesra	432					
12	Badri	754					
13	Bahtana	237					
14	Baldeo Bass	347					
15	Bandha Chauth	362					
16	Bandh Khalsa	202					
17	Baraoli	214					
18	Barie	443					
19	Baroli Chauth	251					
20	Bedhum	...	...	...	...	.....	Population included in Diharu.
21	Behaj	2,302	...	One	One	.....	.....
22	Bhalwara	216					
23	Bharaki	231					
24	Bhilamka	146					
25	Chaumeda	20					
26	Chulehra	581					
27	Daher Khoh	Deserted					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dangika ...	54					
29	Dant Lothi ..	816					
30	Dig ...	15,409	Thana	One	Three	Branch Dispensary (1st class.)	Head-quarters of a Tehsil District Jail. Possesses a large pukka Fort and extensive earthworks round the town, also famous Palaces and tanks, resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India. Connected by pukka roads with Bharatpur to the South Kanman on the North, and Gohardhan and Muttra on the East.
31	Dhanwari...	533					
32	Dibara ...	1,301					
33	Didawali ...	364					
34	Digchouli...	Deserted					
35	Dinapur ...	252					
36	Eklehra ...	416					
37	Gadhi Lodha ...	309					
38	Galena ...	104					
39	Garhi mewat ...	497					
40	Garoli ...	416					
41	Ghana Girseh ...	Deserted					
42	Ghanawli...	607					
43	Gharbari ...	242					
44	Girseh Chauth ...	712					
45	Gohana ...	310					
46	Hayatpur...	121					
47	Hingota ...	320					
48	Januthar ...	1,765	Chawki	One	One
49	Jateri Bharawat...	375					
50	Jatoli Kadim ...	125					
51	Jatoli Thun ..	775					
52	Jhulka ...	Deserted					
53	Kaheri ...	107					
54	Kakera ...	550					
55	Kalianpur ..	195					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Kasot	1,356	...	...	One	.....	.....
57	Khera Birahman..	473					
58	Khera Chauth ..	325					
59	Kherea Gujar ...	...	...	...	...	.....	Population included in Mohamadpur.
60	Kherea Pirohat ...	192					
61	Khoh	2,835					
62	Khori ... ..	...				
63	Kishenpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	Population included in Dig town.
64	Konrer Jadhi ...	1,167	...	...	One	.....	.....
65	Kuchauti	154					
66	Malipura	131					
67	Malpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	Population included in Dig town.
68	Mandhera	206					
69	Matoli	Deserted					
70	Mohamadpur ...	261					
71	Monaka	65					
72	Morauli	687					
73	Mowi	638					
74	Nagla Baraoli ...	93					
75	Nagla B h a w a n i Singh	21					
76	Nagla Chena ...	12					
77	Nagla Deswar ...	175					
78	Nagla Gangi ...	Deserted					
79	Nagla Harsukha..	17					
80	Nagla Januthar ...	121					
81	Nagla Khuman ...	18					
82	Nagla Madanha ...	70					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
83	Nagla Mehrania ...	141					
84	Nagla Moti ...	218					
85	Nagla Radhey Chaudhri ...	88					
86	Nahara Chauth ..	362					
87	Nahroli Thakur ...	221					
88	Naraina Chauth ...	690					
89	Naraina Katta ...	252					
90	Nehroli Deswara,	221					
91	Nigoi	854					
92	Niswara	232					
93	Padra	313					
94	Pahar Tal	1					
95	Pahnori	1,056					
96	Parmaudra	822	...	One	...	.....	.....
97	Pasopa	747					
98	Pasta	1,141	...	One	..	.....	.....
99	Ponchri	225					
100	Raibka	127					
101	Rambagh	177					
102	Rund Gharbari ...	"					
103	Rund Khoh	60					
104	Rund Naraina ...	"					
105	Rundow	Deserted					
106	Rund Parmaudra,	"					
107	Saharie	525					
108	Salwain	718	...	...	One	.....	.....
109	Sargaon	319					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
110	Seswara ...	1,021					
111	Sow ...	178					
112	Shahpur ...	287					
113	Sheopura ...	723				.....
114	Sheorawli...	717					
115	Shiam Dhoka ...	Deserted					
116	Sinsini ...	2,772	...	...	One	.....	Whence the family of Sinsinwal Jats take their origin, to which class belong the Bharatpur Chiefs.
117	Suhera ...	257					
118	Tankoli ...	129					
119	Tora ...	461					
120	Udepuri ...	222					
121	Umra ...	340					
	Total ...	62,051					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Kama :—Contains 122 Villages.							
1	Agman ...	Deserted					
2	Akata ...	896					
3	Akbarpur...	54					
4	Angrawli ...	253					
5	Arazi Satwas ...	Deserted					
6	Auland ...	179					
7	Ausuka ...	74					
8	Badipur ...	518					
9	Badli ...	99					
10	Bajhera ...	204					
11	Bambali ...	83					
12	Bamni ...	531					
13	Bansra Laduka ...	49					
14	Bansroli ...	237					
15	Barbarya ...	Deserted					
16	Barnaul ...	125					
17	Baroli Dhao ...	723					
18	Bhandara...	707					
19	Bhoraka ...	74					
20	Bilang ...	770					
21	Billaund ...	935					
22	Birar ...	718					
23	Bolkhora ...	1,358					
24	Chicharwari ...	391					
25	Dahana ...	217					
26	Dahlauti ...	534					
27	Dandra ...	167					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dantka ...	161					
29	Dharamsala ...	525					
30	Enchwarā... ..	394					
31	Fatehpur	Deserted					
32	Gaonri	515					
33	Garh Ajan	399					✓
34	Ghata	200					
35	Ghoghour... ..	206					
36	Gundgaon	265					
37	Gurguria	137					
38	Indroli	536					
39	Jajanka	52					
40	Jhanjpura	294					
41	Jhil Patti... ..	211					
42	Jurehri	711					
43	Jurera	3,237	Thana	One	One	.....	.....
44	Kadam Khundi ...	6					
45	Kalaota	81					
46	Kama	13,083	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dispensary (1st class.)	Head quarters of a Tehsil. Possess a sacred tank to which large numbers of pilgrims resort. Connected by a pukka road with Dig and Bharatpur to the South.
47	Kanwara	652					
48	Kanwari	118					
49	Khanichatan	101					
50	Kherli Gumani	234					
51	Karmonka	557					
52	Karota	17					
53	Khanpur	173					
54	Khera	217					
55	Kherli Jallu	94					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Khorn	102					
57	Khuntpur	203					
58	Kolri	Deserted					
59	Kotka	40					
60	Kulwana	108					
61	Ladlaka	216					
62	Lalpur	121					
63	Lewra	468					
64	Lohesar	733					
65	Manchi	68					
66	Morouli	38					
67	Mullaka	263					
68	Murara	50					
69	Musipur	297					
70	Nadola	114					
71	Nagla Badipur ...	39					
72	„ Baldeo	57					
73	„ Banchria	63					
74	„ Basai Dehra ...	199					
75	„ Bhatki	203					
76	„ Bhongra	234					
77	„ Chahra	135					
78	„ Dabhukar, ...	75					
79	„ Dandu	57					
80	„ Dhansahai, ...	47					
81	„ Harnarain, ...	100					
82	„ Harsukha, ...	21					
83	„ Iari Singh, ...	111					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other Information, etc.
84	Nogla Jasram ..	60					
85	„ Kalwana ..	136					
86	„ Keshor Singh ...	153					
87	„ Kundan ...	77					
88	„ Makarab ...	204					
89	„ Sabalgarh.	267					
90	„ Sanokhar..	81					
91	„ Shezad ..	244					
92	„ Sita Ram..	Deserted					
93	„ Zalim ..	15					
94	Naudera	592					
95	Naugawan ...	964	Chawki	...	...	.....	.....
96	Naunera	1,752	Chawki	One	One	.....	.. ..
97	Nemla	341					
98	Netwara	293					
99	Niski	Deserted					
100	Oudan	356					
101	Pai	597					
102	Palla	249					
103	Palsi	347					
104	Parchi	241					
105	Pathwari	406					
106	Radha Nagri ..	288					
107	Rasulpur	141					
108	Rawatpara ..	Deserted					
109	Rosiaka	378					
110	Rund Kanwara ...	1					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
111	Rund Nadola ...	Deserted					
112	.. Sahlana ...	..				
113	Sablana ...	1,206					
114	Samdhana ...	98					
115	Smokhara ..	238					
116	Satwas ...	674					
117	Sehera ...	249	...	One	...	.....	.....
118	Suhnera ...	427	...	One	...	.....	.....
119	Takora ...	Deserted					
120	Tobraki ...	..				
121	Udaka ...	723					
122	Unchera ...	251					
Total ..		48,169					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Akheygarh :—Contains 112 Villages.							
1	Aganpura ...	153					The tehsil and dispensary are shortly to be removed to Nalhai when buildings are complete, which will then be the future head-quarters of this pergunnah (vide No. 56, page 149.)
2	Ainchara ...	716					
3	Akheygarh ...	2,411	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dispensary 2nd class.	
4	Alipur ...	202	...	...	One	
5	Arouda ...	1,087	Chawki	...	One	.....
6	Atari ...	561					
7	Badhwari Kalan...	410					
8	Badhwari Khurd,	275					
9	Baikra ...	194					
10	Bajhera ...	145					
11	Baranwda ...	682					
12	Barha ...	473					
13	Baroli Chuahan ...	1,126					
14	Baroli Ran ...	1,017					
15	Barwara ...	371					
16	Basya ...	52					
17	Basaya Abhey ...	15					
18	Basaya Kalan ..	462					
19	Bazidpar ...	79					
20	Belara ...	1,068					
21	Bladera ...	1,594					
22	Bharko ...	229					
23	Bhosanga ...	833					
24	Bichaundi ...	1,613	...	...	One	.....
25	Bilaut ...	459					
26	Binwan ...	227					
27	Bodawli ...	544					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Chainpur ...	185					
29	Chandrawa ..	73					
30	Chatarpur	431					
31	Chitaheri B h o t- pura	201					
32	Chitaheri Kashi ...	23					
33	Dhanipur	114					
34	Dhero	626					
35	Diawli	569					
36	Erapur	305					
37	Gabroa	45					
38	Gadauli	810	...	...	One	.....	.....
39	Gagwana	360					
40	Gangrauli	499					
41	Gazipur	243					
42	Gobra	714					
43	Hantra	1,416					
44	Haranhera	211					
45	Hassanpur	546					
46	Honta	393					
47	Jarkai	670	...	...	..	.....	Recently added to Tehsil.
48	Jhangirpur ..	524					
49	Jharol ..	324					
50	Kabai	1,506	...	...	One	.....	.....
51	Kaisra	678					
52	Karahi	526					
53	Karauli ..	244					
54	Kateli ..	956					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Karu Meo ...	162					
56	Kasba Nadbai ...	3,221	Chawki	One	Two	Branch Dispensary 2nd class.	Under the Settlement is to be Head-quarters of a Tehsil which will be transferred from Akheygarh on completion of buildings. Station on Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 17 miles from Bharatpur (vide No. 3, page 147.)
57	Kasganj ...	163					
58	Katara ...	734					
59	Kathauti ...	401					
60	Kelori ...	483					
61	Khangri ..	1,536	...	...	One	...	.....
62	Kheri Debi Singh,	1,000					
63	Kheria Brahman,	190					
64	Kheripura ..	54					
65	Khiriagga ...	216					
66	Kharnampur ...	171					
67	Kolahpur ...	7					
68	Kotheni Kalan ...	57					
69	Kotheni Khurd ...	162					
70	Lakhanpur Jat ...	763					
71	Lal Chak ..	108					
72	Lalpur ...	448	...	One	...	.....	.....
73	Lohasa ...	520					
74	Lulhara ...	258					
75	Maie ...	893					
76	Malikpur ...	133					
77	Manjhi ...	576	...	...	One	.....	.....
78	Manoharpur Khawaspur ...	194					
79	Medcholi ...	136					
80	Mehranpur ...	101					
81	Nagla Bakhta ...	278					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
82	Nagla Bhua ...	289					
83	„ Gopal ...	Deserted					
84	„ Inderman, ...	35					
85	„ Khantauti, ...	161					
86	„ Kurwaria, ...	60					
87	„ Maio ...	732	...	...	One	.....	.....
88	„ Pahar Khan, ...	116					
89	Nam ...	1,026					
90	Neotha ...	875					
91	Niabas ...	456					
92	Nurpur ...	732					
93	Onch ...	668					
94	Pabasar ...	2,226	Chawki	One	Two	.....	A flourishing town inhabited chiefly by Mohomedans of the Syed sect.
95	Papro ...	996	...	...	One	.....
96	Parawara ...	373					
97	Pinghora ...	1,475					
98	Pipli ...	315					
99	Raiscea ...	919					
100	Rena ...	256					
101	Ronija ...	635					
102	Saindali ...	581					
103	Salempur ...	300					
104	Sandana ...	284					
105	Sawanpur ...	44					
106	Sawla ...	183					
107	Shahpur ...	522					
108	Sirsa ...	233					
109	Tilchara ...	548					
110	Tohla ...	388					
111	User ...	306					
112	Utarda ...	455					
Total ...		50,687					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Poll-tax Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Nagar :—Contains 171 Villages.							
1	Akbarpur ...	310					
2	Akbarpur ...	69					
3	Alam Shahka ...	485					
4	Albi ...	Deserted					
5	Alghani ...	438					
6	Arazi Esnaka ...	Deserted					
7	Arsi ...	226					
8	Bagaka ...	188					
9	Bahawli ...	302					
10	Bajahera ...	228					
11	Baldeobas ...	238					
12	Balnaka ...	131					
13	Baneni Chanda ...	192					
14	„ Dhokla ..	394					
15	„ Garhi ..	Deserted.					
16	„ Khoja Ratna ...						
17	„ Toda ...						
18	Barguan ...	244					
19	Barka ...	176					
20	Barkhera ...	590					
21	Barkhera ...	268					
22	Barsana ...	21					
23	Bas Sabat...	138					
24	Begpahari ...	59					
25	Bela ...	318					
26	Beru ...	556	Chawki	One	...	.....	.....
27	Bhanakpuri ...	174					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Palice Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Bhanpur	15					
29	Bhatpura	558					
30	Bhuapur Garhi ...	222					
31	Bhuraka	76					
32	Bhuraka Jatmal	36					
33	Bhutka	210					
34	Biari	184					
35	Birthala	274					
36	Budli	1,015					
37	Bunchaka...	79					
38	Chappar	80					
39	Charawal Gujar ..	103					
40	Charawal Mali	184					
41	Chok Chelwa ...	62					
42	Dabak	870					
43	Dabhanwali ..	375					
44	Danialpur Khera,	120					
45	Deurala	231					
46	Dhandaka	100					
47	Dhandholi ..	Deserted					
48	Dhanouta... ..	338					
49	Dhanwantpura ..	45					
50	Dumraka	301					
51	Dunawal	552					
52	Dwarkapur Suketi	290					
53	Esnaka	35					
54	Farnahka	10					
55	Fatchpur Kalan ...	267					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Hospital, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Fatehpur Khurd,	95					
57	Gangawak ...	363					
58	Ghamurki ...	11					
59	Ghankhar... ..	232					
60	Gobindpur ..	Deserted					
61	Golki	143					
62	Gulmani	239					
63	Gulpara	1,182	Chawki	One	One	.....	.....
64	Haitpur	48					
65	Harrajki	Deserted					
66	Hussepur	189					
67	Imlari	395					
68	Jagarka	253					
69	Jagir Gulpara ...	Deserted					
70	Jaisara	66					
71	Jaisari	561	...	...	One	.....	.....
72	Jalalpur	642	Chawki	...	...	.....	.....
73	Jaloki	234					
74	Jatbas	172					
75	Jhanjhar	863	...	One	...	.....	.....
76	Jhantli	295					
77	Jhitreeri	593	...	One	...	.....	.....
78	Kakrola	593					
79	Kamilpur Patti ...	Deserted					
80	Kasoda	146					
81	Khainchka	46					
82	Khakhawali	668	...	One	...	.....	.....
83	Kharkhari Teli ...	252					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
84	Kherla Chajju ...	182					
85	Kherli ...	162					
86	Khesti ...	414					
87	Kohari ...	748	Chawki	...	...	.....	...
88	Kolda Heri ...	Deserted					
89	Koliari ...	266					
90	Kumar Heri ...	191					
91	Kurkain ...	429					
92	Kutabpur...	171					
93	Kutabpur Patti ...	Deserted					
94	Ladiyaka ..	305					
95	Ladpuri ...	98					
96	Leharwara ...	107					
97	Loban ...	51					
98	Loda Heri ..	140					
99	Manapuri...	146					
100	Manota Kalan ...	469					
101	Manota Khurd ...	359					
102	Maraipur ...	275					
103	Mondia ...	643					
104	Mondoti ...	297					
105	Moraka ...	166					
106	Mundera ...	518	...	One	...	.....	...
107	Nagal ...	378					
108	Nagar Khas ...	3,614	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dispensary (2nd class.)	Head-quarters of a Tehsil. Connected by good road with Dig--distance 14 miles--pottery making carried on largely in this town.
109	Nagla Bhongra ...	95					
110	Nagla Bhuria ...	68					
111	Nagla Inami ...	76					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chavki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
112	Nagla Sham ..	172					
113	Nanganwan ...	36					
114	Nematpur ...	81					
115	Nimkhera ...	109					
116	Nimki	28					
117	Pachlehri ...	33					
118	Padalwas ...	387					
119	Paindka	215					
120	Palka	774					
121	Palta	141					
122	Pathrora	295					
123	Patka	348					
124	Piluki	1					
125	Piplu	381					
126	Piraka	285					
127	Ponai	325					
128	Punchri	153					
129	Putka	302					
130	Putli	55					
131	Qasba Khosi ...	1,018					
132	Raipur	214					
133	Raipur Suketi ...	555					
134	Rampur Palki ...	81					
135	Ram Singhpur Palki	634					
136	Ranota	161					
137	Rasia	433					
138	Rasulpur	287					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
139	Ratha	30					
140	Rehala	303					
141	Rojki	83					
142	Rupbas	62					
143	Rustampur	357					
144	Sadpuri	433					
145	Sarangpur	79					
146	Semla Kalan	915					
147	Semla Khurd	101					
148	Semli	750	Chawki	One	...	.....	.....
149	Seydwara Patti	Deserted					
150	Sheikhpura	87					
151	Sikri ... ..	...	Thana	One	One	3rd class Dispensary.	Near large land, which irrigates a large area. Inhabited chiefly by Meos.
152	Siri Rampur Dungri	Deserted					
153	Sirthala	369					
154	Sirthali	193					
155	Sohalpur Patti	"					
156	Sohanka	209					
157	Sohawali	270					
158	Sojawalpur	168					
159	Sundrawli	907	...	...	One	.....	.....
160	Sumsi	98					
161	Tajpur	23					
162	Tarondar	378					
163	Tazipur	81					
164	Teski	772					
165	Thekri	367					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
166	Thun	616					
167	Udeypur Nelaun.	474					
168	Udpuri	341					
169	Urkidola	315					
170	Urkey Nirbhey ..	114					
171	Urki Mohamadda.	215					
172	Wazirpur Kheri ..	134					
Total ..		51,646					

Serial Number,	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other Information, etc.
Tehsil Pahari:—Contains 13½ Villages.							
1	Abhepur	235					
2	Alampur	232					
3	Amroka	149					
4	Ardonka	392					
5	Badh	88					
6	Bahadarpur	78					
7	Bamanwari	630					
8	Barkhera	98					
9	Baroda	165					
10	Baroli	787	...	...	One	.....	.. ..
11	Bhadaka	95					
12	Bhensera	369					
13	Bhojaka	206					
14	Bhojpur	184					
15	Bhounri	754	...	One	...	.....	.....
16	Bhuapur Khori ..	Deserted					
17	Biana	150					
18	Bijasna	325					
19	Bukhabuka	212					
20	Burana	278					
21	Burani	242					
22	Chandapur	425					
23	Chania Kalan	56					
24	Chania Khurd	101					
25	Chappra	803	...	One	...	.....	.....
26	Dabra	30					
27	Dahana	144					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information etc.
28	Danishpur ...	15					
29	Dantet ...	273					
30	Dhimri ...	592					
31	Dhulet ...	849	...	One	...	.....	... ..
32	Dundri ...	Deserted					
33	Ekhanka ...	300					
34	Elwari ...	296					
35	Fakharpur ..	177					
36	Ferozpur ..	46					
37	Gadbaner ...	677					
38	Gadli ...	87					
39	Gandshora ...	246					
40	Gangora ...	828					
41	Ghagwari...	499					
42	Ghesra ..	275					
43	Ghosinga ...	511	...	One	...	.. ..	.....
44	Gopalgarh ...	2,306	Thana	One	One	.....	Formerly Head-quarters of Tehsil, but now transferred to Nagar.
45	Haibatka ...	407					
46	Harruka ...	Deserted					
47	Hultana ...	100					
48	Husseyka...	134					
49	Iklehra ...	172					
50	Jarla ...	Deserted					
51	Jaswanti ...	88					
52	Jatoli ...	127					
53	Jhandipur ..	154					
54	Jirahera ...	281					
55	Jodhpur ...	371					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other Information, etc.
56	Jot Darya	... Deserted					
57	Jot Golab...	... 206					
58	Jot Jaowanti	.. ...				
59	Jot Kadar	.. Deserted					
60	Jot Pahra	... 8					
61	Jot Ruhella	... 473					
62	Jot Sadruddin	... 161					
63	Jotri Pahari	... 112					
64	Jotri Pipal	... 171					
65	Kaithwara	.. 1,760	Chawki	One	..	....	....
66	Kakan Khor	.. 155					
67	Kaliana	... 114					
68	Kanchanheir	... 250					
69	Kanour	... 499					
70	Kantarya	... ..				
71	Kanwari	... 135					
72	Katkarka	... 72					
73	Kerwa	... 67					
74	Khalluka	... 350					
75	Khampur	... 153					
76	Kharawa	... 247					
77	Khathal	... 897					
78	Khendeola	... 749					
79	Kherla Nowabad	301					
80	Kherli Alimuddin	63					
81	Kherli Kazi	... Deserted					
82	Kherli Manna	... ..				
83	Kherli Nanu	.. 289					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chauki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
84	Khori	89					
85	Kokalpuri	187					
86	Ladamka	1,008					
87	Ladhaka	262					
88	Laona	412					
89	Lobasna	293					
90	Madhogarh	62					
91	Mahamadpur	239					
92	Maliki	224					
93	Mallaka	273					
94	Mandal Pahari	Deserted					
95	Mandlour	77					
96	Matoki	472					
97	Mothaka	127					
98	Mungaska	307					
99	Nagal	231					
100	Nagla Aram Singh	236					
101	Nakatpur	383					
102	Naoda	60					
103	Nimkhera	451					
104	Obhaka	209					
105	Pahari	3,023	Thana	One	Two	2nd class Dispensary.	Head-quarters of a Tehsil 14 miles from Ramau.
106	Pali	243					
107	Patleki	Deserted					
108	Pandeka	448					
109	Papra	1,086	...	One			
110	Pathrali	637					
111	Pelsu	490					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
112	Pipalkhera ...	1,262	...	...	One		
113	Piprouli ...	319					
114	Piruka ...	73					
115	Raibka ...	134					
116	Ramp ...	841					
117	Rawalka ...	57					
118	Sahalpur ...	22					
119	Samtarka ...	Deserted					
120	Sarwarka ...	69					
121	Satwari ...	864					
122	Seyson ...	1,741	Chawki	One			
123	Shedongar ..	445					
124	Sheikhpur ...	43					
125	Shehzadpur ...	18					
126	Sholaka ...	151					
127	Sahalpur Patti ...	114					
128	Somka ...	739					
129	Sonoler ..	1,250					
130	Sudpura ...	Deserted					
131	Sutpura ...	138					
132	Thalchhana ...	537					
133	Tilokpuri ...	506					
134	Unchki ...	73					
	Total ...	41,141					

Serial Number	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawkl.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other Information, etc
Tehsil Weir :—Contains 155 Villages.							
1	Aipur	267	Chawkl	One			
2	Ajronda	255					
3	Alipur	995					
4	Amoli	481					
5	Anjanhera	250					
6	Arazi Bhabkar	20					
7	Ataripur	297					
8	Atrampur	149					
9	Babhekar	521					
10	Bachhreen	949					
11	Bai	523	Chawkl	One	One	Situatcd in hilly country and contains a Fort—the chief town in a jagir of same name, owned by Foulghar Devi Singh.
12	Bajhera Kalan	481					
13	Bajhera Khurd	387					
14	Balabgarh	1,750					
15	Bansi	221					
16	Barha	139					
17	Baroli	1,052					
18	Beri	414					
19	Bewar	245					
20	Bhagwanpur	167					
21	Bhasina	606	Thana	One	One	2nd class Dispensary.	Formerly the headquarters of a tehsil.
22	Bhogora	335					
23	Bhopar	230					
24	Bhundgaon	251					
25	Bhusawar... ..	66,90					
26	Bhutoli	836					
27	Bichpuri Patti ... ..	...				
			Population included in Weir town.

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Bijwari	486					
29	Bohari	161					
30	Boraj	209					
31	Chak Bansi	Deserted					
32	Chak Dharsoni	Deserted					
33	Chantoli	532					
34	Chhonkarwala Kallan	1,052	...	...	One		
35	Chhonkarwala Khurd	241					
36	Dayapur	195					
37	Dharsoni	837					
38	Diwli	361					
39	Fonjipura... ..	77					
40	Gangroli	251					
41	Garhi I.	370					
42	Garhi II.	91					
43	Gazipur	151					
44	Ghantri	215					
45	Gothra	335					
46	Guthakar	383					
47	Halena	2,038	Chowki	One	One	.....	An important irrigation Sluice exists here.
48	Hasonwanda	687					
49	Hathori	459					
50	Hatinjar	873					
51	Hayyat Patti ... ..	...				
52	Henden Patti ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	Population included in Weir town
53	Hingota	261					
54	Iraian	152					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
55	Jagjiwanpur ...	317					
56	Jahaj ...	763					
57	Jahanpur ...	597					
58	Jaisonr ...	268					
59	Jatbolai ...	218					
60	Jatpura ...	5					
61	Jhalatola ...	623					
62	Jharki ...	...				
63	Jharoti ...	628					
64	Jiwad ...	416					
65	Kaluhar ...	106					
66	Kamalpur ..	652					
67	Kamra Moroda ...	41					
68	Khadraya ...	666					
69	Khanpur ...	530					
70	Kherera ...	171	...	One			
71	Kherli Brahman ...	274					
72	Kherli Gujar ...	781					
73	Kherora ...	249					
74	Khirni ...	147					
75	Khohera ...	272					
76	Khori ...	114					
77	Kirawli ...	539					
78	Kotha Patti ...	..				
79	Kotki ...	71					
80	Lajra Patti ...	65					
81	Lakhanpur ...	296					
82	Lalpur ...	65					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
83	Luhasa	353					
84	Madia Jat	380					
85	Maharajpur	154					
86	Mahtoli	343					
87	Maidpur	471					
88	Majahadpur	412					
89	Makhena	964					
90	Malahera	103					
91	Maloni	570					
92	Malpur	189					
93	Mandia Gandhar	38					
94	Mandia Lalta ...	1,039	...	...	Ono		
95	Mohamadpur ..	122					
96	Mohanpura	911					
97	Mokhroli	246					
98	Moroda	120					
99	Mundia Sadh ...	462					
100	Mueipur	110					
101	Nagla Band	40					
102	„ Ballu ..	25					
103	„ Bhaola	95					
104	„ Hetram ..	56					
105	„ Jodha	15					
106	„ Kothiari ..	63					
107	„ M a k h a n Singh ...	Deserted					
108	„ Nathu Ram	91					
109	Naiwara	656					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
110	Nargawan ...	400					
111	Narherpur ...	453					
112	Naroli	370					
113	Naswara ...	355					
114	Nawalpura ...	61					
115	Nawar ...	278					
116	Naya Barkhera ...	69					
117	Naya Gaon Khalsa	253					
118	Naya Gaon Mafi...	445					
119	Nematpur ...	633					
120	Nethar ...	1,646	...	One			
121	Nimli	137					
122	Niwari ...	452					
123	Pali ...	469					
124	Pathena ...	2,615	Chawki	One	...	.....	{ Contains remains of an old Fort—reduced in time of Maharajah Jeewan Singh. Population included in Weir town.
125	Puria Patti ...	...	...	...	...	.....
126	Rahim Garh ...	353					
127	Raipur ...	203					
128	Raj Garh ...	179					
129	Ram Nagar ...	87					
130	Randhir Garh ...	1,014	Chawki	One			
131	Ranwanspur ...	79					
132	Rund Niwara ..	30					
133	Salempur Kalan ...	1,640					
134	Salempur Khurd,	661	...	One			
135	Samraya ...	1,068					
136	Sangrawli ...	295					
137	Sarsena ...	1,472	...	...	One		

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
138	Sawantpura ..	195	...	...	One		
139	Sendhli	576					
140	Shahpur ..	45					
141	Shahzadpur ...	151					
142	Shor Singhpara .	25					
143	Sirs	1,012					
144	Sita	121					
145	Suhans ..	479					
146	Suhari	297					
147	Tajpur	168					
148	Tilchhahi ...	204					
149	Tedupara ...	251					
150	Twhari	449					
151	Ullu	693					
152	Umrend	660	...	One	One		
153	Utoonda	1,013					
154	Weir	5,711	Thana	One	Three	2nd class Dispensary.	Head-quarters of a tehsil. Possesses a powerful pakka fort. Residence of a local rajah, relation of ruling Chief. Has some pretty gardens and handsome buildings, one of which, Lal Mahal, is of some renown.
155	Yonapur	37					
	Total ...	74,159					

SANITATION.

Till quite recently little or nothing in this matter was done, and even now as regards some of the larger towns in the State sanitary measures are conspicuous by their absence, and I fear that until education has been more diffused amongst the people as a whole, we cannot expect much improvement in this line.

In 1869 Surgeon Harvey (the late Surgeon-General R. Harvey, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Director General of the Indian Medical Service), the Agency Surgeon at the time wrote: "With the exception of Bharatpur itself, the sanitary condition of the large towns and of the district generally, is one which usually obtains in India, in places where hygienic measures have never been carried out. There is the usual crowding together of houses regardless of ventilation in the villages, the same collections of decaying rubbish, the same carelessness as to the purity of the water, the same mangy pariahs and faecal-eating pigs." With one or two marked exceptions the above remarks are, I regret to say, in most instances as true to-day as they were in 1869, especially as regards village sanitation, where, I fear, little improvement can be looked for until education has been spread amongst the rural population, and this State, I regret to note, is most backward in this respect (*vide* remarks under Educational Department).

As a means of diffusing elementary sanitary principles amongst the rural folk, a small Sanitary Primer (entitled "Hidyat Sehat") was written in 1897 by Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., (the President of Sanitary Board, which had then just been constituted for the city of Bharatpur), and circulated amongst the villages throughout the State, through the agency of the officials of the Revenue, Police and Vaccination Departments, by whom the lumbaridars of each village was furnished with a copy. It treated of the importance of safe-guarding the water supply of a village, vaccination of all newly-born children, and contained a simple description of the agencies by which disease is

spread in India, and the measures necessary to prevent such, the pamphlet being written in the most simple and popular language in both Urdu and Hindi.

The staff of the Vaccination Department during their work in the cold weather months, also take the opportunity of instructing ignorant villagers regarding such matters. From personal observation, I am sure that a change in this respect is apparent, and the eyes of the people are gradually being opened as to the necessity for exertion on their part in this most important matter, and I feel sure that this is the only agency by which any appreciable change can ever be effected, and is worthy, I think, of imitation in other districts.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the city of Bharatpur is and has always been a source of anxiety to the P. W. D. and to the Medical Department of the State, as it solely practically depends upon the flood waters of the Banganga River, the water of which is stored up in the Ajan Bund for irrigation purposes, only so much of it as is necessary being allowed to pass through Kevlodeo, &c., into the Atal Bund for the filling of the Fort Moat, *via* the Kunj Behari Mori, in order to keep up the water level in the wells of the city during the hot months. As long ago as 1869 Dr. Harvey remarked regarding the water supply of Bharatpur, that it is "chiefly from wells, and in some places from tanks; from superficial examination, I should say, that almost all the water used for drinking purposes is highly charged with various salts, chiefly common salt. The well water is generally brackish, and often so salty as to be utterly unfit for drinking."

In some districts of the State where the ground is free from saline impregnation the water is potable, but in the majority of places the wells all contain brackish water, even in the city of Bharatpur, where there is large suction underground of pure rain water from the Fort Moat, and the water in the wells becomes contaminated and highly charged with saline as well as organic matter in its percolation through the soil. As regards the city of Bharatpur the wells containing the sweetest water are to be found, as one would have expected, in the immediate vicinity of the Fort Moat, but even there chemical analysis shows it to be charged with,

in some cases, such a large amount of organic matter as to render it prohibitive for drinking purposes.

During my tenure as President of the Sanitary Board (recently constituted into a Municipality), I have had regular periodical analyses of the water of all the important wells in the city made and kept for reference in my laboratory, in the Victoria Hospital, from which it would appear that by far the purest and most potable water from a chemical standpoint is to be found in the Hospital well, in the Imperial Service Infantry lines at Khanjoli. By far the majority of the wells in the city contain water unfit for human consumption, certainly both chemically and bacteriologically far below the standard. It is so highly charged with organic matter as to render it unfit, and in some cases actual faecal and urinary contamination have been found by me, bacteriological examination revealing countless myriads of bacteria, the majority of which, though harmless in themselves, tend to show the enormous extent of organic pollution that must exist! There is no doubt that the impurity and scantiness of the water supply of the city of Bharatpur has a very direct baneful effect upon the public health, and renders the mortality high; this latter is materially enhanced by the enormous facilities for the breeding of *Anopheles*, in the shape of depressions and excavations in the ground which exist at every turn, in such quantities within city limits as to almost render any measures for their remedy impracticable. As regards this most important matter of the dissemination of malaria, the environs of the city have been recently extensively drained, and this has mitigated, in a great measure, this scourge; regarding this point, however, I shall have a word more to say later on. It is contemplated, provided that the funds are forthcoming, to try and arrange for a supply of pure water to the city of Bharatpur, and with that idea in view it has been suggested to bring in the water from the Bareta Bund, at a distance of 25 miles away in the Biana Tehsil, by pipes, and pass the water through filter beds, ultimately supplying the city by hydrants at suitable spots. I have made an official note regarding this most urgent need, and trust that the scheme may assume definite shape in the not distant future. An analysis of the water of some of the more important wells of the city and

vicinity is given at the end of this section, showing the variations which occur; an accurate and complete record of all these several analysis has been kept in my laboratory at the Victoria Hospital for future reference, from which a number of useful deductions may be made, as regards the presence or absence, increase or decrease of organic matter in relation to the rise and fall of the sub-soil water, into which it is needless for me to enter into any detail here. It is hardly a matter for surprise regarding the brackish nature of the water in the wells in the State, when we consider what a very important industry, the manufacture of salt, used to be in this State in past years, till the monopoly was taken over by the British Government many years ago. The continual abstraction of water from kutchra wells dug for the purpose of withdrawing brine water from the salt-bearing strata, annually removed from the soil tons of brine which now, owing to the suspension of salt manufacture in this State, remains in the soil and contaminates the water with enormous quantity chiefly of chloride of sodium, which mainly table accounts for its brackish nature (*vide* analysis, page 192, *et seq*).

The question of the presence of the Fort Moat and its yearly filling are of vital importance to Bharatpur, in that by so doing the level of the sub-soil water is raised to such an high level within the city, and that too suddenly, as to materially affect the public health. This is borne out by the fact that diseases such as rheumatism, phthisis, &c., are unduly prevalent. The too early filling up of the Fort Moat is to be strongly deprecated on this account; it should not be done before the end of the month of October, by which time all organic silt has been deposited on the flooded lands and the supernatant water is fairly pure, and then only allowed very slowly to run off so as to prevent a quick and sudden rise of the sub-soil water. This is now carried out at my suggestion by the P. W. D.

Sanitary Board.—In the year 1895 a Sanitary Committee was formed in Bharatpur to look after the sanitation of the city of Bharatpur, in the time of the late Dewan (Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji). Its scope of work, however, was small, and owing to want of proper supervision and interest on the part of its members, not much was

done till I was asked to take over charge and thoroughly re-organize it; this was in the year 1897. A new Board was then constituted, upon which influential residents in the city were asked to sit as members, in order to enlist the sympathy of the local folk. The Board's work increased by leaps and bounds, and from that time it has continued to do excellent work for the public health. It has been instrumental in clearing up many insanitary sites, filling up uneven ground which afforded any chance of *Anopheles* breeding, protecting the water supply in the way of covering in wells whose water is fit to drink and whose supply is likely to become contaminated by the passing down of private utensils, leather buckets, &c.; to prevent this also hand-pumps have been fixed upon masonry platforms, the wells being provided, with trap-doors to allow of cleansing when necessary, and moreover these wells have been provided with circular drains communicating with some other channel by which all the sullage water may be carried off and prevent accumulations likely to provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes. This is a most important sanitary measure which should always be provided in places where there is a pipe-water supply by hydrants, a sanitary precaution which has been found to be so wanting in some of our large towns as Agra, &c., where the mortality has not shown any signs of diminishing, with reference to fevers, since the introduction of a pipe supply owing to this one defect, which doubtless provides for the sustenance and propagation of all kinds of mosquitoes throughout the year.

Amongst other important measures carried out by the Sanitary Board since its constitution may be mentioned the erection of latrines at suitable spots throughout the city, the cleansing and scavenging of all the roads within Municipal limits, the erection of vegetable markets and slaughter houses at suitable sites in the city, the construction of a sanitary tramway for the removal of excreta to a distance from the city, where all such is incinerated in kilns.

Municipal Board.—The Sanitary Board has recently been amalgamated into a Municipality, lately constituted by order of the Durbar, at my recommendation, and consists of a Sanitary Sub-Committee composed of six members and a President (who is a qualified medical graduate and acts in

the capacity of Health Officer to the city) who control and manage all matters connected with the sanitation, of the city and its environs, under the general directions of this Board. The city of Bharatpur is unfortunately situated, being down in a basin more or less, its position being doubtless selected years ago on account of strategic reasons; a more unfortunate selection from a sanitary point of view, could hardly have been made, as all the flood water for miles round during the monsoon is likely to gravitate towards it. Many measures have been taken to prevent this occurring by the State P. W. D. in consultation with the Medical Department, and with the most satisfactory results from every point of view. The city can, however, never be really a healthy one for many reasons; first and foremost is the one above given, which of itself renders the soil water-logged during the greater part of the year, a fact which not only conduces to the incidence and prevalence of phthisis and respiratory diseases, rheumatism, &c., but what is perhaps worse, owing to the large number of mud habitations which exists, and for which ground has had to be excavated in order to build them, allows of so many catchment areas for rain water during the monsoon which become practically Anopheles traps, and so we have a most extensive ever-prevalent and immediate source of propagation and dissemination of malaria amongst the residents of this city, and for which, I fear, it is almost impossible to effect a complete remedy by any prophylactic sanitary measures. The question of the dissemination of malaria and the many facilities afforded locally for the propagation of the genus Anopheles, which is so intimately associated with that problem, is one of great interest to the city of Bharatpur, which, by reason of its unfortunate situation physically, enjoys an unenviable notoriety in the matter of prevalence of fevers of malarial origin, in that these latter cause more than 40 per cent. of the annual mortality. With a view to mitigating this scourge for the last few years, since the institution of a Sanitary Board in the place, many measures have been taken in order to prevent the soil being water-logged, and draining any low-lying areas within or in close proximity to the city; these have resulted in benefit to the public health in many ways. Still much remains to be done, and more still remains regarding which no measures, however drastic, would have

any effect, owing to the unfortunately low-lying situation of the city, so that I fear the only really feasible method by which this problem can be successfully tackled, is by means of cinchonizing the entire population and destroying the *plasmodium* primarily, aided and seconded where possible with other means of extinguishing the *Anopheles* mosquito, such as drainage and filling up of low-lying land, and where this is not possible, by treating the water where these pests are found to breed, by drugs, disinfectants, kerosine oil, &c., according to circumstances.

It is most important that the geographical distribution of the various species of the genus *Anopheles* be ascertained, and is a work in which every medical man should be actively interested. I have been making careful observations on this subject in my own particular sphere of work, and have made up a map yearly showing the pools, &c., around the city of Bharatpur where I have found the ova, larvæ or pupæ of *Anopheles*, out of which I have hatched out the imago and identified the species chiefly found here as the *Anopheles* *Rossii*, an observation which I have since had verified at the Research Laboratory at Bombay; other varieties have been found in small quantities, such as *A. Barbirostris*, *A. Theobaldi*, *A. Culifacies*, &c. The various *Anopheles*, breeding pools around and within the city of Bharatpur have been indicated in the accompanying map (*q.v.*), from which it will be noticed that nearly all the pools selected by this insect for breeding purposes are located on the south and east portions of the city, the reason for which it is difficult to account, except perhaps that it may be to avoid the fierce hot west winds which blow during the greater part of the year, and that the west side of the town is very bare and entirely devoid of shade or vegetation, and further that all along the east and south sides of the city outside the ramparts are situated small *bustees* consisting of collections of mud-walled and thatched-roofed huts in close proximity to stagnant water during the greater part of the year, and inhabited by chamars, sweepers, &c., in the seclusion and darkness of which huts the adult insects of this species lie up in safety during the hot dry months, thus avoiding the hot winds, only to come forth at the advent of the rainy season for the purpose of breeding, the pools for which, as observation has shown, being found in close proximity to these dwellings.

I have found during my observations that this species of mosquito selects almost any collection of water for laying its eggs, and that no collection of water is necessarily an unlikely place in which to find its ova, larvæ or pupæ; the most unlikely places often turn out to be the most fertile, and it is curious how often they will select pools of water which collect in the small excavations along the public roads made by coolies, &c., of the Public Works Department employed in the work of repairing roads in India. As far as my experience goes in Bharatpur, such places, especially if adjacent to fields, have afforded certain finds for the larvæ of this insect. I have written very strongly to the authorities concerned, requesting that such practice may be discontinued as much as possible in future. The first appearance of the ova of this insect in Bharatpur is usually about the middle of August, from which I have successfully reared many adult insects, and identified in my laboratory as belonging to the species before mentioned. The several pools in which larvæ, &c., were found were treated with kerosine oil as soon as the larvæ had reached to within a few hours of the pupæ stage (this I consider important in order to ensure hatching out of all the ova present and before appearance of pupæ stage), and were in all cases destroyed in about five minutes, care being taken to see that a continuous film of the oil was kept up for three days afterwards or until the oil had evaporated. This method is open to a few objections, and having tried coal tar in one or two instances I am inclined to think that this article answers just as well, if not better, is much cheaper, and can be used in much smaller quantities with nearly equally beneficial effect, and moreover does not evaporate like kerosine oil certainly does. By the above means many pools have been treated in which larvæ, &c., of *Anopheles* have been found by me to exist, and I have been able to account for many crores of these pests, I trust with corresponding benefit to the residents of this unfortunately-placed and fever-stricken city. The institution of a pipe water supply as above mentioned will go far to solve this difficult problem, in that it will do away with the necessity for allowing the filling up of the Fort Moat, at present an urgent need and necessary for keeping up the level of the water in the wells of the city; it is a dangerous source of supply at the best, but under present circumstances is the only feasible one.

The Municipal Board consists at present of the following:—

A President, who is a legally-qualified medical man and acts in the capacity also of Health Officer.

The present establishment entertained by the Board to carry on the sanitary duties of the city consists of Secretary (paid), English clerk, vernacular clerk, draftsman, hindī clerk, cashier, daftri. These comprise the office establishment.

The establishment for supervision of the sanitary work of the city is composed of one sanitary inspector, one assistant sanitary inspector, jemadar peons, peons, bhishties, one carpenter, one blacksmith, and sweepers.

The city is marked off into districts for purposes of sanitary administration, to which a Jemadar peon with so many peons and a sufficient number of sweepers is allotted, together with bhishties according to the dimensions and needs of the particular ward; these are again under the general superintendence of a member of the Municipal Board, under whose orders the above officials act, the Sanitary Inspector and his assistant exercising a general supervision over the whole lot; by this means responsibility is shared, and I feel sure greater individual interest is taken in his *ilaka* by each member of the Board having his own ward to look after.

The godowns of the Board are situated within the Fort to be in as central part as possible, where all the rubbish and conservancy carts are stored, and where godowns for storage of disinfectants, &c., are located.

Dig.—In the year 1898, at my recommendation, a Sanitary Board was instituted at Dig on the same lines as at Bharatpur, which consists of a Board composed of local residents taking an interest in the matter, and presided over by the Tehsildar of the district. Though at present in its infancy a great deal of useful work has been done by this Board, and the town presents a very different appearance to what it did a short time ago. As this town is frequented annually by lakhs of pilgrims from all parts of the

country, it is distinctly advisable to have an organization such as this, capable of coping with out breaks of epidemic disease in an independent manner, and relying on its own resources.

SQUARE MILE DENSITIES OF 1881 AND 1891 COMPARED.

Serial No.	Unit.		Area in square miles.	POPULATION.		SQUARE MILE DENSITY.		DIFFERENCE.	
				1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
1	Bharatpur	...	1,932	645,510	640,303	325.7	323.1	...	-2.6

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CERTAIN CASTES INHABITING THE DISTRICTS OF THE
BHARATPUR STATE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Brahman.	Rajput.	Mahajan.	Chaman.	Bhil.	Gujar.	Mina.	Jat.	Moghia.	Bagri.	Chaman.	REMARKS.
Bharatpur ..	16,537	1,750	8,345	12,254	...	3,012	1,137	16,507	...	...	...	...
Uchain ..	6,949	622	2,646	8,478	...	3,365	558	8,720	...	...	...	...
Akhaigarh ..	6,041	510	2,416	7,257	...	812	1,967	14,076	...	...	...	...
Biana ..	10,134	1,097	3,725	14,473	...	17,594	1,190	4,178	...	...	...	...
Blusawar ..	11,927	501	5,201	14,446	...	6,290	4,309	12,801	...	...	...	...
Pahari ..	517	109	799	2,536	...	850	8	52	...	...	...	...
Dig ..	7,933	264	3,687	9,470	...	5,062	192	14,851	...	...	...	...
Ropbas ..	4,648	2,297	1,563	5,011	...	1,571	14	3,445	...	...	...	...
Kaman ..	4,018	1,521	2,272	4,773	...	2,680	341	2,190	...	...	...	...
Kumher ..	5,909	301	2,279	8,782	...	1,361	313	14,470	...	...	...	...
Gopalgarh ..	1,906	195	1,811	3,059	...	1,474	509	592	...	...	...	...
Nagar ..	2,180	302	1,276	3,478	...	2,952	573	2,394	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREA AND POPULATION OF BHARATPUR STATE
ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1911.

THESILA.	Number of Villages.	Area in Square miles.	Number of houses.	SEXES.		Total Popu- lation.	RELIGIONS.				REMARKS.
				Males.	Females.		Hindus.	Musalman.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	
Bharatpur (Deorhi) ...	178	257.12	17,916	59,266	48,718	107,984	87,777	18,472	1,733	2	
Rupbas ...	71	115.87	3,150	16,351	13,835	30,186	27,056	2,512	18	...	
Biana ...	160	300.98	8,277	40,646	34,480	75,126	70,605	4,194	327	...	
Uchain ...	97	129.24	6,302	25,585	22,150	47,735	43,047	4,239	449	...	
Bhusawar ...	143	214.57	11,322	44,131	35,529	82,663	77,138	4,969	556	...	
Akhnagarh ...	99	141.36	4,541	25,035	20,060	45,695	42,937	2,461	277	...	
Dig ...	116	194.48	9,291	34,315	28,410	62,725	55,283	7,012	431	...	
Kumher ...	106	161.39	7,345	27,478	23,702	51,180	58,056	2,790	334	...	
Kaman ...	106	181.74	5,326	23,414	20,614	44,058	28,606	14,888	564	...	
Pahari ...	84	161.50	4,414	15,038	12,699	27,737	9,566	18,072	99	...	
Gopalgarh ...	122	173.29	6,449	21,695	19,196	40,791	19,009	21,587	195	...	
Nagar ...	77	52.73	2,781	13,980	9,957	23,943	17,986	5,940	17	...	
Total ..	1,359	1974.79	87,317	347,473	292,350	639,823	527,680	107,135	5,090	2	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION OF BHARATPUR STATE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Divisions.	Name of Tehsils.	VILLAGES.			Area in square miles.	Number of houses.	POPULATION.			REMARKS.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Nizamut Division.	Akhaigarh	110	2	112		7,217	31,570	27,781	59,351	
	Bharatpur	193	7	200		7,249	28,368	23,162	51,530	
	Rupbas	139	8	147		8,291	35,982	30,667	66,650	
	Bina	157	11	168		8,924	38,342	32,945	71,287	
	Weir	153	2	155		9,034	39,229	34,842	74,071	
	Total	752	30	782		40,637	173,492	140,397	322,889	
Nizamut Division.	Pahari	124	10	134	Not available.	5,351	23,976	21,935	45,911	
	Kaman	110	12	122		6,237	25,312	22,818	48,130	
	Nagar	157	15	172		18,177	26,898	24,748	51,645	
	Dig	106	10	116		8,010	33,461	28,488	61,952	
	Kamher	112	6	118		7,333	28,057	24,206	52,263	
	Total	609	53	662		45,108	137,707	122,195	259,902	
	Total of Tehsils	1,361	83	1,444		85,765	311,199	271,592	582,791	
	Bharatpur City	1	...	1		8,566	23,640	19,892	43,472	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,362	83	1,445		94,331	334,839	291,424	626,263	

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The registration of births in the mofussil, like other vital statistics, is extremely faulty, and consequently very unreliable from any scientific standpoint. In the city of Bharatpur, however, supervision is exercised over it by the Sanitary Board, which though far from being perfect is more or less reliable. Tables showing birth rate per month for the last few years are appended. It is interesting to note that the actual birth rate is greatest in the month of September, showing that conception takes place more frequently about the month of January. This fact is what one would expect, as the vitality of the people is probably greater in the middle of the cold weather, with attendant increase of sexual activity, together with the fact that at such season, owing to the inclemency of the weather, as well as the fact that the bulk of the population owing to the cessation from harvesting operations, &c., are living together at their homes, so that greater opportunities for cohabitation are afforded, with the result noted. A reference to the appended tables will show that the honours are shared by the autumn months of the year in this matter. The birth rate of the city of Bharatpur is, I regret to say, not what it should be, though allowing for faulty registration, for if compared with the mortality, it will be noted that the latter is usually at a higher rate per mille than the former, and this, from my intimate acquaintance and the knowledge of the place, I believe to be actually the case! For this alarming state of affairs there are probably good reasons, foremost amongst which is the fact that a very large mortality occurs annually during the latter end of each year from malarial fevers, which latter are directly attributable to the low-lying position of the city and its environs, so much so that when I first came to the place they were inundated for miles, and remained so for many months of the year, practically the whole of the cold weather, affording endless facilities doubtless for the propagation of *Anopheles*, with resultant dissemination of malarial fevers, most of which are of a very severe type. During my residence here I have been able with the co-operation of the Public Works Department of the State to so arrange

by drainage and judicious treatment of the flood waters of the Banganga (which were chiefly answerable for the excessive inundation of the environs of the city in former times) to prevent this, so that little or no flooding now takes place, with a marked beneficial effect on the general health of the population of the city. A glance at the table appended will help to show the marked benefit which has occurred to the public health since the introduction of suitable and efficient drainage of waterlogged localities in the vicinity of the city, in that since the year 1896, that in which the Sanitary Board was instituted, the mortality from fevers, which are nearly all of malarial origin in this city, has markedly decreased, and this too notwithstanding the fact that the population of the city from immigration has increased greatly every year since then.

Mortality.—The registration of deaths like that of births in the districts of the State is extremely faulty, and mostly unreliable; the returns for the city of Bharatpur being under the supervision of the Sanitary Board are, however, fairly reliable.

A reference to the table appended shows forcibly what havoc malarial fevers have played amongst the population of the city of Bharatpur, the mortality under the head far out-balancing the totals from all other causes put together! It will be noticed too on reference to the tables that by far the greater portion of the general mortality takes place as one would expect at the latter end of the year, showing that the greater bulk of the people suffer from malarial fevers during the autumn months and appear to succumb to it a month or two later, that is about November. This fact may be also verified by a reference to dispensary statistics, where it will be seen that by far the larger number of cases of fever commence in the month of September. This excessive mortality seems to be more or less shared by the three last months of the year. The mortality from this cause has, however, been much decreased (*vide* Note on Births) by the efficient drainage of the environs of the city, &c., and filling up of, where possible, low-lying spots in and around the city, for reasons above stated. In the year 1892 a very severe epidemic of cholera swelled the death

roll, but both small-pox and cholera, owing to efficient vaccination operations within the city and the institution of sanitary measures, protection of the water supply, &c., and measures taken for early notification of disease respectively, have in recent years been more or less conspicuous by their absence (*vide* table attached). I fear that little or nothing more can be done in the way of improving the public health of this city owing to its very unfortunate situation, around which all the flood water for miles collects, rendering the soil water-logged to a degree, the remedy for which, I fear, would be nothing short of removing the entire city, which of course is impossible. There is no doubt that were a proper and efficient supply of drinking water brought into this city by any means it would be a most powerful factor in benefiting the health of its inhabitants, who at present labour under great and grave disadvantages in the present bad as well as unprotected water supply from the wells. It is hoped, however, that something may shortly be done to remedy this great want, as I have on many occasions brought the urgency of this matter before the notice of the Darbar, it being one of vital importance to the capital of the State and its inhabitants.

BIRTH RETURNS FOR BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Months.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.		Average.	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b

January	12	114	11	210	1	262	3	208	9	128	5	172	6	73	7	164	7	1,831	7	166.25
February	6	182	10	216	5	231	7	190	12	98	9	106	7	52	11	118	12	1,193	12	119.13
March	9	164	9	229	9	221	1	214	11	116	6	152	10	41	12	96	11	1,224	11	153.00
April	11	134	8	250	2	262	2	211	8	136	7	108	8	47	10	121	9	1,269	9	158.63
May	7	181	12	267	3	242	4	208	10	126	8	108	11	24	9	129	10	1,229	10	153.63
June	8	186	5	269	11	214	9	176	7	174	11	99	12	23	8	146	8	1,272	8	129.30
July	5	199	7	257	4	238	11	141	4	203	4	173	9	43	5	186	6	1,440	6	180.00
August	3	202	4	284	12	207	6	167	2	211	1	225	5	94	2	278	2	1,702	2	212.75
September	2	243	3	223	7	225	12	101	3	204	2	202	3	173	3	276	1	1,726	1	215.00
October	10	114	1	314	6	226	5	207	1	225	3	178	2	176	4	225	3	1,663	3	212.00
November	4	201	2	296	8	224	8	189	6	198	10	104	4	109	1	291	4	1,692	4	212.00
December	1	24	6	269	10	216	10	160	5	203	12	69	1	101	6	174	5	1,536	5	191.00
	5	2,106	1	3,085	2	2,768	4	2,202	6	20,22	7	1,706	8	1,126	8	2,201	...	17,300	...	2,163

(a) Order of months.

(b) Order of births.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDER OF THE MONTH AND BIRTH RATE FOR BHARATPUR CITY, FOR EIGHT YEARS, FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Months.	Order.	Number of Births.	REMARKS.
January	7	1,331	
February	12	1,193	
March	11	1,224	
April	10	1,269	
May	8	1,329	
June	9	1,275	
July	6	1,440	
August	2	1,702	
September	1	1,720	
October	4	1,691	
November	3	1,692	
December	5	1,530	
Total ... ..	...	17,396	

MORTALITY TABLE, BHARATPUR CITY, FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Com-plaints.	Snake-bites.	Injuries.	All others.	Total.
1892 ...	523	25	1,162	52	2	1	1,022	2,787
1893 ...	8	56	1,345	156	3	10	322	2,100
1894 ...	...	137	1,579	304	10	1	289	2,320
*1895 ...	8	98	1,219	337	3	...	284	1,949
1896 ...	5	185	546	142	2	25	792	1,697
1897 ...	+157	33	696	198	2	31	2,160	3,247
1898 ...	...	1	577	154	10	38	1,212	1,992
1899 ...	...	21	435	79	4	39	1,636	2,214
Total ...	701	526	7,759	1,422	36	145	7,717	18,306

* Sanitary operations started, showing the marked influence for good on the death rate which immediately followed, also properly organised registration of vital statistics.

† Outbreak result of importation by pilgrims from Muttra.

‡ Vaccination Department re-organised this year and operations much extended, showing marked diminution of incidence of small-pox in consequence.

MORTALITY TABLE—CHOLERA—OF BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1892 TO 1892.

Months.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean.	Order.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	13	6
April ...	297	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	303	37.87	1
May ...	219	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	227	28.38	2
June ...	7	4	...	...	...	150	...	...	161	20.13	3
July ...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	75	4
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	25	5
October	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	12	7
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	523	8	...	8	5	157	...	...	701	87.03	

MORTALITY TABLE—SMALL-POX—OF BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Months.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	* 1897.	1898.	1899.	8 years.	Mean.	Order of months in fatality.
January ...	...	6	...	...	65	...	...	2	73	9.13	2
February ...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	7	51	6.37	5
March ...	...	6	...	...	40	...	...	2	48	6.00	6
April ...	14	18	...	...	23	...	...	8	63	7.87	3
May ...	3	...	33	8	11	1	...	2	58	7.25	4
June ...	8	2	33	...	2	2	...	...	47	5.88	7
July ...	...	...	17	19	...	...	1	...	37	4.62	8
August ...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	14	1.75	11
September ...	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	25	3.50	9
October ...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	1.75	12
November ...	...	11	2	4	...	...	...	...	17	2.13	10
December ...	...	10	13	53	...	...	...	...	76	9.50	1
Total ...	25	56	137	98	185	3	1	21	526	67.75	

* The year in which the Vaccination Department of the State was re-organized and placed under supervision of a European Commissioned Medical Officer.

MORTALITY FROM ALL DISEASES IN BHARATPUR CITY FOR EACH MONTH FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Months.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 8 years.	Mean.	Percentage of total Mortality 18925.
January ...	143	221	196	191	226	94	259	161	1,521	190.12	8.300
February ...	188	215	177	173	164	53	183	164	1,317	164.63	7.186
March ...	163	162	189	239	117	78	132	195	1,256	157.00	6.854
April ...	452	189	220	208	170	70	127	156	1,592	199.00	8.680
May ...	362	179	230	270	135	110	110	168	1,554	194.25	8.481
June ...	195	117	189	175	182	246	139	111	1,304	163.00	7.115
July ...	139	147	163	87	103	116	101	118	974	121.76	5.315
August ...	180	182	198	101	148	213	146	134	1,362	162.75	7.165
September ...	222	149	133	104	136	330	196	228	1,498	187.25	8.173
October ...	224	216	142	117	131	607	173	227	1,837	229.62	10.025
November ...	221	219	229	111	114	867	214	280	2,255	281.88	12.316
December ...	268	124	254	182	121	503	191	272	1,915	239.38	10.450
Total ...	2,747	2,110	2,320	1,949	1,697	3,207	2,601	2,214	18,825	2,230.63	100.000

MORTALITY TABLE—CHOLERA—OF BHARATPUR STATE FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Months.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	* 1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average.
January	11	1	9	6	...	...	...	...	27	3.37
February	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	13	1.63
March	23	5	22	3	7	...	...	...	60	7.50
April	470	4	2	9	3	4	4	...	496	62.00
May	801	4	10	7	60	4	1	2	895	111.88
June	268	13	4	...	20	179	1	1	428	53.25
July	53	4	2	2	20	49	...	...	133	16.25
August	10	2	1	2	38	43	...	...	96	12.00
September	6	4	2	6	2	42	...	...	62	7.75
October	14	5	1	...	1	19	...	...	40	5.00
November	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1.00
December ... ..	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	1.50
Total	1,599	58	69	39	131	340	6	3	2,065	23.13

* The year in which sanitary operations were properly inaugurated and set on foot, *vide* year 1898-99 as result.

ANALYSIS OF WATER OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WELLS IN THE
BHARATPUR STATE, MADE IN MY LABORATORY IN THE
VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BHARATPUR.

The water in the wells throughout the State, with the exception of one or two, or those in close proximity to the Bareta Lake, is from a hygienic standpoint unpotable, as the soil itself, quite apart from the large chances present of organic contamination, is so impregnated with inorganic matter of all kinds, especially Chloride of Sodium, &c., that it is for man and beast not only extremely unpalatable but undrinkable. Such large amounts of inorganic contamination must, and undoubtedly do, have a most deleterious effect upon the digestive organs of those drinking it, which in time must result in mal-assimilation, and thereby great deterioration in health. To anyone having the least knowledge of the people in this State, it is exactly the state of affairs which presents itself, and in the large towns of course this is most marked, so much so, especially as regards Bharatpur, that it has become imperative on the administration to most seriously consider the subject of introducing a pure water supply into that city without delay, as the want of such at present is working havoc on the people. It is a factor which will *have* to be faced in the near future, and there is no source within the State which can compare with that of the Bareta Lake, not only as regards efficiency, but sufficiency of supply to a large community, moreover its catchment area, all upland surface, leaves little or nothing to be desired, and has few, if any, villages in it, a most important point. The analyses speak for themselves and require little comment from me !

ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM DIFFERENT WELLS IN THE BHARATPUR STATE.

Serial Number.	Name.	Colour.	Turbidity.	Odour.	Residue left on Evapora- tion.	Free Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Equivalent of Com- pound Salt.	Sulphur.	Nitrate.	Hardness.			Lead.	Trace of Iron.	(Oxygen absorbed in 15 Min. at 15° C.)
											Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.			
1	Kran well.	Transpa- rent clear.	Nil.	Nil.	* 49.2 gr.	Nil.	13.5 gr.	22.2 gr.	Faint traces.	Nil.	"	"	8	Nil.	Nil.	.01
2	Taralla well (Agency Com- pound).	"	"	"	* 215.0 "	"	Consider- able	"	Very faint traces.	"	"	"	0	"	"	.02
3	A well at Pahart (sweet water well).	"	"	"	"	Faint traces.	"	"	Distinct.	"	"	"	8	"	"	.02
4	A well at Pahart (alkaline wa- ter well).	"	"	"	"	Nil.	Excessive	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	.03
5	Sirad well (Kumhar).	"	"	"	* 252.0 gr.	Faint traces.	5.3 gr.	13.8 gr.	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	.02
6	Mahadeo well (Bhara).	"	"	"	"	"	5.3 "	13.8 "	Faint traces.	"	"	"	4	"	"	.01
7	Gandorja well do.	"	"	"	"	"	6.6 "	11.0 "	Distinct traces.	"	"	"	5	"	"	.01
8	Dood do. do.	"	"	"	"	"	2.5 "	42.0 "	Very dis- tinct.	"	"	"	6	"	"	.02
9	Kadon Klundi well.	"	"	"	"	Nil.	10.0 "	16.3 "	Nil.	"	"	"	3	"	"	.01
10	Charlagh Pump do.	"	"	"	"	"	43.3 "	72.2 "	Very faint traces.	Distinct.	8	1	4	"	Trace of Iron.	.02
11	Jaghlia Gate do.	Trans- parent.	"	"	* 147.9 gr.	Very faint traces.	3.3 "	5.5 "	Faint traces.	Nil.	3	1	3	"	Nil.	"
12	Hospital well Kanjauli Idaga.	"	"	"	"	"	3.3 "	5.5 "	Nil.	"	2	1	3	"	"	.02

13	Left wing well	do.	"	"	"	8.3 "	13.0 "	Distinct.	"	2	4	"	Iron trace.	02
14	Right	do.	"	"	"	5.0 "	8.5 "	"	"	2	3	"	"	02
15	Hospital well, Mandali Lines H. S. T.	Transparent and clear.	"	"	137.9 gr.*	40.0 "	60.6 "	NIL.	"	3	5	"	"	02
16	Well between east and north corner H. S. T.	"	"	"	90.3 "	16.0 "	37.0 "	"	"	4	5	"	NIL.	02
17	New well between south and west corner H. S. T.	"	"	"	205.1 "	75.0 "	145.0 "	Distinct.	"	2	2	"	Iron trace.	02
18	Jail garden well, water used for prisoners drinking purposes.	"	"	"	135.8 "	33.3 "	55.5 "	NIL.	"	2	1	"	"	02
19	Well in use for bathing purposes (Central Prison).	"	"	"	"	233.3 "	388.3 "	Distinct.	"	3	4	"	"	01
20	Parade well, Sewar.	"	"	"	70.3 gr.*	13.5 "	22.2 "	NIL.	"	2	2	"	NIL.	01
21	Allgot do.	"	"	"	74.2 "	18.3 "	30.5 "	"	"	4	4	"	"	01
22	A well in Kumbhar Bund (Gentle water).	"	"	"	252.0 "	8.5 "	141.0 "	"	Very very faint traces.	2	4	"	"	02
23	Bareta Bund.	Heavy.	"	"	"	1.7 "	"	Very faint.	NIL.	3	4	"	"	04
24	Garden well, Bareta Bund.	Transparent and clear.	"	"	"	11.3 "	"	Distinct.	"	4	4	"	"	03
25	Latoori well	do.	"	"	"	6.7 "	"	NIL.	Faint traces.	5	5	"	"	02
26	Well near Bareta village.	"	"	"	"	10.0 "	"	Distinct.	"	3	3	"	Faint trace of Zinc.	02

* Inorganic salts chiefly composed of Chloride and Nitrates of Sodium and Potassium.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The present Jail at Bharatpur, now known as the Central Prison, is said to have been built some time previous to the Mutiny, about the year 1856, and was placed under the charge of a Mr. Arthur Sharpley. No records are available showing what changes took place after his incumbency, but it is apparent that the superintendence has passed through many hands at different times. In 1895, when I came first to the State on special duty with its Chief, I recollect the prison a dirty insanitary place, the outer enclosure of which was surrounded with dilapidated *chuppar*s infested with rats, barracks over-crowded with prisoners, chiefly long term and lifers, amongst whom there was not the least vestige of discipline, frequently shown by assaults of a serious nature upon the officials in charge. This state of affairs went on till 1897, when, upon the occasion of an official visit from the then Agent Governor-General, Sir Robert Crosthwaite, who was so displeased with the disgraceful state of affairs then prevailing, into which I need not enter here, I was asked to utilize any spare time I had to superintend and thoroughly re-organize the Prison. This matter I took in hand at once and after months of hard work and obstruction, both passive and active, the prison was placed upon lines similar to those in vogue in British territory, and has been in consequence a credit to the State ever since, instead of the reverse. As over-crowding was serious and the number of convicts daily increasing, I recommended that the State Ghaoshalas on the opposite side of the Sewar road, which had lately been vacated, might with advantage be converted into a subsidiary Jail, providing accommodation for factories, female ward, Jail hospital, lunatic asylum, and warder's quarters, for which no provision existed in the old Prison across the road. The matter was taken in hand by the Durbar and speedily accomplished, so that there is now ample accommodation in this Prison; in order, however, to render the site a sanitary one, 3 feet of earth had to be removed and completely new soil substituted to that depth. A Printing Press in connection with the Prison has also been started,

SITE PLAN OF THE

CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS

AT

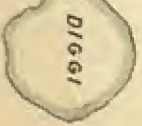
SEWAR NEAR BHARATPUR

SCALE 200 FT = 1 INCH

CENTRAL JAIL REFERENCES

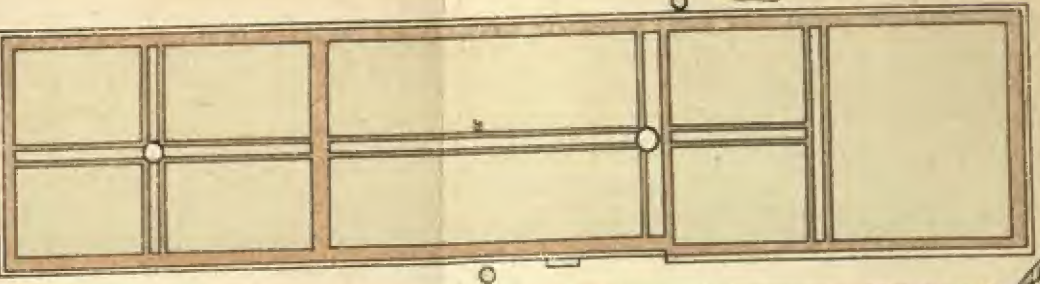
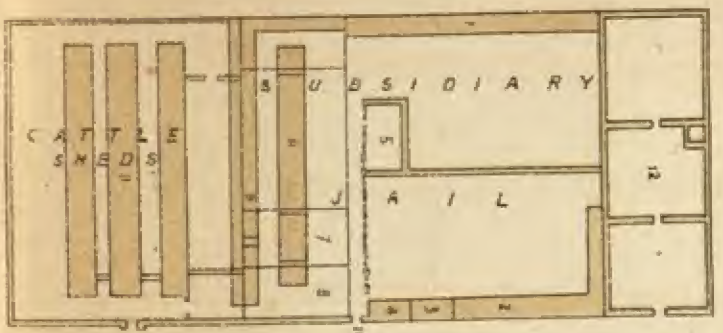
- 1 Jailors' Quarters
- 2 Head Warders' Quarters
- 3 Hospital Asst. Quarters
- 4 Warders' Quarters
- 5 Compositors' Quarters
- 6 Cook House
- 7 Well with Bathing Platform
- 8,9 Latrines
- 9,9 Corner Towers
- 10,10 Grain Godowns
- 11 Back Gate
- 12 Gallows
- 13,13 Convicts' Barracks
- 14 Solitary Cells
- 15 Mill House
- 16 Lifers' Barracks
- 17 Central Tower
- 18 Main Gate
- 19 Office
- 20 Reserve Warder's Barracks
- 21 Officials' Quarters
- 22 Godown
- 23 Jail Office
- 24 Sepoy's Quarters
- 25 Jail Garden

Walls
Wire Fencing
Drain



SUBSIDIARY JAIL REFERENCES

- 1 Press
- 2 Sepoy's Quarters
- 3 Blacksmith & Carpenters' Shops
- 4 Bakery
- 5 Factory
- 6 Hospital
- 7 Female Wards
- 8 Lunatic Asylum
- 9 Dispensary
- 10 Main Gate
- 11 Cattle Sheds
- 12 Sheep Farm



FLOUR MILLS

FROM SEWAR

TO MANDOLI

TO BHARATPUR

Approved
EXE. ENGINEER
P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

which pays handsomely, and will increase its profits considerably on the advent of a larger and more modern type of machine, which will shortly be obtained from England. The factories started also bring in considerable profit yearly to the State revenues, and the Prison is now a paying concern instead of as formerly a dead loss. The establishment originally maintained for the upkeep of this Prison was enormous, and there being a total absence of discipline in any form within its walls, rendered such perhaps necessary; it amounted to considerably over one hundred sepoy drawn from Raj regiments! Upon my taking over the re-organization, this number was at once reduced to 40, exclusive of executive staff, jailor, &c., which, when thoroughly drilled and taught their duties, I found to be ample for the work, both for night as well as day duty in the Prison. The Prison is now managed on lines exactly similar to those on which the Jails in the United Provinces are run, and the Jail Manual of that province is strictly adhered to here in the management of both Prisons of this State.

DISTRICT JAIL, DIG.

Owing to the difficulties and expenses attendant upon the constant transfer of prisoners from the State *hawalat* at Dig to the Central Prison at Bharatpur, which is situated about 25 miles distant from Dig, it was deemed advisable to establish a small Jail there in the year 1897. At my suggestion an old building within the Fort was selected and put into a state of repair and security, and a prison for the accommodation of about sixty prisoners was established there. Only light sentence prisoners are allowed to undergo their terms of imprisonment there, all long-term prisoners are at once transferred to the Central Prison at Bharatpur. This Jail is conducted on similar lines to those prevailing at Bharatpur Central Prison, and beside other advantages forms a useful sanitarium to which to send sickly prisoners from the Central Prison if their health demands it, as Bharatpur is a notoriously unhealthy place.

This Jail was opened on the 1st of April 1897, a competent jailor and menial staff appointed, subsequently a jail garden was made, and factory erected, so that prisoners should find employment and not eat the bread of idleness. This institution also returns profits to the State, which may increase from time to time as circumstances admit.

* STATEMENT OF STRENGTH, ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, &c., AT THE
BHARATPUR CENTRAL PRISON FROM 1897 TO 1899.

No.	Years.	Average strength.	Admission into Hospital.	Admission per mille of strength.	Average daily Sick.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille of strength.
1	1897	329.60	289	878.42	9.65	12	36.47
2	1898	293.40	297	753.04	14.52	8	27.26
3	1899	274.42	136	495.59	8.12	8	29.15
	Average ...	298.94	240.66	709.02	10.76	9.33	30.96

* Records only available from the date from which time re-organization of the Department was seriously taken in hand by me.

TABLE OF DAILY NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE BHARATPUR CENTRAL PRISON,
FROM 1897 TO 1899, SHOWN IN MONTHS.

No.	Months.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average of 3 years.
1	January ...	10,614	8,964	8,023	28,591	9500.33
2	February ...	9,749	8,219	7,911	25,879	8626.33
3	March ...	11,129	9,037	8,386	28,552	9517.33
4	April ...	9,904	8,861	8,193	26,958	8986.00
5	May ...	10,260	8,526	8,749	27,535	9174.33
6	June ...	10,300	8,339	8,926	27,565	9188.33
7	July ...	10,048	8,793	9,191	28,032	9344.00
8	August ...	10,221	8,982	9,594	28,797	9599.00
9	September ...	10,135	8,983	9,615	28,733	9571.66
10	October ...	9,961	9,593	6,861	26,415	8805.00
11	November ...	8,756	9,425	6,410	24,591	8281.00
12	December ...	9,008	9,370	7,405	25,783	8510.33
	Total ...	120,085	107,092	100,164	327,341	109,163.64

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE SICK IN BHARATPUR CENTRAL PRISON FROM 1897 TO 1899.

No.	Months.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of three years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean mortality.
1	January ...	175	756	253	1,184	394.67	2	.66
2	February ...	68	463	281	812	270.67	1	.33
3	March ...	31	521	194	746	248.67	2	.66
4	April ...	20	331	246	597	199.00	...	.....
5	May ...	86	306	329	721	240.33	...	.....
6	June ...	79	348	308	730	243.33	1	.33
7	July ...	69	369	368	804	268.00	1	.33
8	August ...	168	388	341	897	299.00	...	.....
9	September ...	501	263	214	978	326.00	4	1.33
10	October ...	700	436	140	1,276	425.33	3	1.00
11	November ...	579	363	171	1,113	371.00	6	2.00
12	December ...	709	485	126	1,320	440.00	8	2.69
	Total ..	3,183	5,629	2,966	11,778	3726.00	28	9.33

TABLE OF NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE DIG DISTRICT JAIL FROM 1897 TO 1899.*

Months.	1897	1898	1899	Total.	Average.
January ...	...	14	17	31	10.33
February ...	...	16	8	24	8.00
March ...	6	13	9	28	9.33
April ...	65	24	18	107	35.67
May ...	22	24	26	72	24.00
June ...	24	23	35	82	27.33
July ...	16	26	19	61	20.33
August ...	34	21	29	84	28.00
September ...	23	15	20	58	19.00
October ...	12	17	28	57	19.00
November ...	5	15	31	51	17.00
December ...	20	16	27	63	21.00
Total ..	227	224	267	718	239.33

* This Jail was created in 1897.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE SICK IN DIG DISTRICT JAIL FROM 1897 TO 1899.

Months.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of three years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean mortality.
January ... ..	...	130	27	157	52.33	...	...
February ... ..	...	162	21	183	61.00	1	5
March ... ..	...	204	44	248	82.66	...	...
April	28	241	65	334	111.33	...	...
May	69	192	54	315	105.00	...	...
June	13	119	82	214	71.33	...	...
July	65	161	167	393	131.00	...	...
August	73	73	77	223	74.33	...	...
September... ..	140	82	88	310	103.33	...	...
October	39	84	45	168	56.00	...	...
November... ..	76	20	34	130	43.33	...	...
December	31	38	32	101	33.66	...	...
Total	534	1,506	736	2,776	925.33	1	5

STATEMENT OF STRENGTH, ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, &c., AT THE DIG DISTRICT JAIL FROM 1897 TO 1899.

Years.	Average strength.	Admission into Hospital.	Admission per mille of strength.	Average daily Sick.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille of strength.
1897	58	86	1482.76	1.76	Nil.	Nil.
1898	58	107	1844.83	4.57	1	17.24
1899	58	60	1034.48	1.98	Nil.	Nil.
Average ...	58	84.33	1454.02	2.77	.33	5.75

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.

Like the majority of the departments, the Education Department of this State was organized during the late Agency administration. Before that period there was only one "Sadar Madarsa," in which Hindi, Arabic and Persian were taught on the old "maktab" system. In 1856 Major Morrison, the then Political Agent, appointed two teachers from the Agra Normal School to teach Vernacular, and in 1858 an English class was opened in the Sadar School. In June 1862 Colonel (then Captain) Walter appointed Babu Bhola Nath Dass, the then Medical Officer, to be Superintendent of Schools also. The Sanskrit branch of the Sadar School was also opened for the first time in the year 1867; students were not prepared for any University examinations.

No actual change was made in the general administration of this department during the reign of the late Maharaja Jeswant Singh, and apparently no proper supervision was exercised over it. In his Report for 1895-96 the Dewan writes, "Education is very much neglected and is consequently backward in the State." Again in the Report for 1896-97, he writes, "There seemed no properly fixed standard for the schools, and the masters taught any book they liked, and have classes arranged according to their fancies." To give an idea as to the state of the teachers employed, the following remark made by the Dewan may be quoted: "Of the Mofussil School Teachers, I can safely say that many of them cannot write a common letter without blunders, cannot work out sums in rule of three, and their knowledge of geography is so limited that they do not even know the difference as to whether Asia is a continent or an animal!" Their pay was five or six rupees a month, and under the circumstances perhaps more could hardly be expected of them. Such was the condition of the department when the late Dewan undertook the task of re-organizing it. In January 1897 an Inspector of Schools was appointed, and in July 1897 a competent Head Master, first standard, and a Deputy Inspector for the Mofussil Schools were appointed. At the present time the working of the department is carried out on the same lines as the Educational

Department of the adjacent British districts of Mathura and Agra. The same curriculum of studies is adhered to as is prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction of N.-W. P. and Oudh. Scholarships and prizes are awarded to deserving candidates, the annual expenditure on Scholarships being Rs. 2,304.

Teachers who have passed the Middle Class or Normal School Examinations are now appointed, and are paid at the rate of Rs. 8 and 10 respectively, as a minimum salary. Constant inspection has effected a marked improvement in the department, but it will take expenditure of money and time to bring it up to a higher state of efficiency. At present the Sadar School is divided into three departments namely :—

- I. English, which prepares students for the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad and is affiliated thereto.
- II. Vernacular department, teaching up to the Middle Class Examination in Hindi and Urdu.
- III. Sanscrit department, the aim of which is to prepare students for the Oriental Examination of the Punjab University.

The Staff consists of English Teachers ... 14
 Hindi and Urdu „ ... 14
 Sanscrit „ ... 4

The University Examination results for three years are given below :—

	1897-1898.		1898-1899.		1899-1900.	
	Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.
Entrance	6	3	8	1	7	5
English Middle... ..	6	4	7	2	13	1
Vernacular Middle	6	4	7	3	4	1
Pragya... ..	2	1	3	...	3	2
Visharad	2	...	1	...
Total	20	12	27	6	28	9

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Vernacular Middle	6	4	7	3	4	1
Pragya... ..	2	1	3	...	3	2
Visharad	2	...	1	...
Total	20	12	27	6	28	9

In the Tehsil schools students are prepared for the Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

Village Schools teach up to the upper primary standard.

There are three English Classes in three of the Tehsil schools, viz., Dig, Kumber, and Bhusawar. They were opened by the late Dewan in 1896. At present they are in a rudimentary stage. The annexed Statement A. shows the working of the department on 31st March 1900. Statement B. shows the number of Hindus, Mohamedans and others receiving education in the State.

To encourage education among the Kothri Band Thakurs, the Dewan awarded from the State, Scholarships of Rs. 5 each to the Thakur boys who were willing to receive education in the Sadar School. Eight such Scholarships are now given; schools are also started in villages for the benefit of the Thakurs in their villages. In 1897 a gymnastic master was appointed to teach gymnastic exercises to the boys of the Sadar School, the staff of which appear to take great interest in the welfare of its boys, who are encouraged to play cricket and football on the State Recreation Club ground recently made. Students are sent up to compete at the Annual School Tournament at Ajmer. Drill is taught in many of the mofussil schools.

Recreation Club.—A Club in order to encourage manly sports was started in 1898, at my suggestion, by the gift on the part of His Highness the Maharaja Ram Singh of a cricket ground. Since then a pavilion and racquet court have been built and tennis courts and a football field laid out. The Club receives financial support from the State yearly, and is much patronized and appreciated by the people, who also contribute towards its maintenance. This club as regards cricket has made a name for itself in India, and can hold its own against most clubs, and has been the means of fostering friendly intercourse amongst the inhabitants as well as contributing materially towards their physical development and health.

Kothi Khas.—Kothi Khas is one of the four branches of the Shagird Pesha Department. Its functions are to look after the State guests and State property, i.e., palaces, bungalows and furniture. To this end it keeps a

good number of menial servants, such as khansamas, cooks, khidmatgars and farrashes permanently employed. It keeps also a large stock of furniture and stores, &c., for the supply of the various other departments of the State, and for the State officers going on tour in the district.

The other three branches of the Shagird Pesha are the kahars, chaprasis and farrashkhana. Kahars are water-bearers and chaprasis do duty as office peons for all the State departments.

The farrashkhana contains a large number of farrashes, and tents, &c., ready for the use of State guests and State officials.



N

PLAN OF THE BHARATPUR IMPERIAL SERVICE TRANSPORT CORPS LINES AT

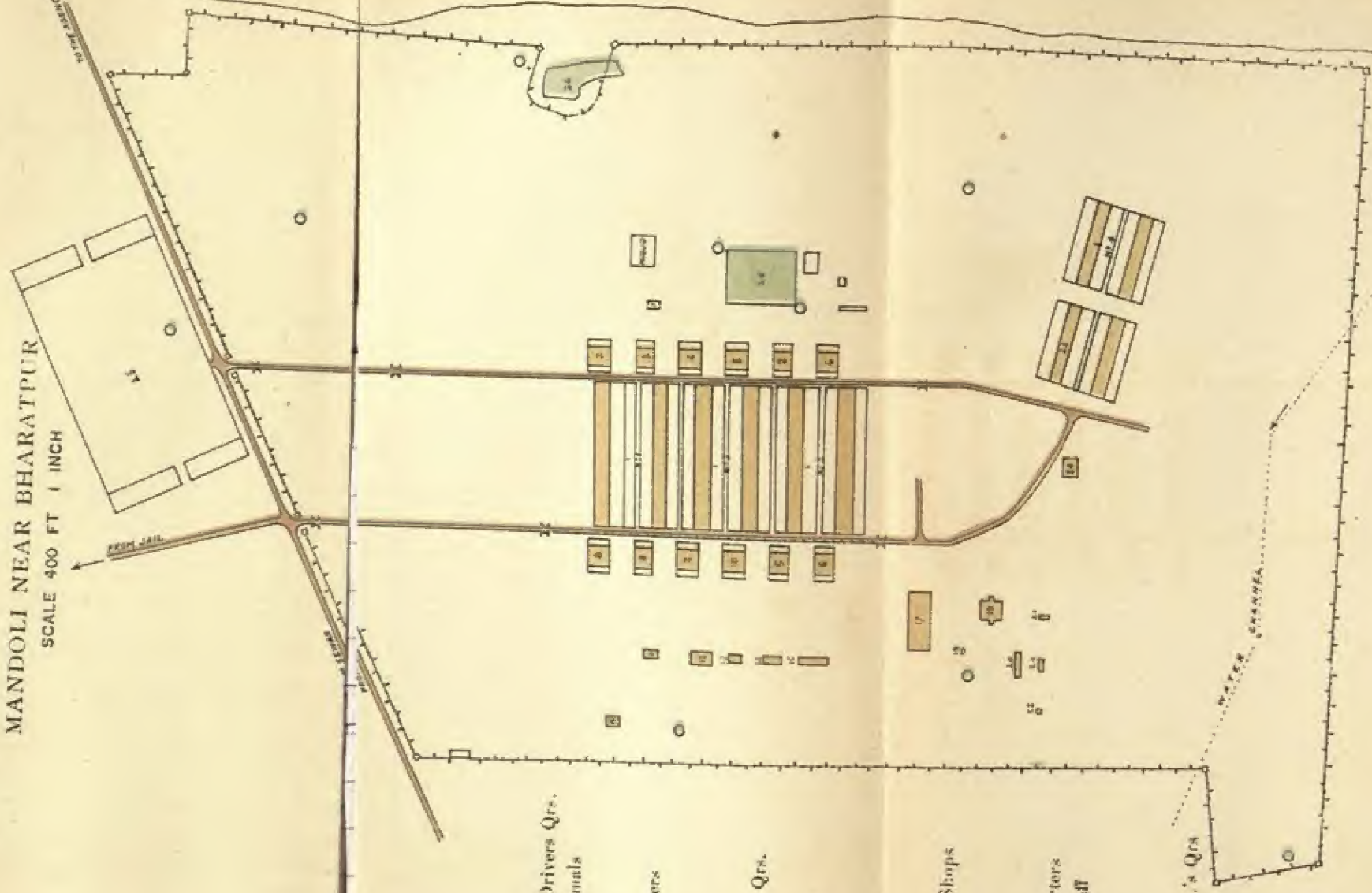
MANDOLI NEAR BHARATPUR

SCALE 400 FT 1 INCH

TO THE AGENCY

FROM JAIL

- (1,1,1,1) Troops No. 1,2,3&4, Drivers Qrs. & Standings for Animals
- (2,2,2) Jamadars Quarters
- 3 Office
- 4 Superintendent's Quarters
- (5,5,5) Grain Store
- 6 Mochis' Shops
- 7 Clerk's Quarters
- 8 Asstt. Superintendent's Qrs.
- 9 Record Room
- 10 Kothdofedars' Quarters
- 11 Armourer's Shops
- 12 Guard Room
- 13 Cells
- 14 Stores
- 15 Saddler's & Carpenter's Shops
- 16 Magazine
- 17 Hospital
- 18 Hospital Kitchen
- 19 Hospital Assistant's Quarters
- 20 Quarters for Hospital Staff
- 21 Compounder's Quarters
- 22 Sweeper's Hut
- 23 Veterinary Hospital
- 24 Veterinary Hospital Asstt.'s Qrs
- 25 Cart Sheds & Hay Store
- 26 Tank
- Wells
- Wire Fencing



Approved
EXEC. ENGINEER
P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

IMPERIAL SERVICE TRANSPORT CORPS.

BRIEF HISTORY.

During Sambat 1895 (1888) Major Beatson (now Brigadier-General S. Beatson, C.B., Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops in India), then Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops with the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, G.C.S.I., selected nearly 600 men with horses from the 1st and 2nd regiment of Raj Cavalry, and established a regiment of Imperial Service Lancers, calling it the 3rd Cavalry Regiment. It was composed of the following:—

Establishment.					Number.
Horses	...	...	...	...	600
Colonel	...	...	...	...	1
Captains	...	...	...	...	4
Rassaldars	...	...	...	...	8
Jamadars	...	...	...	...	8
K. Daffadars	...	...	...	...	8
Daffadars	...	...	...	...	64
Lance-Daffadars	...	...	...	...	64
Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	8
Trumpeter-Major	...	...	...	...	1
Farriers	...	...	...	...	8
Farrier-Major	...	...	...	...	1
Sowars	...	...	...	...	433
Total					608 Non-commissioned Officers and men and 600 horses.

This regiment was by order of the Government of India during Sambat 1955 (1899) disbanded, and an Imperial Service Transport Corps ordered to be formed in its place. Major J. G. Turner, the then Inspecting Officer of Cavalry and Transport, prepared a scheme for the formation of this corps, and estimated the total cost of maintaining it at Rs. 1,50,000 a year, and an initial cost of Rs. 2,08,475, which were approved of by the Government of India.

The strength of the Transport Corps is as follows :—

Rank.					Proposed.
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	...	...	1
Jamadars	...	...	...	...	4
Kote Daffadars	...	...	...	...	4
Daffadars	...	...	...	...	16
Lance Daffadars	...	...	...	...	32
Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	2
Drivers	...	...	...	...	320
Salootry	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Salootry	...	...	...	...	1
Major (Farrier)	...	...	...	...	1
Farriers	...	...	...	...	4
Hospital Assistant	...	...	...	...	2
Clerks	...	...	...	...	2
Munshies	...	...	...	...	2
Cashier	...	...	...	...	1
Weighman	...	...	...	...	1
Daftri	...	...	...	...	1
Artificers	...	...	...	...	14
Followers	...	...	...	...	104
Transport Carts	...	...	...	...	300
Ponies	...	...	...	...	7
Mules	...	...	...	...	600
Tongas	...	...	...	...	7

The services of Rai Sahib Ghamandi Lal, Commissariat Transport Agent were lent to the State by the Government of India for the organization of the corps in November 1899, and it is hoped that the corps will be complete by the end of the present year. Nearly 100 transport carts are employed daily on State work or duties which in time of peace save the State a great deal of expense and in time of war will afford valuable aid to the Imperial Government should necessity arise for their employment on Field Service.

The corps is located at Mandholi, about 4 miles from Bharatpur, in the lines formerly used by the Imperial Service Lancers. They are provided with workshops, &c., and a regimental hospital replete with equipment, which would do credit to any British corps.

Attached will be found maps showing disposition of barracks, &c., at Mandholi.

SITE PLAN
OF THE
BHARATPUR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY LINES
AT
KANJOLI NEAR BHARATPUR
SCALE 800 FT. 1 INCH

REFERENCES

- 1 Hospital
- 2 Hospital Assistant's Quarters
- 3 Hospital Kitchen
- 4 Hospital Followers Quarters
- 5 Sweepers' hut
- 6 Infectious Diseases ward (Temporary)
- 7,7 Half Company Barracks (12 Nos.)
- 8,8 Do. Do. Cook Houses (1 for each Coy)
- 9 Commanding Officer's Qrs.
- 10,10 Native Officer's Qrs.
- 11 Stables for mounted Officers
- 12 Regimental Bazar
- 13 Quarter Guard & Office
- 14 Solitary Cells
- 15 Regimental Stores and School
- 16 Armourers' Tailors and Cobblers' Shops
- 17 Rifle Range
- 18,18 Followers' Lines
- Wells

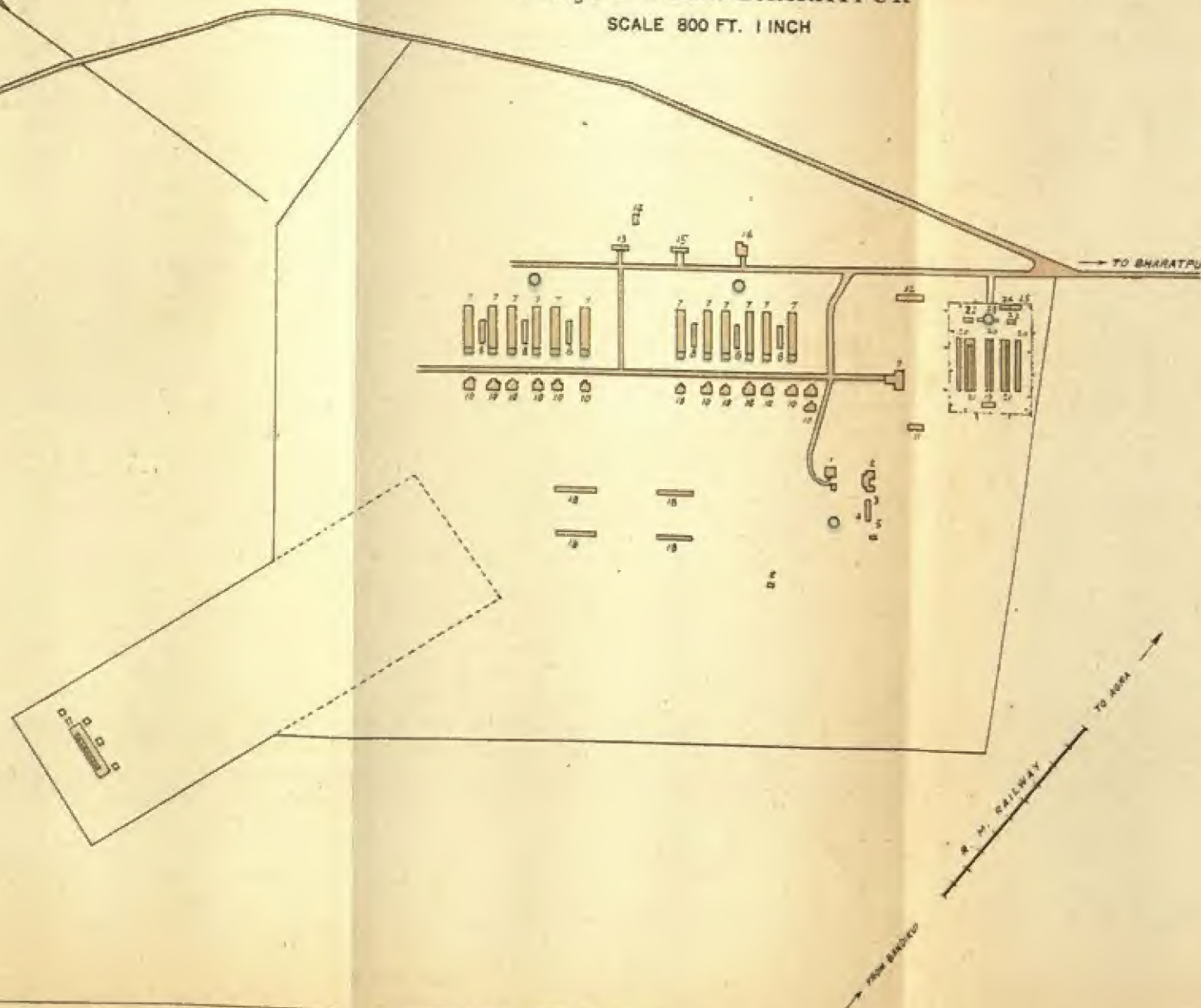
REGIMENTAL TRANSPORT

- 19 Transport Risaldars Qrs. (To be built)
- 20 Standings for Transport Animals
- 21 Transport Drivers Lines (In progress)
- 22 Harness Rooms
- 23 Well and Trough
- 24 Guard Room (To be built)
- 25 Store Room and workshops

J. P. D. Bharatpur

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER

P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE



IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY REGIMENT.

BRIEF HISTORY.

This regiment was first enlisted by Dhao Gulab Singh, the then Mukhtyar of this State, during the dark days of the Mutiny in the year 1857, with a view to increase the forces of the State in order to protect Bharatpur territory from the mutineers, being called the Maharaj Paltan. The command of the regiment has been held successively by Bakhshi Ganga Ram, Chowdry Ganga Bakhsh, Faujdar Mukand Singh, Pandit Kirta Kishen, Azim-ud-din Khan, Sardar Mukand Singh, and Sardar Girdar Singh Bahadur, which latter is the present Commanding Officer.

Towards the close of the year 1889, 800 sepoy were selected from this and other Raj regiments by Captain E. A. Kettlewell, the officer nominated by Government for the purpose, and formed into a regiment for Imperial service, the pay of the sepoy being raised to Rs. 7 per mensem. Captain Kettlewell was then appointed by Government as Inspecting Officer, and the whole regiment was armed with the Snider rifle from the Allahabad Arsenal; these were, in 1894, replaced by the Martini Henry rifle supplied by order of Government.

The regiment was reduced from 8 to 6 Companies after the death of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, which took place in December 1893, and is now constituted as follows:—

No. 1 and 6 Companies	... Jats.
" 2 Company ...	... Brahmans.
" 3 " ...	... Gujars.
" 4 " ...	... Mussalmans.
" 5 " ...	... Miscellaneous castes.

The following officers have at different periods served with the Imperial Service Infantry as Inspecting and Assistant Inspecting Officers, *viz.*, Majors Cox and Conran, Captains Kettlewell, Crawford, Watson, Drake-Brockman, MacLachlan, Walker and Burke.

The present strength of the regiment is as follows :—

Detail.	Number in 1901.	Detail.	Number in 1901.
Commandant	1	Armour Havalдар ...	1
Assistant Commandant	6	" Naik	1
Adjutant	1	Quarter-Master Havalдар	1
Subadars	6	Bugler-Havalдар ...	1
Jemadars	6	" Naik	1
Havalдар-Major ...	1	" Lance Naik ...	1
Kote Havalдарs ...	6	Buglers	16
Havalдарs	24	Drummers	3
Naiks	24	Sepoys... ..	524
Lance Naiks	30	Hospital Assistants ...	2

Besides the above there are followers, Regimental and Transport, as well as Hospital establishment attached to the regiment.

In 1897 the Companies were re-organized according to the castes as under :—

1st Company	} Jats.
2nd "	
3rd "	
4th Company, Mohamedans.	
5th "	Brahmans, but now Brahmans are not being taken in service but Jats in the 5th Company.
6th Company, Gujars.	

The regiment was detailed for garrison duty to Poona in the spring of the year 1901, owing to pressing needs on the part of Government, upon whose army a good deal of extra work, in connection with the war in South Africa and China, was thrown at the time.

This corps has excellent barracks situated on the most sanitary site about Bharatpur, and is provided with a most excellently-situated and equipped regimental hospital, which would do credit to any corps in an Indian Cantonment. A great want is felt for a set of married sepoy lines, which I trust, in the interest of the corps, will shortly be provided by the State (*vide* Plan attached).

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE CITY DISPENSARY AT

MONTHS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Leprosy.	All other General Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.
January ...	2	...	155	1262	88	73	84	4	5	174	440	10	3	61	311	863	611	23	7
February ...	3	...	86	1000	77	75	86	2	7	154	404	10	4	37	351	958	621	21	11
March ...	1	...	162	1521	97	145	87	3	8	139	414	23	6	147	477	1715	735	56	10
April ...	1	11	192	2323	117	142	102	1	8	137	430	40	10	63	411	2468	933	92	19
May ...	1	25	214	1634	125	138	114	6	5	183	423	29	2	470	451	2999	1010	95	32
June ...	...	52	161	1170	122	109	129	8	16	159	412	20	7	56	302	1656	905	96	6
July ...	...	...	269	1126	71	130	119	11	24	132	363	24	10	57	380	1940	1386	37	7
August ...	...	...	577	2206	78	104	124	19	34	134	394	22	10	47	393	3004	1529	70	18
September ...	...	...	430	3937	68	116	88	11	43	190	404	14	2	41	339	2205	1229	79	10
October ...	...	...	290	4584	95	109	102	11	20	218	403	15	11	101	387	1425	898	77	15
November ...	...	...	365	3475	69	119	85	4	5	257	370	6	9	78	284	1145	661	52	10
December...	...	...	255	1991	76	79	90	6	6	219	340	13	6	60	346	914	595	25	8
Total ...	8	88	3156	26247	1083	1348	1210	94	187	2076	4797	217	87	827	4432	20602	12103	696	153

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT MAJI SAHIRA DURYA KAU'S

January ...	...	...	25	251	9	44	...	...	...	22	459	...	2	5	149	393	405	4	10
February ...	...	...	21	157	9	35	1	...	4	14	368	1	2	5	175	400	248	10	1
March ...	...	...	27	225	17	46	2	...	...	11	421	1	1	...	214	484	272	7	11
April ...	...	...	44	189	7	33	6	...	1	12	436	2	2	2	163	463	233	18	14
May ...	...	...	42	202	33	37	3	...	1	19	339	5	...	4	123	363	330	16	10
June ...	...	5	21	144	14	40	...	1	4	14	458	...	2	4	153	332	212	18	7
July ...	...	...	47	162	16	41	4	...	...	20	538	...	3	1	161	368	313	17	3
August ...	...	...	65	243	14	56	3	1	3	17	485	...	...	1	202	412	367	11	6
September ...	...	...	54	502	7	42	...	...	6	19	378	1	2	7	204	399	451	40	20
October ...	...	...	50	753	15	44	3	...	7	29	304	...	12	8	165	415	350	18	23
November ...	...	...	73	605	22	36	2	...	1	23	391	3	2	7	181	517	433	18	19
December...	...	...	56	403	27	28	4	...	...	22	383	1	...	7	138	484	442	11	10
Total	5	528	3836	190	482	32	2	27	222	4960	14	28	51	2028	5030	4056	188	134

BHARATPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Lungs.		Other diseases of the Respiratory system.		Diarrhoea.		Dyspepsia.		Diseases of the Liver.		Other diseases of Digestive system.		Diseases of the Spleen.		Other diseases of Lymphatic system.		Gonorrhoea.		Diseases of the Urinary system.		Soft Chancre.		Other diseases of the Genitive system.		Diseases of the organs of locomotion.		Diseases of the connective Tissues.		Ulcers.		Other diseases of the Skin.		All other local diseases.		General Injuries.		Local Injuries.		Poisons.		Total.	
36	1692	92	342	49	1190	120	73	...	53	7	114	137	440	1027	981	...	16	89	3	8270																					
50	1335	74	329	32	1075	113	78	...	44	55	97	134	403	916	1018	...	53	122	7	8725																					
87	1517	145	705	25	1240	123	81	...	45	4	123	153	447	1256	1303	...	26	167	4	10176																					
83	1635	362	897	26	1384	135	110	...	44	3	119	160	607	1243	1140	...	18	159	4	10186																					
52	1674	213	913	36	1208	142	126	...	47	6	118	238	713	1394	1013	...	26	165	5	10094																					
38	712	218	694	37	1201	86	130	...	50	9	116	362	1363	1510	1155	...	24	165	5	10027																					
32	925	389	722	29	1190	102	100	1	39	...	92	239	1095	2878	1506	...	35	226	9	12898																					
45	777	491	947	49	1368	140	135	...	51	1	62	192	154	3595	1715	...	39	176	10	13557																					
21	965	344	531	50	1324	149	103	...	41	9	70	232	1125	2753	1291	...	23	144	3	12769																					
28	1340	147	540	70	1292	160	78	...	63	3	71	166	713	1208	910	...	13	143	2	10308																					
51	1456	174	525	57	1007	227	45	1	46	1	96	109	421	1130	765	...	16	108	2	8987																					
60	1812	175	418	62	951	251	70	...	37	3	98	114	413	1183	741	...	18	103	4	8726																					
586	15210	2721	7556	523	14430	1718	1129	2	563	101	1176	2227	8490	20723	13448	...	287	1767	58	124723																					

FEMALE HOSPITAL AT BHARATPUR, FROM OCTOBER 1894 TO DECEMBER 1899.

2	628	23	14	7	474	71	16	...	16	18	184	8	90	137	375	...	1	12	...	3642
2	532	12	32	9	416	48	23	3	5	3	122	6	72	108	259	...	2	10	1	3183
3	561	39	14	...	573	50	29	1	5	1	132	3	70	92	392	...	...	9	...	4337
6	439	58	2	2	541	60	39	...	5	3	128	22	71	98	352	...	2	14	...	4117
3	439	60	34	4	471	40	24	...	22	2	125	22	86	78	426	...	1	8	...	2699
...	417	26	25	1	506	35	32	...	5	4	100	36	158	125	299	...	2	16	...	3340
3	426	43	34	2	526	40	28	1	7	2	112	2	152	143	380	...	1	17	...	3855
4	567	112	32	4	520	30	29	...	9	2	129	2	103	161	416	...	...	24	...	42220
2	407	63	14	...	474	58	27	...	9	2	122	14	155	187	529	...	...	8	1	4194
12	453	32	96	10	618	71	24	...	16	1	111	13	117	160	472	...	2	29	...	4546
4	761	47	29	1	630	91	36	...	5	...	179	11	99	143	552	...	1	20	...	4629
3	814	44	30	3	532	8	1	39	7	3	...	191	22	112	203	499	...	5	...	4193
44	6277	559	376	43	6218	605	346	44	111	41	1444	330	1285	1544	4646	...	12	172	2	95455

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

MONTHS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Wounds.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January	196	133	...	1	12	2	2	17	73	1	1	241	126	317	145	3
February	164	138	4	2	18	...	1	10	85	...	9	166	76	213	117	10
March	165	94	6	4	12	1	1	16	52	1	5	204	100	302	145	4
April	219	109	2	7	13	3	..	21	56	...	...	211	120	394	196	8
May	2	240	148	8	6	17	...	25	81	...	...	308	180	399	192	11
June	...	1	257	117	6	7	14	...	2	27	109	...	1	275	116	375	171	6
July	214	177	7	7	14	1	5	19	126	2	3	180	152	122	165	3
August	272	366	1	7	17	1	3	11	121	2	2	299	135	462	214	6
September	292	542	3	10	17	3	...	26	176	1	4	265	102	398	230	11
October	249	579	8	13	10	...	4	11	120	...	5	245	108	374	195	14
November	207	417	3	9	19	1	3	30	81	...	3	248	109	333	185	5
December	255	255	2	12	14	...	3	29	92	1	3	283	142	368	236	7
Total	...	3	2734	2075	50	85	177	12	24	215	1116	8	36	2838	1466	4357	2198	88

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

January	...	1	...	56	605	34	71	84	1	6	54	397	4	1	45	167	515	302	12
February	...	...	...	60	595	43	80	92	27	3	32	327	2	11	29	160	531	312	8
March	...	1	...	108	779	37	57	87	...	10	39	370	6	2	118	253	859	306	19
April	...	...	...	114	804	23	73	70	...	1	35	250	2	6	74	199	1191	414	34
May	...	...	4	99	727	26	81	87	...	9	42	298	4	4	43	214	1048	463	31
June	...	...	...	89	597	33	77	101	3	12	46	303	5	7	64	205	896	504	10
July	...	...	...	98	607	29	77	76	1	20	36	339	3	5	63	170	1004	632	19
August	...	...	...	278	1014	43	92	83	1	12	23	312	7	8	50	175	1483	701	11
September	...	...	...	305	1816	49	122	107	...	20	54	311	3	1	59	217	1151	744	27
October	...	...	...	175	1858	32	91	59	...	7	69	313	...	2	53	179	664	425	58
November	...	...	...	107	1215	29	83	54	1	4	51	288	7	8	51	191	557	320	11
December	...	2	...	82	797	38	92	68	...	7	83	359	5	1	42	158	611	343	13
Total	...	4	4	1571	11414	407	996	962	34	111	572	3867	48	56	691	2288	10103	5466	233

AT KUMHER, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

	Diseases of the Circulatory system.		Diseases of the Lungs.		Other diseases of the Respiratory system.		Diarrhoea.		Dyspepsia.		Diseases of the Liver.		Other diseases of Digestive system.		Diseases of the Spleen.		Other diseases of Lymphatic system.		Gonorrhoea.		Diseases of Urinary system.		Soft Chancres.		Other diseases of the Genital system.		Diseases of the organs of locomotion.		Diseases of the connective tissues.		Ulcers.		Other diseases of the Skin.		All other local diseases.		General Injuries.		Local Injuries.		Poisons.		Total.	
...	4	408	91	164	5	94	15	3	...	2	...	4	...	46	378	86	...	3	11	1	2220																							
...	...	297	26	173	6	58	19	7	...	2	...	3	...	29	339	118	...	4	8	...	1679																							
...	7	268	24	185	4	126	6	8	...	6	...	8	...	54	338	111	...	3	15	4	2256																							
...	3	277	32	239	6	115	6	9	...	7	...	5	...	63	308	127	...	1	7	1	2362																							
...	8	359	49	293	9	138	13	21	...	9	...	9	...	94	416	98	...	2	21	1	2257																							
...	3	311	51	313	8	180	19	25	...	6	...	7	...	166	431	117	...	1	24	1	2660																							
...	12	342	99	332	8	232	14	23	...	11	...	10	...	266	563	229	...	17	21	4	3324																							
1	4	312	163	305	5	229	9	18	...	4	1	5	...	237	703	241	...	16	20	6	3509																							
1	6	228	73	222	7	191	12	27	...	6	1	4	3	154	467	310	...	8	8	6	3378																							
1	7	337	29	185	13	178	13	21	...	4	1	12	1	147	418	122	...	6	19	4	3134																							
...	9	463	19	189	6	133	5	8	...	3	...	5	...	110	462	101	...	14	19	1	3838																							
...	14	528	42	213	9	121	12	8	...	4	1	9	...	96	442	159	1	5	14	...	2899																							
3	77	4139	602	2813	86	1795	131	178	...	57	4	81	4	1462	5265	1819	1	81	187	29	34816																							

AT DIG, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

3	4	683	65	271	31	456	82	12	...	15	14	74	23	247	562	661	...	18	146	5	4686
3	4	581	51	320	24	404	58	10	1	14	4	50	6	237	472	618	4	12	111	4	4198
5	2	570	85	387	39	500	56	17	...	14	6	39	8	292	528	703	...	13	149	5	4808
2	3	430	117	477	19	672	50	33	...	30	10	48	8	331	478	567	...	9	177	7	5018
7	2	341	167	531	17	702	62	32	...	21	11	46	13	483	579	603	3	10	191	5	5280
...	...	324	165	552	21	619	50	35	...	17	4	35	23	728	621	739	...	16	180	9	3526
4	2	336	210	528	27	564	57	49	1	18	4	48	16	857	891	823	1	24	230	12	6221
9	...	305	229	618	21	609	64	35	...	17	4	37	14	728	1261	865	6	13	219	17	6991
7	2	350	186	586	31	680	70	24	...	20	5	52	32	592	1228	831	9	18	202	8	7108
4	1	383	99	363	36	591	90	23	...	17	3	59	23	415	772	602	4	16	171	5	5639
1	5	491	77	297	24	514	70	19	2	40	1	47	26	317	591	512	0	8	110	18	4747
2	7	633	56	302	43	496	82	21	...	23	3	70	24	287	537	592	1	17	142	5	4880
47	82	3433	1507	5236	319	6801	808	316	4	246	69	655	716	5514	8430	8116	37	174	2028	100	63102

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED AT THE

Month	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Fecality and Ascumia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	Diseases of the Circulatory system.
January	401	2027	36	1	69	1	15	6	366	...	2	...	8	137	80	7	...
February	403	1749	39	3	52	...	11	9	294	...	4	...	13	179	33	7	...
March	432	1945	30	4	52	4	7	5	266	...	2	...	7	219	73	10	...
April	4	411	2292	33	4	60	2	18	6	278	...	4	...	14	501	107	12	...
May	66	456	2431	43	...	50	2	7	2	315	...	1	...	7	627	104	6	...
June	12	385	2027	41	5	63	3	15	8	295	...	4	...	11	473	112	11	...
July	34	466	2100	39	4	49	3	20	6	310	...	1	...	8	370	116	10	...
August	46	505	2503	31	1	64	2	11	9	342	...	5	...	18	490	127	11	...
September	4	535	2957	34	6	58	3	8	4	281	...	3	...	16	398	104	14	...
October	504	3102	22	...	50	1	14	5	317	...	1	...	8	292	103	7	...
November...	574	2414	46	5	59	3	13	7	293	...	7	...	6	185	91	15	...
December...	406	2030	25	4	50	...	5	6	294	...	1	...	5	136	66	1	...
Total	166	5469	27837	110	39	671	24	147	73	3651	...	35	...	125	1100	1080	118	...

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED AT THE

January ...	...	...	74	480	21	4	20	2	3	4	157	1	6	40	51	174	81	7	2
February ...	...	...	45	317	17	1	13	6	2	4	121	2	5	97	73	229	40	3	1
March ...	2	...	49	405	7	5	22	6	6	7	99	3	2	136	63	287	84	1	2
April ...	...	...	58	367	18	4	22	2	2	9	131	1	2	106	73	315	69	1	2
May ...	...	24	53	347	23	3	29	2	4	7	134	5	1	137	65	274	79	10	4
June ...	...	...	53	304	17	5	25	...	3	12	113	1	2	136	83	222	88	6	4
July ...	...	...	75	241	20	6	24	...	7	8	145	6	1	124	71	314	101	9	3
August ...	...	...	116	322	14	2	15	4	11	5	138	5	3	101	51	423	123	4	...
September ...	...	110	117	835	20	5	16	9	19	4	147	9	2	76	43	333	112	4	...
October ...	...	28	83	801	20	6	18	6	12	13	141	7	...	80	44	230	79	1	3
November...	...	...	87	506	13	3	23	2	6	13	142	4	...	40	38	210	75	2	1
December...	...	...	71	405	12	1	17	4	8	2	145	6	1	39	59	220	74	4	1
Total ...	2	161	883	5560	202	45	246	57	83	107	1922	47	23	1112	716	3240	1014	52	23

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

MONTH.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Fecality and Anemia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January ... ..	...	...	42	385	5	2	10	...	4	13	103	3	2	12	75	187	50	1
February ... ..	...	...	22	288	9	8	5	...	1	9	65	8	4	8	68	250	42	6
March	1	...	41	260	6	4	12	1	2	5	56	3	2	43	68	522	51	5
April ... ..	...	3	39	291	4	9	14	...	2	6	45	1	3	29	65	613	33	2
May	1	11	62	232	4	9	15	1	6	5	72	...	5	53	59	418	63	2
June	1	...	57	254	10	11	16	3	6	6	82	3	2	84	62	300	97	3
July ... ..	...	3	44	266	6	2	14	3	9	7	106	4	3	37	63	420	126	8
August ... ..	...	...	145	400	6	8	13	...	23	11	99	6	1	15	68	606	143	6
September ... ..	...	...	87	706	7	3	1	...	25	10	86	6	2	13	89	478	117	16
October ... ..	...	...	71	847	2	6	13	1	12	19	106	2	1	26	81	307	86	17
November ... ..	...	...	81	559	13	6	29	...	3	10	83	3	...	21	77	288	97	22
December ... ..	...	...	67	488	4	4	19	...	5	13	90	3	3	24	88	319	72	12
Total	5	17	778	1967	56	71	134	11	98	124	993	42	30	365	863	4708	982	100

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

January ... ..	...	...	81	376	5	8	24	1	4	11	212	...	1	98	104	303	78	4
February ... ..	...	2	71	353	14	5	11	...	1	15	151	...	...	73	61	293	84	4
March ... ..	...	...	93	339	6	8	22	...	...	4	119	...	...	132	65	511	72	2
April ... ..	...	...	99	345	4	5	17	...	5	4	123	...	...	116	86	587	84	8
May ... ..	...	38	58	315	11	14	12	1	6	10	124	...	1	7	67	570	111	11
June ... ..	...	10	72	256	3	15	24	...	14	10	163	...	...	25	83	329	119	1
July ... ..	...	1	93	290	5	8	15	...	15	7	142	...	1	79	67	495	126	...
August ... ..	...	2	179	474	6	3	14	1	16	10	154	...	...	126	78	663	180	10
September ... ..	...	...	146	908	4	10	14	1	7	11	189	...	...	135	3	632	167	...
October ... ..	...	...	131	893	7	3	19	...	...	8	175	1	...	140	17	459	118	3
November ... ..	...	1	111	533	8	5	13	1	1	15	191	...	1	113	91	426	107	2
December ... ..	...	1	117	511	4	2	9	...	1	11	191	...	...	101	90	379	104	1
Total	4	51	1263	3597	73	86	191	5	73	118	1943	1	4	1293	877	5717	1350	46

AT UCHAIN, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.		Diseases of the Lungs.		Other diseases of the Respiratory system.		Diarrhoea.		Dyspepsia.		Diseases of the Liver.		Other diseases of Digestive system.		Diseases of the Spleen.		Other diseases of Lymphatic system.		Gonorrhoea.		Diseases of the Urinary system.		Salt Chatters.		Other diseases of the Genurative system.		Diseases of the organs of locomotion.		Diseases of the connective Tissues.		Ulcers.		Other diseases of the Skin.		All other local diseases.		General Injuries.		Local Injuries.		Poisoning.		Total.	
7	13	405	53	270	11	170	48	8	...	16	3	40	3	124	417	257	...	19	61	5	5033																						
33	8	306	40	218	14	149	24	2	...	10	7	12	4	138	407	238	...	14	61	7	2770																						
4	23	305	40	232	4	182	34	1	1	7	3	18	1	106	405	220	...	12	77	10	2797																						
2	8	240	60	306	12	153	28	7	...	9	6	9	1	130	407	106	...	18	65	22	3044																						
5	5	200	77	355	12	147	32	6	...	11	1	8	...	145	442	197	...	11	62	14	3352																						
5	5	205	69	337	7	236	40	9	...	18	5	13	...	263	441	265	...	13	59	16	3238																						
4	3	211	80	441	16	236	25	10	...	8	11	20	2	367	515	814	...	12	90	37	4399																						
7	3	206	103	413	7	219	29	6	...	10	4	20	5	320	803	372	...	15	66	29	4155																						
3	3	214	63	838	13	259	48	9	...	4	6	21	5	211	635	371	...	11	58	13	4818																						
6	6	219	28	268	17	191	63	7	...	10	5	16	6	162	488	245	...	8	61	17	3737																						
2	1	391	56	313	14	154	41	6	...	3	...	21	...	149	457	22	...	13	63	8	4272																						
1	16	479	53	317	19	100	45	6	...	5	1	29	...	153	530	230	...	12	57	2	3817																						
79	94	3396	722	433	146	2248	448	77	1	111	53	230	25	2268	5947	3640	...	160	780	170	46632																						

RUPBAS, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

1	50	512	39	416	6	68	29	10	...	1	2	...	...	80	595	259	...	4	18	2	4497
-	40	398	28	336	8	64	17	15	...	6	5	2	...	70	429	211	...	2	24	2	3972
1	35	346	35	396	12	67	15	13	...	8	...	...	...	85	458	271	...	1	31	3	4778
...	31	250	60	422	9	87	20	70	...	2	...	3	...	94	48	255	...	2	36	8	5130
...	30	283	72	407	6	138	22	15	...	3	...	3	1	109	393	258	...	2	40	9	4890
2	44	251	73	501	15	161	20	23	...	7	2	2	...	191	452	365	...	5	51	9	5038
...	32	202	91	447	3	173	16	10	...	1	1	8	...	219	567	371	...	2	60	7	5383
...	40	160	103	503	6	159	32	13	1	1	1	1	...	164	714	335	...	1	42	6	6978
1	16	166	71	392	8	184	35	9	...	9	2	46	...	123	580	257	...	4	33	16	6933
...	21	316	47	331	16	146	41	5	...	3	4	1	...	128	514	242	...	2	40	3	5826
...	41	395	49	366	13	88	37	11	...	4	1	1	...	121	550	222	...	4	15	2	4688
1	50	603	44	354	6	92	22	3	...	8	3	...	...	90	598	261	...	1	21	1	3969
6	431	3726	722	4923	108	1471	308	134	...	53	24	65	1	1473	6337	3307	...	28	423	68	61052

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

Months.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anaemia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January ...	2	...	54	359	16	25	24	...	3	16	205	5	4	338	168	403	171	16
February ...	4	...	49	290	11	23	30	7	2	14	165	2	4	273	167	440	211	32
March ...	...	...	59	422	20	21	25	3	2	11	233	...	8	377	189	1033	197	23
April ...	...	...	83	331	28	20	18	1	4	3	210	4	2	285	191	1542	269	28
May ...	2	2	88	343	12	31	33	3	6	12	246	3	8	264	117	1089	279	32
June ...	...	1	77	225	9	25	31	17	9	14	182	5	7	291	127	796	316	25
July ...	...	25	118	266	7	12	26	1	16	10	226	3	1	307	151	1142	357	21
August ...	...	10	273	426	8	30	27	7	20	11	199	4	4	344	167	1623	425	29
September ...	...	...	158	910	7	27	25	7	18	9	218	2	6	503	174	1137	387	20
October ...	...	...	135	874	6	23	12	1	11	15	232	4	3	810	127	794	261	29
November ...	...	...	109	631	7	36	18	...	7	14	341	1	2	565	148	694	262	24
December ...	...	...	94	490	22	25	22	3	1	29	224	1	2	296	186	521	273	24
Total ...	8	38	1299	5696	153	298	291	50	29	159	2581	37	51	4658	2942	11331	3108	294

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

January ...	...	...	62	509	7	8	9	1	7	1	326	...	4	5	111	383	124	9
February ...	...	...	52	436	2	8	23	1	15	1	313	...	1	11	97	406	114	8
March ...	...	...	53	436	11	6	11	1	3	4	329	4	2	14	116	937	130	6
April ...	...	17	70	377	10	6	7	...	14	4	242	1	4	21	119	1232	126	5
May ...	...	35	66	330	12	9	11	...	18	4	247	1	3	18	121	1032	149	9
June ...	...	...	64	268	4	6	16	...	13	4	240	1	4	28	109	659	131	13
July ...	...	...	82	247	1	7	8	...	12	1	240	1	2	11	94	868	155	7
August ...	...	...	128	357	3	6	13	1	43	...	225	1	1	13	100	1193	176	11
September ...	...	...	108	731	1	7	17	...	54	...	257	...	1	14	166	918	20	10
October ...	...	...	111	881	6	2	18	1	47	3	303	2	3	15	18	647	151	18
November ...	...	...	71	609	8	2	1	...	19	17	164	...	1	18	90	599	431	18
December ...	...	...	53	532	7	9	1	...	19	4	346	2	2	15	119	437	115	10
Total ...	...	52	920	5773	71	76	145	5	264	46	3332	14	25	185	1219	9323	1629	119

BIANA, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

	Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gout.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancero.	Other diseases of the Genesirive system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
3	20	517	50	369	13	413	33	22	2	20	1	81	1	233	621	528	...	16	93	8	3053	
1	37	495	151	341	15	339	43	27	4	20	8	20	1	228	725	507	...	16	83	10	3061	
2	25	462	72	343	16	468	22	30	3	10	2	14	1	238	545	532	...	17	118	14	2994	
1	35	371	92	508	21	560	26	14	3	9	...	15	45	318	617	524	..	18	86	24	3295	
3	18	274	109	565	13	530	39	30	4	9	4	11	3	417	644	518	..	7	107	15	3320	
1	14	200	80	532	31	467	28	44	4	14	12	22	5	692	750	530	...	9	75	24	3549	
4	31	205	97	653	12	503	34	66	13	10	6	13	4	690	1265	572	..	17	114	19	4231	
1	13	277	118	516	12	606	24	22	3	11	11	10	2	599	1402	759	...	15	105	22	4528	
2	18	839	83	387	24	551	41	38	5	12	11	10	2	425	1216	538	...	12	87	13	4315	
0	20	295	62	310	23	476	45	47	2	14	14	5	2	358	887	333	..	9	83	13	3010	
2	17	491	70	382	29	458	58	40	3	8	14	8	13	308	780	395	...	13	64	5	3159	
7	27	615	60	364	20	454	48	27	1	20	7	9	1	265	763	483	...	9	61	4	3251	
35	202	5051	962	5170	239	5823	441	407	47	157	90	148	39	4719	10215	6219	...	161	1077	171	41799	

WEIR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

2	...	507	60	317	3	379	23	17	...	7	20	13	4	301	856	417	1	19	28	...	3004
1	1	391	41	338	6	308	14	20	...	3	16	9	3	225	788	374	...	19	29	...	2586
1	7	465	58	373	7	396	21	23	...	8	23	13	1	261	765	393	...	15	47	...	2877
1	2	469	92	316	7	400	9	18	...	6	16	10	...	240	765	384	...	10	44	10	2799
3	3	382	117	456	8	439	16	13	...	9	14	5	1	303	691	339	...	5	53	16	2871
1	1	262	115	492	9	435	13	19	...	6	13	5	2	435	748	415	1	12	51	7	2012
...	1	231	446	519	6	410	11	17	...	6	13	11	1	422	1012	478	...	12	5	8	3609
...	4	191	121	419	9	414	9	24	...	5	16	5	2	322	1378	425	...	8	64	11	3427
1	1	183	97	414	2	284	12	25	...	4	14	2	...	245	1087	420	1	13	40	5	2650
...	1	271	59	374	8	405	17	23	...	6	14	4	...	252	800	310	...	6	48	7	2605
3	1	391	64	356	8	325	17	19	...	4	12	7	...	170	886	300	...	12	43	3	2626
2	4	468	56	318	5	329	18	20	...	9	16	7	...	264	974	341	...	17	42	4	2894
15	26	4211	1326	4702	78	4624	180	238	...	73	187	91	14	3438	9600	4631	3	148	494	71	36580

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

MONTH.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	
January	90	611	4	37	19	1	10	5	125	2	5	21	318	579	198	10	
February	69	499	16	22	28	1	6	12	128	6	1	21	405	665	235	9	
March	60	657	5	24	17	...	18	1	147	2	5	26	301	1277	186	47	
April	6	58	671	5	15	17	...	17	2	108	4	2	17	273	1607	181	20
May	9	66	557	7	25	22	...	14	1	100	...	4	32	272	1301	180	20
June	69	407	6	19	23	...	15	3	141	1	4	17	236	947	218	14	
July	129	428	4	13	22	...	10	9	104	2	...	45	296	1163	285	10	
August	237	446	6	11	25	...	49	2	75	2	...	77	529	1500	396	9	
September	152	885	3	11	24	...	65	7	125	2	3	56	275	1287	350	21	
October	21	1162	5	15	13	...	47	9	116	1	...	66	312	798	218	21	
November	91	784	5	14	11	...	21	11	130	2	1	68	336	612	160	26	
December	196	659	6	35	18	...	9	11	132	...	1	81	385	685	208	8	
Total	15	1118	7766	72	241	236	2	271	82	1437	29	26	527	3945	12421	2821	194	

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

January...	...	...	47	257	15	8	27	...	10	...	186	...	1	34	26	192	108	5
February	...	...	31	233	10	2	20	1	3	1	137	...	1	40	27	200	78	2
March	...	2	49	355	23	10	26	...	3	2	196	...	2	53	25	340	117	8
April	...	...	85	407	14	18	26	...	5	2	179	...	1	39	34	466	129	7
May	...	...	92	349	7	14	37	...	4	2	163	...	1	53	47	318	150	15
June	...	...	104	246	8	19	31	...	2	1	171	...	3	51	29	998	114	10
July	...	...	130	32	14	17	36	...	2	1	168	...	1	53	54	386	149	8
August	...	...	179	442	15	15	39	16	4	2	172	...	1	42	51	479	196	1
September	...	...	170	717	12	10	38	2	13	15	147	...	1	53	58	431	187	8
October	...	...	131	667	10	19	22	...	3	3	192	...	...	200	37	388	132	7
November	...	...	92	450	17	25	34	2	4	18	178	...	...	76	56	357	118	9
December	...	...	72	320	6	14	37	...	5	19	159	...	...	46	19	295	101	8
Total	...	2	1185	4763	156	177	373	21	58	95	2088	...	12	723	457	4184	1579	88

BHUSAWAR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.		Diseases of the Lungs.		Other diseases of the Respiratory system.		Diarrhoea.		Dyspepsia.		Diseases of the Liver.		Other diseases of Digestive system.		Diseases of the Skin.		Other diseases of Lymphatic system.		Gout.		Diseases of the Urinary system.		Soft Chancre.		Other diseases of the Genitive system.		Diseases of the organs of locomotion.		Diseases of the connective Tissues.		Ulcers.		Other diseases of the Skin.		All other local diseases.		General Injuries.		Local Injuries.		Poisons.		Total.	
10	4	947	125	657	30	325	31	7	...	21	1	23	2	192	717	592	...	7	61	5	4356																						
12	6	729	119	637	14	307	45	8	...	9	...	28	5	128	560	596	...	6	55	4	3756																						
10	3	658	104	654	17	310	32	12	...	16	...	23	8	167	721	576	...	10	96	8	4154																						
7	11	429	144	554	14	525	23	16	...	15	1	15	5	161	570	473	...	8	71	5	2847																						
7	12	448	180	585	11	456	37	18	...	16	2	21	2	264	601	484	...	3	102	7	3256																						
16	6	326	151	579	11	442	21	23	...	23	2	21	5	382	724	546	...	4	96	11	3389																						
18	1	338	232	623	22	395	38	32	1	11	1	21	3	339	1161	707	...	3	71	6	4024																						
9	4	354	242	708	6	332	14	28	...	20	1	12	6	331	1401	632	...	6	67	7	4400																						
8	1	337	149	556	26	418	21	20	...	18	1	13	7	272	1018	545	...	4	61	8	3475																						
8	1	593	142	644	28	351	23	13	...	16	...	10	...	234	801	460	1	1	76	5	3411																						
4	4	745	102	629	19	219	34	22	...	15	2	16	7	144	719	481	...	11	53	2	3235																						
4	...	905	129	551	18	258	38	22	...	10	3	8	...	165	894	501	...	11	73	4	3523																						
113	53	6800	1820	7380	216	1138	357	221	1	199	14	221	50	2888	3807	6593	1	77	882	70	43826																						

AKHAYGARH, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

1	16	260	37	259	1	292	23	...	...	16	1	1	...	93	453	333	...	8	40	1	1837
...	15	245	29	252	2	272	14	...	...	12	3	3	...	91	351	281	...	2	29	1	1603
...	18	242	60	302	3	378	22	...	...	8	...	3	...	134	422	315	...	6	58	3	2174
...	29	229	97	304	2	355	15	...	...	9	...	3	...	151	318	321	...	2	38	2	1902
...	24	197	133	424	16	384	18	...	...	7	1	...	...	162	391	319	...	8	39	7	2027
...	26	137	89	446	3	149	22	1	...	9	4	5	...	238	426	331	...	5	39	8	2241
...	10	155	115	359	4	463	19	11	...	14	...	1	...	264	532	376	...	5	38	4	2402
...	14	126	202	317	...	375	24	7	...	11	...	...	...	229	610	363	...	3	48	3	2362
5	12	171	154	392	2	371	23	9	...	15	...	15	1	182	589	29	...	6	48	6	2014
...	19	232	89	291	4	408	35	2	...	7	...	5	...	176	500	335	...	2	16	1	2131
1	29	245	80	253	2	379	19	4	...	12	...	14	1	162	500	257	...	3	34	1	1996
...	15	335	64	283	4	321	21	...	...	9	2	12	...	127	527	299	...	...	99	2	2120
7	227	2574	1155	3795	37	4449	258	34	...	129	11	64	2	2019	3701	3824	...	50	465	40	24899

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

Months.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January	1 ...	60	566	20	6	32	...	6	12	119	2	3	117	72	264	103	...	
February	3 ...	27	513	21	13	27	...	2	12	97	1	...	134	59	231	88	4	
March	1 ..	45	530	19	13	27	..	4	26	79	2	...	126	60	468	114	3	
April ... ..	..	84	545	20	6	29	...	2	26	84	5	2	72	80	614	92	6
May ... ..	..	82	445	28	13	39	...	4	8	108	1	2	95	85	475	124	16
June	21	56	337	12	11	27	...	2	4	96	3	1	60	78	340	62	5	
July ... ..	...	69	363	16	8	31	6	6	0	83	1	1	50	81	314	25	10
August	3	158	371	25	5	16	2	18	6	103	4	3	154	62	464	111	8	
September ... ..	...	139	741	13	8	20	1	16	16	93	4	1	383	72	409	218	10
October ... ..	...	1347	796	34	6	72	1	8	8	99	1	...	334	76	294	93	8
November ... ..	...	109	561	22	6	31	1	2	24	128	1	...	287	60	377	93	4
December ... ..	...	120	512	29	7	24	...	1	20	114	3	2	251	74	362	98	7
Total	5	31	2296	6280	259	102	375	11	71	162	1203	28	15	2003	859	4613	1191	81

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

January	...	...	...	...	13	69	2	2	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	6	2	1	1	...
February	...	...	...	...	2	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	7	61	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	11	74	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	2	2	3	...
May	...	...	...	...	15	49	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	7	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	12	57	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	3	1	...
July	...	...	...	...	33	59	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	5	1	...
August	...	...	...	...	15	56	109	1	1	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	35	194	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	3	3	4	1	...
October	...	...	...	...	41	192	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	3	4	1	...
November	...	...	...	...	45	117	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	55	53	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	2	1	1	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	15	325	1070	10	11	10	1	2	39	55	...	1	16	17	37	8	...

GOPALGARH, AT NAGAR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gonorrhoea.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancres.	Other diseases of the Genitive system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion. ¹	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
...	14	399	72	221	30	203	48	8	1	5	1	4	3	98	332	160	...	2	28	6	3047
1	11	360	53	201	9	157	45	11	...	3	..	5	3	93	273	185	...	2	22	4	2672
...	20	321	76	337	9	229	49	8	...	4	...	7	...	95	317	174	...	2	43	5	3228
...	8	282	109	359	19	219	29	2	...	2	...	5	2	108	295	176	...	...	37	5	3325
...	2	261	138	380	10	312	41	3	...	2	...	5	3	103	285	162	1	2	26	19	3287
..	4	211	189	416	4	371	24	2	...	6	1	7	..	137	243	162	1	3	27	4	2927
...	4	185	132	399	3	324	27	...	...	5	...	2	1	151	331	237	3	...	40	7	2979
...	5	157	147	374	14	322	18	6	...	4	2	14	4	14	379	242	2	1	32	6	3256
...	6	149	126	265	27	312	61	10	...	16	...	13	...	122	313	209	...	3	30	4	3710
2	14	279	126	194	23	338	54	5	...	3	3	6	2	91	305	221	9	2	29	1	4696
...	11	439	36	237	21	259	49	3	...	8	...	15	...	92	310	223	1	2	28	3	3434
...	6	398	97	191	25	285	49	2	1	6	...	11	4	103	364	327	...	2	29	2	3526
3	105	3432	1303	3574	194	3331	494	53	2	64	9	94	22	1207	3747	2478	17	21	374	76	40087

THE CENTRAL JAIL, BHARATPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

...	15	18	6	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	9	14	5	...	...	5	...	201
...	8	3	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	12	6	...	...	1	..	169
...	5	...	6	3	1	2	4	...	..	...	...	1	...	13	16	9	...	...	3	2	145
...	7	3	9	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	1	...	...	2	...	159
...	1	3	19	2	5	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	2	...	...	5	...	156
...	4	1	29	4	4	3	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	20	...	...	1	4	2	176
...	16	3	14	3	...	6	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	28	2	5	...	...	2	...	180
...	8	2	55	2	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	3	...	...	3	...	298
...	4	2	33	3	1	5	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	14	6	9	...	..	1	...	323
...	3	2	20	1	2	3	3	..	...	1	...	...	...	8	8	1	...	1	1	...	307
...	9	2	22	3	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	2	1	239
...	12	9	17	2	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	9	4	..	...	5	..	199
...	92	48	236	27	25	43	14	9	1	4	...	3	...	160	131	39	...	2	34	5	2442

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF IN AND OUT PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY OF

MONTHS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January ... ..	...	...	25	386	5	13	10	1	...	7	36	...	...	6	60	40	16	...
February	1	...	10	357	4	9	9	8	...	5	29	1	...	77	42	48	17	1
March	1	...	12	398	7	16	19	1	...	3	55	...	...	69	37	96	13	2
April ... ..	...	1	26	390	7	8	3	3	...	8	28	1	2	13	39	124	11	7
May ... ..	...	...	26	232	8	12	5	2	...	8	24	...	2	71	44	119	16	2
June ... ..	...	...	27	171	9	9	5	...	...	6	22	...	2	18	38	66	16	1
July ... ..	...	...	40	221	6	61	8	3	1	2	28	...	...	15	57	92	21	...
August ... ..	...	...	69	479	12	12	11	1	3	6	25	...	1	14	26	128	45	...
September ... ..	...	...	70	996	12	10	8	2	...	5	33	2	...	77	37	146	40	4
October ... ..	...	...	50	1798	13	12	11	7	1	14	36	...	1	17	35	120	32	5
November ... ..	...	...	79	1145	9	14	7	5	...	23	32	...	1	11	37	72	9	2
December ... ..	...	...	36	685	7	22	10	3	...	10	44	...	...	11	34	50	14	...
Total	2	1	470	7268	99	198	106	36	5	104	392	4	9	335	484	1101	244	24

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF OUT PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

January ...	...	...	23	265	3	6	7	...	...	9	29	...	...	1	12	31	2	...
February ...	...	2	12	228	6	4	9	...	...	9	20	...	...	5	28	21	5	...
March ...	...	1	17	228	5	1	5	...	...	17	16	...	1	7	14	28	5	...
April ...	...	...	21	177	6	...	9	...	...	12	17	...	...	10	6	34	9	...
May ...	...	...	7	116	5	2	3	...	...	11	13	...	...	3	9	29	1	...
June ...	...	...	20	96	3	2	5	...	...	8	7	...	1	1	7	25	1	1
July ...	...	...	25	113	8	...	8	...	...	9	16	...	...	...	13	24	3	...
August ...	...	...	27	157	6	...	7	...	...	3	9	...	...	3	2	30	1	...
September ...	...	...	17	550	6	...	6	...	1	7	17	...	...	1	9	41	7	...
October ...	...	...	36	896	8	1	10	...	...	21	26	...	...	...	9	28	5	...
November ...	...	...	52	540	8	...	3	1	...	22	14	...	...	8	15	15	1	...
December ...	...	...	30	328	11	2	8	...	...	26	23	...	...	3	18	20	6	...
Total ...	3	...	287	3694	75	18	80	1	1	155	207	...	2	42	140	326	44	1

* This corps was previously

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, BHARATPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of the Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gout.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chlamy.	Other diseases of the Genitive system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
7	6	168	21	51	6	667	5	7	...	1	4	5	...	59	187	65	...	...	50	...	3347
1	12	160	25	53	5	83	2	5	...	4	3	13	1	57	150	80	...	...	42	...	2819
6	14	133	30	120	7	106	6	2	...	5	3	5	9	44	177	120	...	1	79	...	3621
3	9	85	21	99	7	90	4	7	...	3	4	7	1	50	137	72	...	2	40	...	3624
2	6	98	58	113	5	82	16	9	...	1	2	8	4	63	119	112	...	...	42	...	3359
6	...	55	53	97	4	94	3	1	...	4	3	7	...	91	144	131	...	2	70	3	2888
3	5	53	37	97	6	102	3	3	...	4	4	7	2	173	188	205	...	...	45	...	3487
2	3	77	59	103	2	92	4	7	...	2	...	10	2	105	301	205	...	4	45	1	4388
6	3	91	28	104	3	143	14	3	...	1	1	10	2	45	270	217	...	...	39	8	4270
8	10	162	23	136	13	176	16	...	...	4	1	10	5	55	304	141	...	...	43	...	3817
7	9	156	25	108	11	121	9	...	...	5	1	10	...	39	215	79	...	1	35	1	3116
18	20	222	27	76	12	82	12	2	...	4	2	3	3	43	231	101	...	1	48	...	5252
69	102	1490	437	1157	81	1838	94	46	...	38	28	107	29	828	2423	1520	...	11	578	13	42988

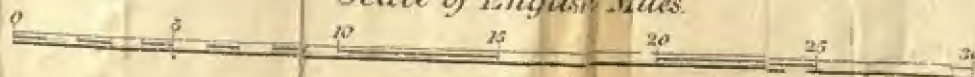
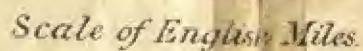
OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TRANSPORT CORPS,* FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

...	6	32	29	18	3	32	2	3	...	4	...	3	...	79	145	26	...	3	149	1	1457
...	9	58	25	9	1	22	1	7	...	2	...	1	...	81	123	26	...	4	72	...	1203
...	4	66	25	7	...	31	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	65	88	18	...	...	108	3	1640
1	1	50	49	4	1	31	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	65	102	18	...	1	82	4	18281
...	1	9	35	2	...	15	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	62	75	5	...	3	73	5	1668
...	3	4	60	5	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	94	117	19	...	...	72	3	1483
...	18	53	7	...	...	29	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	89	141	26	...	1	77	3	1767
...	1	11	29	3	1	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	114	121	21	...	2	61	2	2036
...	...	14	13	1	1	21	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	60	114	22	...	1	53	5	2177
...	8	15	16	7	4	44	1	4	...	2	...	1	...	78	168	25	...	1	95	...	2319
...	4	28	27	6	5	23	1	6	...	1	...	1	2	66	112	13	...	1	114	1	1846
...	12	18	17	8	1	25	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	73	90	22	...	3	101	8	1530
1	65	358	332	70	17	302	9	27	...	17	...	15	5	926	1397	241	...	20	1060	35	37412

a regiment of I. S. Lancers.

DHOLPUR STATE.

SHURTPONE



Severin

EXE. ENGINEER
P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

DHOLPUR STATE.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. The Dholpur State is an irregular wedge-shaped territory, situated between $26^{\circ} 22'$ and $26^{\circ} 57'$ North Latitude and $77^{\circ} 26'$ and $78^{\circ} 19'$ East Longitude; it is bounded on the north by the British District of Agra, on the east and south by Gwalior, on the west by Karauli, Bharatpur and the outlying Pergunnah Kheragarh of Agra. The Chambal River forms the southern boundary along its whole length. The greatest length of the State is 76 miles from east to west, *i.e.*, from the Agra to the Karauli borders; its greatest breadth is 30 miles from north to south, or from the Agra boundary to the Chambal. Its superficial area is 1,193 square miles.

2. *Physical Features.*—Rising from the alluvial plain near the town of Dholpur, which is about 600 feet above mean sea level, a range of hills runs westward parallel to, and from 3 to 5 miles distant from the River Chambal, meeting another range which passes along the western border; between these ranges there are many spurs and isolated groups of hills.

The formation of the rock, which dates from the pre-Cambrian Geological Era, is sedimentary red and white sandstone, in some places hard and crystalline, in others soft and laminated (these latter make an excellent stone for building and decorative purposes), overlying and interspersed with shales of the same period. The highest point of the range, within the borders of the State, is 1,075 feet above mean sea level.

Another feature of the State is the vast number of ravines due to the friable nature of the alluvial portion of the soil, the depth of the river beds below the natural surface of the ground, the quick drainage caused by the heavy slope of the drainage area and the arid character of the hills, which are practically devoid of vegetation. These ravines are especially developed on the banks of the Chambal, whose low summer level is 150 feet below surface level and

liable to very heavy and violent floods; the record flood is said to have been 112 feet in the year 1857, but the highest of late years was 88 feet in the year 1900. These ravines, except where prevented from cutting further by the range of hills, extend for some miles inland and are yearly extending. Ravines also border the Parbati River, which rises in the Sir Muttra Talooka and flows through the Bari, Baseri, and Kolari Pergunnahs into Agra, where it is called the Banganga; these are nothing like so extensive as those of the Chambal.

3. *Communications.*—The Indian Midland Railway portion of the G. I. P. System runs across the State from north to south, parallel to the Grand Trunk Road from Agra to Bombay. A siding runs up to the quarries at Chandpur, a distance of five miles. There is a proposal before the Durbar to extend this siding to the Tehsil town of Bari.

With the exception of a short length of metalled road connecting the Munia Station with the Grand Trunk Road, and the Grand Trunk Road which runs across the State, the only other pucca roads are in the immediate vicinity of Dholpur. Good "fair-weather" cutcha roads connect all the Tehsils; these roads are more or less impassable after heavy rain, owing to floods in the numerous nullahs crossing them. In the hill tracts mule, and in a few cases, cart tracks are the only means of communication.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.

The administration of the State has been usually carried out by a Council composed of men of influence in the State, under the guidance of the Ruling Chief, which for the last fifty years has been shared, in the first instance, by His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bhugwant Singh, and from the year 1873 by the present ruler, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, the grandson of the former. During the minority, however, of the late Chief the administration of the State was carried on from the years 1874 to 1883 by Colonel Dennehy, on whose departure a Council was superseded by the appointment of a Dewan, who until recently carried on the administration under the guidance of the late Maharaj Rana. Owing, however, to the death in July 1901 of His Highness, the late Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, changes in the administration are likely to ensue until such time as his son is considered fit by the Government of India to be entrusted with executive authority.

The State is divided into six Pergunnahs or Tehsils: (i) Gird or the home Pergunnah in which Dholpur is situated, (ii) Munia, (iii) Kolari, (iv) Bari, (v) Baseri, and (vi) Rajakhera. Rajakhera lies due east; more west come Munia, and, south of this, Gird. West of Munia is Kolari, still further west and south-west are Baseri and Bari. Beyond this to the south-west are the Talookas of Sir Muttra and Rajhauni, which pay a quit-rent to the State, but are independent of the State as far as administration is concerned. Each Tehsil has a Tehsildar in charge, with the exception of Munia, which has only a Naib working under the Tehsildar of Gird.

APPROXIMATE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF DHOLPUR STATE BY AVERAGE
OF FIVE YEARS FROM SAMBAT 1952.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Principal Heads.	Amount.	Principal Heads.	Amount.
1 Land Revenue ...	6,87,841 3 3	1 Religious and Charitable ...	30,735 14 0
2 Salt ...	60,000 0 0	2 Deorhi or household expenses ...	1,87,200 0 0
3 Customs ...	20,301 4 0	3 Civil Administration ...	92,203 7 6
4 Administration ...	40,557 15 3	4 Army and Police ...	2,69,141 8 9
5 P. W. D. ...	.....	5 Establishments, Stable, Elephants, &c. ...	1,31,025 9 0
6 Mint ...	.....	6 P. W. D. ...	.....
7 Miscellaneous ...	33,391 15 11	7 State Buildings ...	43,931 0 6
8 Deorhi ...	.. ..	8 Educational Department ...	2,673 9 0
9 Arrears of Revenue ...	41,544 9 9	9 Sanitary Board ...	547 1 0
10 Sanitary Board ..	.....	10 Medical Department ...	6,910 15 9
		11 Vakils ...	1,688 15 9
		12 Miscellaneous ...	44,854 11 3

5. *Revenue*.—The total revenue from all sources is approximately Rs. 10,00,000, of which about Rs. 8,00,000 are derived from land revenue and Rs. 60,000 from the Salt compensation paid by the Government of India. The rest is derived from miscellaneous sources.

6. *Chief Towns and population* :—

- (i). **Dholpur**, the capital of the State, is situated on the Indian Midland Railway, about 34 miles from Agra and Gwalior. The Grand Trunk Road also runs close to the town. It consists of four detached portions : (a) Shergarh and Sagapara or old Dholpur, of which very little now remains except the old fortified Serai, the rest having disappeared into the Chambal ravines ; (b) The Shere or city, which is now being encroached on ; (c) the Kothi or present Civil station, which contains the Cutcherry Hospital, the Agency, and the old Palace, and (d) Purana Chhowni, four miles distant, which contains a large Palace, part of which has hitherto been utilized as the Jail. Kesar Bagh, the residence built by the late Maharana, is situated on the crest of the hills, is about seven miles from Dholpur and three from Purani Chhowni.

Three miles from Dholpur is the sacred tank of Much Kund, said to have been made by the god Krishna. The tank, which is surrounded by temples, lies in a valley surrounded by hills. The population of Dholpur is 19,230.

- (ii) **Munia** is a village with a population of 1,796, and is situated on the Grand Trunk Road towards Agra, 10 miles from Dholpur.
- (iii) **Kolari** is 13 miles from Dholpur: its population is 907.
- (iv) **Bari**. Next in importance to Dholpur, and situated about 18 miles to the west, is the town of Bari. Built in the time of the Moghuls, it is composed mostly of large and pucca houses, which gives it the appearance of a large and flourishing town. On the western boundary of the town is a large pucca-built Fort, which contains a fine Palace in a good state of preservation, in which the Tehsil is at present situated. The population is 11,603. Three miles to the south-east is the Khanpur tank, the largest lake in the State, which was built by order of Akbar; three large Palaces stand on the edge of it, which are all more or less in a ruined state, with the exception of one lately repaired. It contains the usual State departmental offices and a branch dispensary.
- (v) **Baseri** is a town of 2,735 inhabitants, situated 29 miles from Dholpur; it contains a mud Fort or Ghari, inside of which is the Tehsil and Cutcherry.
- (vi) **Rajakhera** is the third largest town in the State, with a population of 6,609: it has a mud Fort the same as Baseri. It is the head-quarters of a Tehsil, and contains a branch dispensary.

Sir Muttra, as has been before mentioned, is administratively independent of the State. The principal town of the same name has a population of 4,819. I hope that a branch dispensary may be started here shortly, financial reasons having hitherto precluded the realization of such; but times have changed, and it is to be hoped that the interest of the local Thakur will be enlisted in the matter and his active sympathy and accord obtained to the scheme, as at present his subjects are far removed from any chance of obtaining medical and surgical relief within his territory.

CENSUS OF DHOLPUR STATE IN 1901 AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891.

	TOTAL POPULATION IN 1891.			TOTAL POPULATION IN 1901.			Total Increase in 1901.	Total Decrease in 1901.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Gird and Munia	76,773	45,631	31,142	67,826	36,716	31,110	.....	8,947
Rajakhera	34,532	19,366	15,166	34,298	18,970	15,328	" ..	234
Kolari	46,831	24,955	21,876	43,697	23,461	20,236	.....	3,134
Basari	48,732	26,902	21,830	50,825	27,696	23,129	2,033	.....
Bari	54,564	29,989	24,575	54,969	30,021	24,978	435	.....
Sir Muttra	18,458	10,260	8,178	19,851	11,016	8,835	1,393	.....
Total	2,70,800	1,57,123	1,22,707	2,71,496	1,47,880	1,23,616	3,921	12,315

Nett Decrease ... 8,394.

SQUARE MILE DENSITIES OF 1891 AND 1901 COMPARED.

Serial No.	Unit.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.		SQUARE MILE DENSITY.		DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
			1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Dholpur	1,154	249,657	279,890	216.3	242.5	26.2	"	

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT THESIAS IN THE DHOLPUR STATE, AS RECORDED IN THE CENSUS OF THE YEAR 1901.

District.	Tehsils.	Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of houses.	SEXES.		Total Population.	RELIGION.			
					Males.	Females.		Hindu.	Musliman.	Jain.	Christian.
Dholpur	Gird	153	240	14,915	36,716	31,110	67,826	58,739	8,311	638	17
	Rajakhera	78	156	6,836	18,970	15,328	34,298	31,476	1,135	1,687	..
	Kolari	76	123	8,778	23,461	20,236	43,697	41,638	2,053	4	..
	Baseri	88	193	10,656	27,696	23,429	50,825	4,972	1,752	1	..
	Bari	116	288	11,649	3,921	24,978	51,999	50,429	4,555	13	..
	Sir Muntra...	33	198	4,693	11,016	8,835	19,851	18,750	1,101	..	..
Total		544	1,197	57,557	1,47,880	1,23,616	2,71,496	2,50,104	18,969	3,345	17

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES INHABITING THE STATE OF DHOLPUR, ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.

NAME OF TEHSIL.	Brahman.	Rajput.	Mahajan.	Chamar.	Bhil.	Gujar	Mina.	Jat.	Moghia.	Bagri.	Chaman.	REMARKS.
Gird Tehsil	10,391	1,981	2,105	7,617	...	12,092	20	1,106	...	...	...
Baeri	7,978	7,768	1,950	9,098	...	4,330	3,432	538	...	...	...
Kolari	5,450	4,097	2,714	7,000	...	1,134	31	749	...	...	...
Rajakhera	6,780	6,980	418	4,182	...	1,319	...	149	...	...	...
Sir Muttra	2,329	1,087	1,066	2,480	...	2,254	4,794	6	...	...	...
Bari	5,166	4,943	2,545	9,236	...	7,514	4,316	281	...	...	...
Total	38,094	26,856	10,798	39,643	...	28,873	12,593	2,825	...	...	...

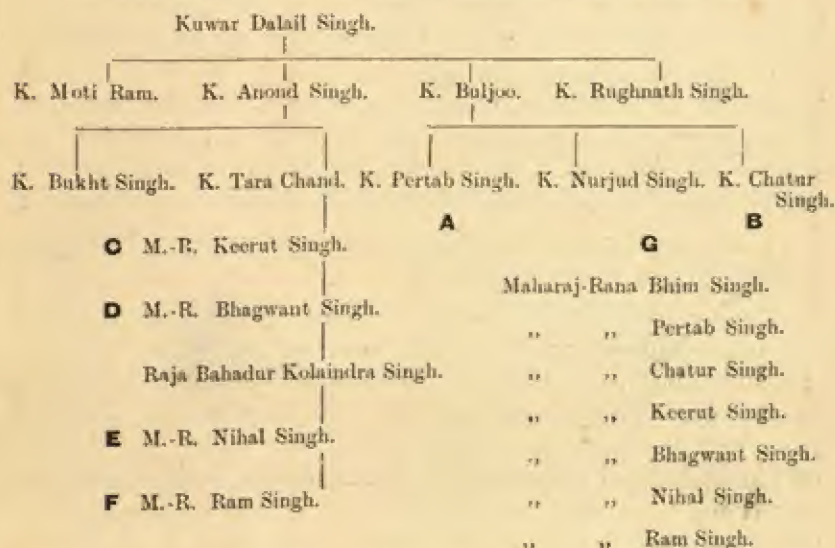
HISTORY OF FAMILY OF THE REIGNING
CHIEF, WITH TITLES.

The Ruling Chief of the State belongs to the section of the Jat caste by name Bamroliya Rana. He is also related to the Bharatpur and Patiala Chiefs.

LIST OF THE REIGNING PRINCES OF DHOLPUR, WITH DATES OF ACCESSION
AND DEATH.

Names.	DATE OF			REMARKS.
	Accession.	Birth.	Death.	
H. H. the Maharaj-Rana Keerut Singh.	Chait Sudi Chodas, Sambat 1845.	Sambat 1820.	Sambat 1892.	
H. H. the Maharaj-Rana Bhugwant Singh.	Aghain Badi Athain, (8) Sambat 1892.	Sambat 1880.	Sambat 1929.	
H. H. the Maharaj-Rana Nihal Singh.	Magh Sudi Ekadashi (11) Sambat 1929.	Sambat 1920.		

GENEOLOGICAL TREE OF THE RULING HOUSE OF DHOLPUR.



References.—(1) Names having the title " Kuwar " are the heirs-apparent to the Dholpur Guddi.
(2) Names marked with letters A, B, C, D, E and F are those who have sat upon the Dholpur Guddi.
(3) Names marked with G. are those who ascended the Dholpur Guddi.

HISTORY OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

From information I have been able to obtain, it seems that in the year 1867 the late Maharaj-Rana Bhagwant Singh by the advice of a Mr. Martin, who appeared to have acted in the capacity of his Private Secretary, wrote to a firm at Agra for a compounder. The compounder came, bringing with him a supply of medicines. He was at first located in the Travellers Bungalow at Dholpur, where medicines were dispensed and provided for the benefit of European travellers, but were not, it appears, given to residents of the place. This arrangement seems to have lasted for a year and a half.

In July 1867 a letter was addressed by Colonel Eden, the Agent Governor-General in Rajputana at the time, to Major Walter, the Political Agent, advising the establishment of dispensaries in the State, to which suggestion the Chief willingly agreed; accordingly in the year 1869 a hospital was opened on proper lines, and establishment, &c., sanctioned in the time of Dr. Harvey, the Agency Surgeon. The original scheme provided for the institution of dispensaries at Dholpur, Bari, Rajakhara, and Sir Muttra. These were all eventually opened with the exception of that at Sir Muttra, where it was deemed inadvisable to do so, owing to the pecuniary difficulties of the local Thakur.

I will briefly describe the present institutions in order of their origin as far as possible.

Sadar Dispensary Dholpur.—The old dispensary building was situated on the city road, just opposite the Gird Tehsil Court, and which, as before stated, was opened in the year 1869. The present building is comparatively modern in structure, and was erected in the year 1894, in the time of Colonel N. C. Martelli, Political Agent. It appears to have been only partly completed then, in that no subordinate quarters or even compound wall were erected at the time, and the whole building seems to have been allowed to get into a state of disrepair, for want of completion and the entertainment of a staff sufficient for its upkeep. On my advent as Agency Surgeon I represented this state of

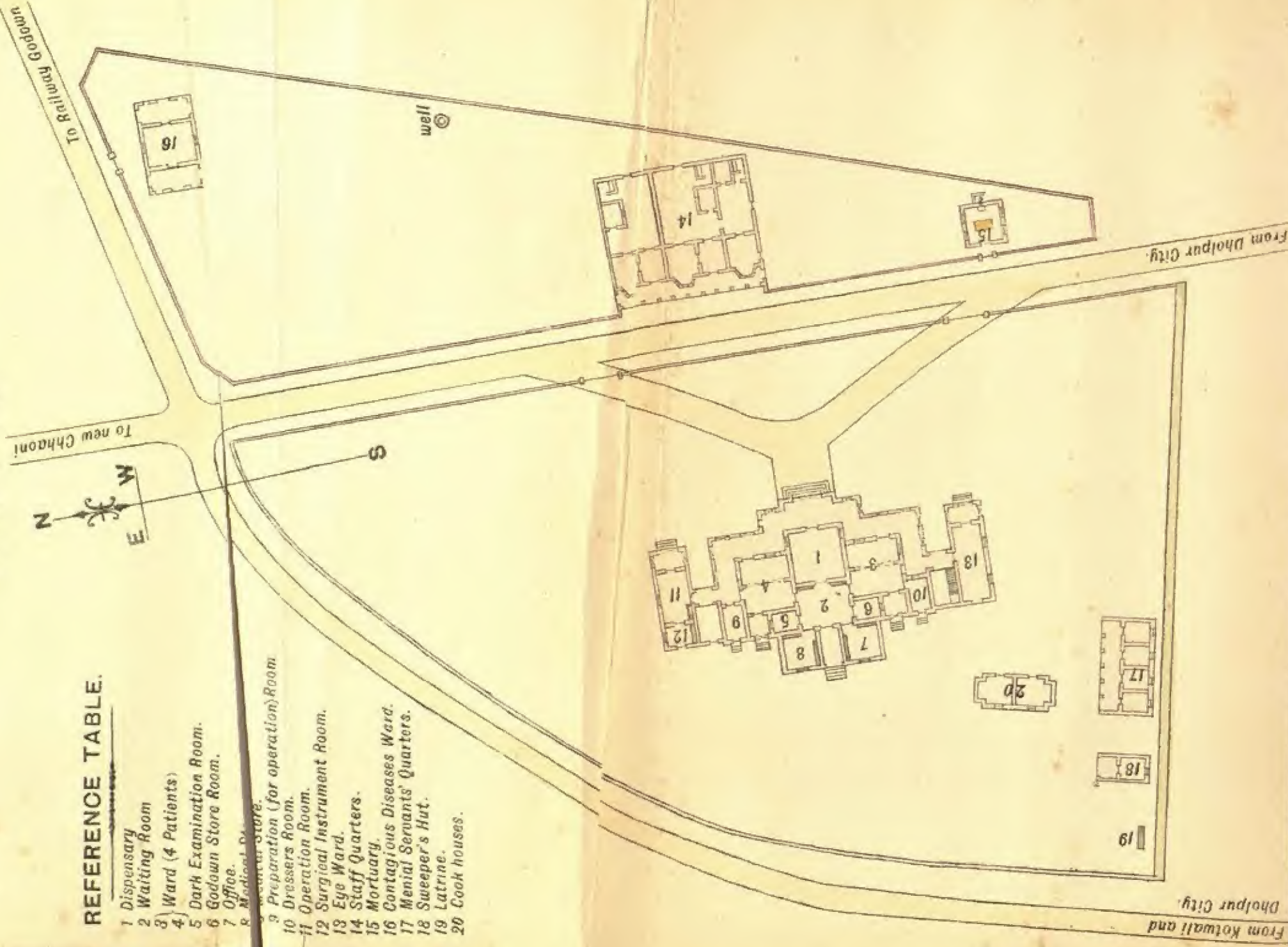
DHOLPUR SUDDER DISPENSARY

Ground Plan

Scale 50 Feet = 1 inch.

REFERENCE TABLE.

- 1 Dispensary
- 2 Waiting Room
- 3 Ward (4 Patients)
- 4 Dark Examination Room.
- 5 Godown Store Room.
- 7 Office.
- 8 Medical Store.
- 9 Preparation (for operation) Room
- 10 Dressers Room.
- 11 Operation Room.
- 12 Surgical Instrument Room.
- 13 Eye Ward.
- 14 Staff Quarters.
- 15 Mortuary.
- 16 Contagious Diseases Ward.
- 17 Menial Servants' Quarters.
- 18 Sweeper's Hut.
- 19 Latrine.
- 20 Cook houses.



affairs to the Durbar, showing what a false policy it was to have a building unoccupied and drifting into disrepair, simply for want of a little expenditure in the way of establishment, fixtures, or appliances necessary for the efficient treatment of the sick. My suggestions were at once taken up seriously, and upon them extensive alterations and additions for this purpose were sanctioned and have now been completed. They consisted of the following :—

- (1.) Erection of a compound wall. (2.) Completion of quarters for medical subordinates and menial staff. (3.) A mortuary and ward for infectious cases. (5.) A latrine for in-patients. (6.) An operating room. (7.) The supply of beds and bedding for accommodation of 12 in-patients, with the entertainment of an extra establishment, such as cook, kahar, &c., necessary for such, and the supply of some much-needed surgical appliances, such as operating table, and a few urgently-required instruments.

These latter have now not only all been sanctioned, but supplied, and I have the gratification of being able to perform a few operations at my visits, which I trust will open up a new era of usefulness for this institution. A more highly qualified medical subordinate was much required for the charge of this institution, which has since been provided and will, I feel sure, materially enhance its popularity with the residents, and be also of great help to the Agency Surgeon in the work of popularizing European medical skill and treatment in this State, which, I fear, has dwindled to a low ebb, owing to the inferior class of subordinates hitherto employed, who, for want of inspection for years, had lapsed into a very retrograde condition. A few words about the present hospital building will not be out of place here, for exact details of which I must, however, refer the reader to the excellent plan attached.

The Sadar Dispensary is situated on a metalled road midway between the old city and the Nai Chhaoni, on a piece of ground at the junction of two roads, the main building being to the west and the subordinates' quarters, &c., on the opposite side of the road to the east, but facing the main building.

The hospital building consists of a central dispensary with two wards on the south aspect allotted to male patients, and those on the north to female patients, the verandahs of which are all protected from public view by erection of wire gauze screens. Accommodation is at present provided for 8 males and 4 females, but this is capable of extension, if necessity arises. At the extreme north, by itself, is the operating room, lately adapted and done up and provided with a supply of both hot and cold water from outside, thereby doing away with the necessity for the ingress of any insanitary menials, such as sweepers and bhishties! Attached to it is a small room provided with cupboards for storage of surgical instruments, the verandahs surrounding the operating room being provided with wire gauze screens to ensure privacy, as well as at the same time to provide for a free supply of fresh air during the performance of surgical operations.

The main building also contains, besides those above-mentioned, a medical store room, a dark room for ophthalmic examination purposes, &c., and a consulting room, as well as an office, the two latter communicating with the main building, many alterations having made it suitable for the purpose of a dispensary, that one would hardly know it to be the same building as originally arranged!

Rajakhera is situated about 28 miles to the north-west of Dholpur, and is connected therewith by a kutchra road. It is the head-quarters of a tehsil, and contains a police thana as well as a dispensary. This latter is a kutchra-pucca building, and has a ward or shed for in-patients and was opened in June 1871. It is unsuited to its purpose, and I have recommended, when funds permit, to have an entirely new building erected for a dispensary, with accommodation for in-patients, which is necessary owing to its long distance from the Sadar and the difficulty and at times even impossibility of transit of the connecting roads at certain seasons of the year.

Bari.—A dispensary was opened here in June 1872, the delay occasioned being due to the fact that the services of a native doctor could not be obtained before. The town is situated about 19 miles due west of Dholpur. The dis-

pensary is located in a pucca building, formerly a private dwelling, with the usual courtyard, which renders it so dark as to be unsuitable for this purpose, I hope here, too, that later on a more suitable building, for the purposes of a dispensary may either be built or another one allotted.

Purani Chhaoni.—Owing to the distance of this place from Dholpur and for the convenience of the inhabitants, it was decided to open a small out-door relief dispensary here in the year 1899. The State Jail being located here, the Medical Subordinate in charge of it was also in charge of the dispensary, as owing to the light nature of his work he was capable of the discharging the dual duties. Since, however, the erection of the new State Prison in 1903 near the city of Dholpur, it was decided to close this dispensary.

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CASES OF POISONING TREATED IN THE DHOLPUR STATE FROM 1890 TO 1899

Name of Poison.	Total No. of cases cured.	Total No. of cases proved fatal.	Total No. of cases treated.
Arsenic Poison	1	5	6
Opium "	18	11	29
Dhatara "	12	2	14
Aconite	1	3	4
Strychnia	1	2	3
Total	33	23	56

TABLE SHOWING WHEN EACH HOSPITAL WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE DHOLPUR STATE.

Name of Hospital.	When opened.	Name of Chief.	Name of A. G.-G.	Name of Political Agent.	Name of Doctor.
Dholpur	1869	Bhagwat Singh.	Col. Kentingo	Major Walter	Surg. Harvey.
Rajakhera	1871	Do.	Col. Brooke.	Do.	Do.
Bari... ..	1872	Do.	Do.	Do.	Surg. Spencer.
Parani Chhaoni ...	August 1899	Nihal Singh.	Mr. Martindale	Mjr. now Lt. Col. Herbert.	Cpt. V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.
Jail Hospital	existed in 1872	Bhagwat Singh.	Col. Brooke	Major Walter	Surg. Spencer.
Kesar Bagh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE AT THE DHOLPUR DISPENSARIES FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Name of Dispensary.	Number of years.	In and Out-patients, i.e., new cases.	REMARKS.
Dholpur Sadar Dispensary...	10 years ...	1,04,450	This dispensary was opened in Aug. 1899.
Bari Dispensary	10 " ...	72,171	
Rajakhera Dispensary ...	10 " ...	69,331	
Dholpur Jail	10 " ...	2,394	
Purani Chhaoni Dispensary	4 months and 19 days	1,332	
Total		2,49,708	

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE **SADAR DISPENSARY AT**

MONTHS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	Diseases of the Circulatory system.
January	44	842	57	81	75	1	32	101	238	4	3	62	77	380	289	...	...
February	37	718	46	60	69	...	20	77	261	3	4	67	82	295	213	6	2
March	43	774	46	77	69	...	36	87	258	...	7	48	86	483	287	19	1
April	41	936	49	78	60	...	38	91	206	6	3	75	79	701	349	14	...
May	75	959	61	80	96	...	30	151	230	10	4	72	69	639	343	2	...
June	46	844	54	66	78	...	37	122	318	5	4	94	94	491	308	20	3
July	3	114	964	63	75	104	2	57	145	381	2	8	100	106	739	441	23	1
August	50	90	1369	63	88	77	1	55	153	357	1	5	102	89	1055	522	18	1
September	1	64	1617	42	59	72	...	44	134	374	...	7	97	85	915	440	22	5
October	57	1555	39	38	44	...	31	122	378	1	1	64	69	496	402	25	1
November	61	1126	41	56	79	1	39	171	438	3	2	49	79	461	457	30	3
December	42	766	31	54	77	2	36	112	415	4	4	49	59	430	317	26	2
Total	54	720	12470	599	812	890	7	455	1464	3906	39	52	879	984	7085	4371	218	19

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE **RAJAKHERA**

January ...	...	...	60	926	22	30	37	...	7	32	301	11	16	108	157	166	70	11	...
February ...	2	...	49	836	16	20	27	...	6	17	235	6	7	119	115	168	39	7	...
March ...	12	...	53	1080	18	30	37	...	15	29	244	8	16	121	110	271	37	7	...
April ...	7	...	86	1309	23	41	29	...	5	21	173	10	16	164	122	541	51	6	...
May ...	23	...	113	1335	16	32	29	...	8	24	167	11	11	147	125	493	74	10	...
June ...	14	...	90	926	18	28	25	...	10	31	188	5	13	151	115	276	77	5	...
July ...	3	...	176	821	14	36	44	1	9	21	195	8	11	109	114	379	105	9	1
August ...	2	...	333	1129	16	26	24	...	14	19	199	8	11	98	115	616	82	13	...
September ...	1	...	274	2241	20	24	25	1	20	17	215	10	11	108	105	429	79	12	...
October ...	2	...	163	1895	16	29	26	1	16	29	290	9	14	119	102	262	65	16	1
November ...	...	...	99	964	19	32	21	...	15	17	242	9	10	114	110	200	38	4	...
December ...	...	...	76	895	14	33	29	2	9	23	317	7	13	88	125	205	43	10	...
Total ...	66	...	1572	14357	212	361	353	5	134	280	2694	102	149	1446	1415	3916	760	110	2

DHOLPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1893 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gonorrhoea.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Genitro-urinary system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Falouts.	Total.
40	622	103	214	45	142	50	77	...	40	10	10	...	302	486	207	8	...	100	2	4800
18	516	56	195	32	103	30	36	...	36	15	4	...	279	425	259	11	...	94	4	4063
19	502	101	284	54	161	43	70	...	23	19	6	...	402	576	349	10	1	123	...	5070
19	551	155	270	58	185	48	74	...	33	17	5	...	506	570	457	11	...	140	2	5827
9	605	189	242	67	241	64	68	...	53	7	11	1	624	586	563	10	...	128	2	6298
13	410	218	243	30	196	46	97	...	32	10	24	1	735	748	750	6	2	142	6	6293
17	453	325	286	47	254	74	70	...	22	37	13	4	793	1329	869	30	...	145	2	8111
15	492	470	286	62	283	65	90	...	37	27	21	...	703	1559	753	14	...	110	2	9085
8	488	178	213	42	431	72	79	1	26	20	25	1	605	1297	494	20	...	125	2	8152
14	608	103	230	42	218	81	70	...	25	18	5	...	467	673	509	22	...	121	4	6533
36	702	149	165	44	234	75	96	...	25	9	5	6	386	364	314	28	...	80	1	5815
41	723	109	164	53	267	61	159	...	25	11	10	...	300	512	246	22	...	109	...	5238
249	6682	2156	2832	566	2715	709	986	1	877	200	139	13	6102	9123	5770	192	3	1417	27	75285

DISPENSARY, FROM 1893 TO 1899.

42	592	85	178	7	76	32	2	...	13	...	3	...	134	372	134	11	...	29	...	3664
27	504	61	134	8	74	11	...	...	18	...	...	...	103	319	129	26	...	24	...	3103
29	541	84	183	6	93	24	...	...	17	2	...	...	107	372	162	20	...	29	...	3757
22	365	119	168	10	105	29	...	...	22	...	3	...	157	365	147	13	...	23	...	4153
24	338	148	192	8	147	37	5	...	25	1	1	...	177	408	143	22	...	34	...	4238
24	257	109	245	7	122	22	...	...	21	...	...	...	270	521	141	15	...	40	...	3766
24	261	201	304	8	105	17	...	...	17	...	3	...	321	567	206	16	...	34	...	4140
15	248	280	327	9	116	18	4	...	17	...	3	...	329	581	171	2	...	34	1	4857
13	255	178	226	15	101	21	1	...	16	...	4	...	219	592	129	7	...	22	1	5392
21	400	69	188	3	111	14	1	...	18	1	1	...	162	391	106	10	...	30	...	4511
17	459	71	149	13	90	23	...	...	19	...	1	...	159	347	115	7	...	22	...	3386
29	474	89	161	5	101	27	1	...	15	1	6	...	114	492	119	19	...	30	...	3572
287	4695	1494	2455	99	1241	275	14	...	218	5	25	...	2252	5327	1702	168	...	351	2	48544

RETURNS OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE **BAREE**

MONTHS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scorvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January	60	591	11	3	19	...	...	4	153	8	1	47	84	522	80	4
February	29	529	8	3	14	...	2	...	126	10	1	60	59	513	78	1
March	39	755	11	4	12	...	1	...	156	20	1	61	47	726	98	1
April	80	793	7	...	11	...	...	...	139	14	...	71	71	2150	113	2
May	56	773	18	21	21	...	2	1	144	34	4	103	86	2365	93	4
June	48	586	13	19	22	...	2	8	154	19	7	112	84	735	107	4
July	97	610	11	16	20	...	4	3	140	11	20	91	86	1512	161	9
August	22	134	1084	14	29	15	...	3	8	158	5	2	92	80	2633	172	4
September	176	1626	10	12	15	...	2	9	146	12	1	90	77	1890	159	6
October	153	1906	14	9	15	...	...	2	363	21	...	71	85	1041	106	7
November	208	1071	13	30	15	...	1	1	115	10	...	65	66	282	58	4
December	79	563	6	2	15	...	...	8	177	16	2	53	54	819	198	2
Total	22	1150	10887	136	138	194	...	17	44	1831	174	21	904	879	15060	1323	48

RETURNS OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE **PURANI CHHAONI**

January ...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
August ...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	11	117	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	...

DISPENSARY, FROM THE YEAR 1893 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Dyspnoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gonorrhoea.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
...	3	543	53	87	3	11	27	...	...	5	...	...	...	79	388	175	...	24	17	3	3010
...	2	381	29	54	6	17	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	77	367	96	...	...	13	...	2378
...	2	450	47	70	5	4	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	96	449	123	...	...	2	...	3121
...	1	392	65	84	3	11	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	120	418	273	...	...	4	...	4946
...	5	216	74	94	5	21	23	...	...	8	...	...	...	174	413	135	...	3	9	...	5118
...	2	215	92	97	8	51	29	...	...	4	...	1	...	349	633	158	...	11	9	...	2629
...	7	308	143	132	17	45	21	...	...	13	...	1	...	317	895	185	...	16	15	4	4794
...	5	388	180	146	4	46	17	...	...	21	...	1	...	239	846	212	...	38	9	...	6483
...	9	476	89	154	5	43	21	...	...	2	...	2	...	199	643	1245	...	18	4	...	5982
...	2	333	75	99	7	18	24	...	...	6	...	...	...	145	515	113	...	5	4	...	5151
...	7	485	66	93	2	19	20	...	...	4	...	...	...	99	376	102	...	6	7	...	3710
...	4	362	84	94	1	22	25	...	...	13	...	...	...	134	353	98	...	1	9	...	3296
...	49	4559	999	1224	59	309	252	...	...	78	...	6	...	2066	6260	1968	...	122	92	7	51838

DISPENSARY, DHOLPUR STATE, FROM THE YEAR 1896 TO 1899.

...	1	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	31
...	1	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	4	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	2	...	24
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	24
...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	28
...	...	10	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	32
...	1	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	39
...	3	70	12	23	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	51	17	...	...	6	...	356

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

There is no Meteorological Observatory in this State, and no observations are consequently recorded, with the exception of rainfall.

Raingauges exist at the towns of Dholpur, Rajakhera, Bari, Baseri, and Kolari, the three former of which are under the superintendence of the Medical Subordinates stationed there, who record all observations and forward the same to the Agency Surgeon's Office monthly, and by which officer the instruments are yearly inspected. The average annual rainfall in this State is about 30 inches, but of late years this average has not been maintained, resulting in the recent famines of 1897 and 1900.

Appended are tables showing the amounts registered at the recording stations of Dholpur, Rajakhera, and Bari, the gauges at the other stations named not being under the Medical department but under that of Revenue, the records of which are not available.

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT THE SADAR DISPENSARY, DHOLPUR, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.		Average.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
January	3	81	0.38
February	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	0.10
March	2	0.2
April	30	0.3
May	2	78	0.28
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Total ..	26	31	39	2	31	52	44	90	30	1	21	57	15	40	32	99	31	99	27	83	271	84	27.18

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT BANEE DISPENSARY FROM 1860 TO 1899.

Months.	1860.*		1891.*		1892.*		1893.*		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.		Average.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
January	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	73	29
February
March
April
May
June	36	...	...	1	76	1	78	1	71	13	47	26	8	446
July	7	60	9	67	5	83	10	64	10	14	7	2	50	30	856
August	12	...	4	50	5	66	9	99	4	25	...	36	40	666	
September	4	44	2	39	...	22	2	99	60	...	...	16	70	180	
October
November	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1	92	...	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	37	
Total	31	32	20	22	14	47	25	40	18	96	91	80	192	17	2246

* No record is available for these years.

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT RAJAKHERA DISPENSARY FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.*		1891.*		1892.*		1893.*		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.		Average.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
January	77
February	42
March	13
April
May	83
June	333
July	810
August	1033
September	159
October	0.42
November
December	27
Total	26.19

* No record is available for these years.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination operations were introduced into this State by Assistant Surgeon Harvey in 1869, the year in which he took over charge of the appointment of the Agency Surgeoncy of the Eastern Rajputana States. At the commencement the operations of the department seem to have met with a great deal of obstruction and resistance on the part of, not only the people generally, but from all accounts by the late reigning Chief's father. To accentuate this I may quote a few lines from reports made by Assistant Surgeon Harvey (Indian Medical Service) at the time, in which he says, "great difficulty has been experienced in attempting to introduce vaccination, which has never been tried until this year. Their supplies of lymph failed in consequence of the Native doctor being unable, as he says, to use it for ten days after it reached him, and the result to the end of the year is as *nil*." In the year 1874, during the time of Assistant Surgeon Spencer, Indian Medical Service, who vaccinated the late Chief (Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh) when a child, vaccination seems to have begun to make progress in the State, as four Vaccinators, as well as a Native Superintendent of Vaccination for the whole State, were appointed to the department. Since then their number has been increased to six, which is a very fair percentage to the population existing, and the work should now improve. Vaccination is still very backward in this State, not due to lack of establishment, but of efficient supervision. It is hoped that with the recent appointment of an Agency Surgeon greater stimulus will be given to the work, with resulting increased popularity and credit, so as to be more on a par with the other two States in this Agency, whose records, especially those of the Bharatpur State, are far more creditable in this respect.

Season.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases excluding unknown.	Average cost of successful cases.		
						Rs.	A.	P.
1870	...	...	...	20	55	...		
1871	...	...	...	26	76	...		
1872	...	...	...	486	85.8	...		
1873	974	140	119	1,233	87.4	...		
1874	2,863	514	376	3,753	87.4	0	5	5
1875	No	figures	available	for this	year.			
1876	5,883	782	...	6,665	88.27	0	3	4

STATEMENT (No. 1) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT (AGENCY SURGEON) FROM 1890 TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31st MARCH).

Year.	Number of villages inspected.	SUCCESSFUL CASES.				Unsuccessful Cases seen.	Total seen.	REMARKS.
		3 good Marks.	2 good Marks.	1 good Mark.	Total.			
1890 ...	37	35	79	67	181	7	188	There was no Agency Surgeon during these years; the inspection for Superintendent therefore was done by the 1st Class Hospital Assistant, Sadar Dispensary, Dholpur.
1891 ...	18	44	121	22	187	31	218	
1892 ...	9	44	33	5	82	5	87	
1893 ...	9	37	51	9	97	8	105	
1894 ...	5	18	21	15	54	7	61	
1895 ...	6	14	68	8	90	2	92	
1896 ...	5	45	99	5	149	2	151	
1897 ...	8	7	152	9	168	4	172	
1898 ...	7	29	54	8	91	...	91	
1899 ...	8	11	31	41	83	10	93	
Total ...	112	284	709	189	1,182	76	1,258	

STATEMENT (No. 2) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE NATIVE SUPERINTENDENT FROM 1890 TO MARCH 31st 1899.

Years.	Number of villages inspected.	SUCCESSFUL CASES.				Unsuccessful cases seen.	Total seen.
		3 good Marks.	2 good Marks.	1 good Mark.	Total.		
1890	35	162	522	113	797	40	837
1891	50	243	178	155	576	25	601
1892	27	200	264	46	510	38	548
1893	38	158	295	24	477	20	497
1894	21	86	225	42	353	38	391
1895	39	98	515	82	695	20	715
1896	30	69	448	49	566	11	577
1897	40	46	614	121	781	40	821
1898	35	247	339	81	667	5	672
1899	33	51	305	345	701	42	743
Total...	348	1,360	3,705	1,058	6,123	279	6,402

STATEMENT (No. 3) SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED FROM 1890 TO THE END OF MARCH 1899.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
1890	3,723	3,125	6,848	These results were all previous to the date of appointment of an Agency Surgeon, since which the work both in quantity and quality has greatly increased.
1891	3,674	3,231	6,905	
1892	3,315	2,877	6,192	
1893	3,790	3,081	6,871	
1894	3,816	3,248	7,064	
1895	3,830	3,135	6,965	
1896	3,978	3,114	7,092	
1897	3,294	2,979	6,273	
1898	2,879	2,302	5,182	
1899	2,975	2,348	5,323	
Total	35,274	29,441	64,715	

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, DHOLPUR STATE.

Tahsil Gird.—Contains 159 Villages, etc.

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
1	Aidalpura...	201					
2	Alaipura ...	179					
3	Basai Nib ...	881					
4	Bamroli ...	641					
5	Bahadurpur ..	92					
6	Bhaisaina ...	502					
7	Bhaisak ...	205					
8	Bhagwantgarh ..	52					
9	Bhaibhalpur ...	125					
10	Bareh Mori ...	501					
11	Bagcholi Reb ..	317					
12	Basai Lala ...	310					
13	Bintipura ...	489					
14	Bhaontipara or (Ratanpur) ..	1					
15	Bintipura Roundh	1					
16	Baragaon ..	257					
17	Biehola ...	423					
18	Biraunda ...	1,017					
19	Bhanpur ...	89					
20	Bagcholi Lodha ...	159					
21	Baretha ...	703	Chowki				
22	Bothipura ...	879					
23	Bhondia ...	94					
24	Barawat ...	164					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
25	Biperpur	353					
26	Bilpur	479					
27	Bhojpur	61					
28	Bhagirathpura ..	43					
29	Basai Sawantha ..	175					
30	Bhilgawan	264					
31	Bugpura	140					
32	Bishnodha	1,020					
33	Biehbha	198					
34	Baripura	562					
35	Birpur	475					
36	Basai Dang	1,183	Chowki				
37	Bagait	879					
38	Chapruli	400					
39	Chandpur	86					
40	Dongarpur (Mania)	339					
41	Dulara	760					
42	Dandauli	464					
43	Dahairi	442					
44	Darupara	171					
45	Damapur	Hamlet.					
46	Duragpora	267					
47	Dagarpur (Gird)..	72					
48	Dubati	365					
49	Doobra	231					
50	Dariapur	2					
51	Dhimri	99					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other Information, etc.
52	Dholpur City ...	19,230	Kotwali Thana Four chowki.	One	High School.	Sadar Hos- pital.	Railway Station G. I. P. Ry.
53	Farakpur ...	142					
54	Firozpora ...	178					
55	Fatehabad ...	1					
56	Ghair ...	116					
57	Garaich (Roundh)	172					
51	Garaich Village ...						
59	Garbapura ...	132					
	Hinota Gujar ..	802					
61	Hirnoda ...	2					
62	Inchhapura ..	321					
63	Jalalpur (Gird) ...	1					
64	Jatoli ...	501					
65	Jehanpur ...	48					
66	Jarehra ...	287					
67	Jalalpur (Mania)...	325					
68	Jagariapura ...	283					
69	Jerowli ...	117					
70	Jhor ...	91					
71	Jampur ...	871	Chowki				
72	Kasimpur...	428					
73	Kailaspura ...	261					
74	Khurd ...	229					
75	Kotal Mafi ...	Hamlet.					
76	Kherle ...	1,146					
77	Khubipura	4					
78	Khurainda ...	45					
79	Kotpara ...	540					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thann or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
80	Kazipura	46					
81	Kharagpur	80					
82	Khairah	387					
83	Khunpura	42					
84	Kukpur	146					
85	Kotra	231					
86	Ladampur	63					
87	Lohari	560					
88	Malipura... ..	696					
89	Malikpur	136					
90	Madha Bhan	309					
91	Madha Buzurg	146					
92	Morendha	250					
93	Mirzapur I, Mafi (Gird)	84					
94	Mirzapur II, (Mania)	241					
95	Mania	1,837	Chowki	One	...	.....	Railway Station
96	Maharee	244					
97	Mangrol	1,603					
98	Mngarwara	44					
99	Mustafabad	111					
100	Masudpara	82					
101	Mohamedpur	246					
102	Mojgowan	23					
103	Moroli	1,023					
104	Mahabat Nagar	1					
105	Nayagaon	10					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
106	{ Nibi I	236					
	{ Nibi II	273					
107	Naikpur	123					
108	Narpura	5					
109	Nagla Bhagat ...	191					
110	Nagla Moroli ...	6					
111	Nagar	715					
112	Nibrol	523					
113	Odey	213					
114	Ondela	79					
115	Phulpur	290					
116	Pathrora Khurd ..	57					
117	Pathrora Kalan ...	163					
118	Pilua	101					
119	Pathi Mati	Hamlet.					
120	Parsonda	227					
121	Purani Chaoni ...	Hamlet.					
122	Pachgaon	892					
123	Pataivri	41					
124	Ratanpur	84					
125	Railway Station .	80					
126	Radhaypara	170					
127	Randoli	543					
128	Rajora	378					
129	Rajai Kalan	88					
130	Rajai Khurd	224					
131	Sheikhupur	548					
132	Sunderpur	221					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowk.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
133	Siugavli	163	Chowki				
134	Shipura Mafi ...	Hamlet.					
135	Salempur	63					
136	Samola	118					
137	Sadiqpur	574					
138	Sabejpur	231					
139	Shahpur I, (Gird)	671					
140	Sarkoli	115					
141	Sakatpur	185					
142	Sajroli	235					
143	Sarkan Khaira ...	150					
144	Surajpura... ..	48					
145	Sarani	332					
146	Shahpur II, (Mania)	72					
147	Sunipura	399					
148	Sandra	339					
149	Sanda	277					
150	Saihron	58					
151	Sahanpur	130					
152	Tigharra	329					
153	Tagoldi	424					
154	Tordaniyal	312					
155	Totka	6					
156	Torsbankra Mafi...	15					
157	Tihaiyapura	134					
158	Tanda	274					
159	Udbannapur	287					
	TOTAL	60,030					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Custom post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Bari. — Contains 121 Villages.							
1	Ahmedabad <i>alias</i> Turkpura ..	123					
2	Adampur	53					
3	Ajitpur	416					
4	Arrua	503					
5	Afzalpur	685					
6	Aligarh	450					
7	Bari	11,585	Tehsil Thana.	One	One	One	Possesses a hand- some old Fort built of Stone.
8	Banaurn	386					
9	Bateshur Khurd ...	86					
10	Bateshur Kalan ...	126					
11	Banipura	398					
12	Badretha	549					
13	Biloni	538					
14	Bijoli	713					
15	Bidarpur	26					
16	Bainpura Mañi ...	315					
17	Chila Chond	1,325					
18	Dhanavli	108					
19	Dhimri	1,079					
20	Dadur	229					
21	Daunspur	133					
22	Dhurwas	441					
23	Dhanowra	390					
24	Gadha Mutavli ...	525					
25	Gangoli	2					
26	Gurja	193	Chowki				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
27	Gutakhur ..	5					
28	Garhi Khairana ..	633					
29	Gaonri	319					
30	Garhi Sukkha ...	1,067					
31	Garhi Jakhoda ..	265					
32	Hansai	321					
33	Hussainipur ...	243					
34	Jannara	54					
35	Jarari Ghainsua ...	431					
36	Japuavli	1,601					
37	Jamalpur	159					
38	Janpara	96					
39	Jalanpur	124					
40	Khanpur Maina ...	838					
41	Khanpur Gujar ..	101					
42	Karrua	20					
43	Khlarati	31					
44	Kharagpur	590					
45	Kudlanna	507					
46	Kansoti Khaira ...	510					
47	Koila	303					
48	Kankrai	223					
49	Koharni	358					
50	Khabeelpar <i>alias</i> Babalpur	94					
51	Kanchanpur	1,009					
52	Khori Ebrahimpur	240					
53	Khairari	3					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
54	Koronda	358					
55	Khera	146					
56	Kolua	367					
57	Kutabpar	215					
58	Karairua	356					
59	Khairli	791					
60	Lalonni	296					
61	Lakhipura	243					
62	Maharajpur	273					
63	Marha Guja	348					
64	Mahua Khaira	913					
65	Majhaua	274					
66	Marholi	381					
67	Manhari	46					
68	Muravli	Hamlet.					
69	Mori	174					
70	Mastura	416					
71	Marona	43					
72	Nizampur	347					
73	Nib Khaira	307					
74	Niyaiti	2					
75	Nyapura	61					
76	Norha	Hamlet.					
77	Narsinghpur	5					
78	Nadrola	171					
79	Naksonda	195					
80	Nidara	307					
81	Nagla Bidhoran	525					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
82	Nagla Doolahkha	558					
83	Olaoti	241					
84	Oomri	85					
85	Pohap Nagar ..	104					
86	Pura Madari ..	595					
87	Pura Bakhta ...	317					
88	Paglee	115					
89	Pidavli	599					
90	Rodhera	978					
91	Rampur	90					
92	Rahail	607					
93	Raivai	297					
94	Ranti	170					
95	Razapur	52					
96	Roopaspur ..	97					
97	Richhai	106					
98	Sewar Kali ...	806					
99	Saheri	1,400					
100	Singhaurai ..	666					
101	Sagor	118					
102	Salemabad ..	...				
103	Schroni	493					
104	Shahpur	390					
105	Sunipur	508					
106	Sanaura	637					
107	Sikarra	1,013					
108	Slemanpur ...	51					
109	Sohan	707					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
110	Sohans	80					
111	Sikroda	340					
112	Sirothi ... ..	...				
113	Talab Shahi	4					
114	Tor	31					
115	Tootpura	180					
116	Tamoti	80					
117	Takipur	195					
118	Tauntri	1,050					
119	Toora	244					
120	Tauntri Behar ... ..	...				
121	Umreh	1,895					
TOTAL		55,081					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Basairi.—Contains 96 Villages.						
1	Atarsooma ...	657					
2	Alinagar ...	Hamlet					
3	Arodia Pasi ...	2,419					
4	Angai ...	704	Thana				
5	Amanapura ...	34					
6	Basairi ...	2,785					Head-quarter of tahsil
7	Bagthur ...	1,992					
8	Porailee ...	1,786					
9	Bharti ...	539					
10	Barhpura ...	322					
11	Bansrai ...	433	Chowki				
12	Barwan ...	256					
13	Barai ...	742					
14	Bhirawand ...	317					
15	Bhurkunjra ...	321					
16	Berja ...	522					
17	Bidarapur ...	188					
18	Biloni ...	890					
19	Behrai ...	775					
20	Bhairapura ...						
21	Chhahar Alinagar						
22	Koiya Jagir ...		Hamlets				
23	Chhar Borelee ...						
24	Chandpura ...	505					
25	Chandraoli ...	448					
26	Daipura ...	954					
27	Dandupura ...	116					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dhor ...	1,216					
29	Dugaundee ...	349					
30	Dhoraund ...	317					
31	Ekta ...	1,125					
32	Endon ...	300					
33	Gulaoli ...	1,412					
34	Gulalpura ...	40					
35	Hingota ...	411					
36	Hirapura ...	49					
37	Harjupura ...	Hamlet.					
38	Jatpura ...	909					
39	Janpura ...	318					
40	Jarga ...	1,632					
41	Kotra ...	209					
42	Khanpura ...	...				
42	Kunkuta ...	941					
43	Khindora ...	515					
44	Kurgawan ...	791					
45	Korilpur ...	140					
46	Koia ...	129					
47	Kankrait ...	646					
48	Khinnot ...	312					
49	Kanhaiyapura ...	21					
50	Krishnapur ...	67					
51	Liloti ...	432					
52	Lokupura ...	86					
53	Mohari ...	284					
54	Mirari ...	Hamlet.					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Mamodhan ...	1,873					
56	Moodak ...	664					
57	Mendri ...	20					
58	Mao Golavly ...	Hamlet.					
59	Moi ...	681					
60	Madh Pipron ...	543					
61	Nannera Pirthi-singh ...	1,063					
62	Narraund..	276					
63	Nadanpur ...	905					
64	Nurpura ...	312					
65	Nannera Pura Chandu ...	338					
66	Nagla Darwesa ...	847					
67	Narsinghpur ..	123					
68	Pura Bhindi ..	54					
69	Partipura...	229					
70	Patharra ..	156					
71	Pipraun ...	1,029					
72	Pura Raji ...	Hamlet.					
73	Pura Harju ...	1,406					
74	Pohes ...	Hamlet.					
75	Pali ...	63					
76	Piparchait ...	129					
77	Pawaini ...	302					
77-77	Panhi ...	520					
78	Pura Tursi ...	Hamlet.					
79	Rampur ...	411					
80	Rattanpur ...	2,011	Chowki				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Hospital, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Kolari. — <i>Contains 79 Villages.</i>							
1	Ari	285					
2	Ajaipura	223					
3	Badarka	760					
4	Bahravti	808					
5	Bhadiana	546					
6	Basai Nawab	4,373					
7	Bisatipura	51					
8	Bara	305					
9	Barkhera	337					
10	Basai Murli	25					
11	Chitora	933					
12	Chowrakhera	159					
13	Dhatampura	482					
14	Dobaypura	69					
15	Donari	874					
16	Dongarwar	99					
17	Garhi Chatola	358					
18	Gobli	40					
19	Ghograi	216					
20	Gihra Lujja	722					
21	Hajipur	200					
22	Jamalpur	168					
23	Jaroli	541					
24	Jakhi	231					
25	Jagariapura	312					
26	Kaimara	257					
27	Kharagpur	651					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Korainda	458	Chowki				
29	Kanasil	678					
30	Kumheri	501					
31	Kierpur alias Sul- tanpur	88					
32	Koloca	306					
33	Karimpur	334					
34	Kukra-Makra ...	831					
35	Kanpaali	1,492					
36	Kaithri	801					
37	Kasba Kolari ...	907					
38	Mulpura	8					
39	Musalpur	661					
40	Manpur	497					
41	Malonipamar ...	1,219					
42	Maloni Kalan ..	394					
43	Maloni Khurd ...	283					
44	Mehra	2					
45	Nidhera Kalan ...	258					
46	Nidhera Khurd ...	642					
47	Nagla Kharagpur	1,246					
48	Nagla Raja	229					
49	Naurangabad ...	385					
50	Nunhera	462					
51	Nagla Dani	190					
52	Nagla Bhadauria	109					
53	Pirthipura	71					
54	Pipehra	1,605					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Pipraua	898					
56	Paikri	215					
57	Paraooa	805					
58	Pholpara	281					
59	Puraini	423					
60	Pathena	348					
61	Rajpur	704					
62	Rajora Kalan ...	786					
63	Rajora Khurd ...	837					
64	Rundh Khaithri...	Hamlet of Khaithri.					
65	Ratanpur	252					
66	Rohai	Hamlet.					
67	Sakhwara	1,007					
68	Sastnagar or Siya- sat Nagar	453					
69	Sukhnara	208					
70	Sarkana	420					
71	Singhaura	Hamlet.					
72	Salehpur	278					
73	Salpan	2,151	Tehsil, &c. thana.	..	One	.....	Head-quarters of tehsil.
74	Saimra	264					
75	Sehroli	868					
76	Thaikudi	197					
77	Tehri	805					
78	Tasimo	2,141					
79	Umrara	178					
	TOTAL	43,155					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Custom post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Rajakhera.--Contains 81 Villages.							
1	Andwa	16					
2	Atrauli	152					
3	Bichola	46					
4	Bhanpur	1					
5	Behrar	183					
6	Bilehta	111					
7	Bajna	1,073					
8	Babarpur	515					
9	Basai Ghiaram ...	676					
10	Basai Kablail ...	351					
11	Barsla	229					
12	Basal Karay ...	812					
13	Bhagwanpur ...	176					
14	Bijpuri	240					
15	Barkhera	29					
16	Changaura	608					
17	Chilpara	200					
18	Daraoli	126					
19	Dongarpur	154					
20	Didhwar	156					
21	Deokhera	549					
22	Dagra	163					
23	Dighi	294					
24	Dan	278					
25	Dabhara	91					
26	Deholi	353					
27	Farashpur	513					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chavki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Garhi Jaffer ..	459					
29	Gohdupura ...	188					
30	Ganhedi	1,601					
31	Ghoraiya Khera ...	67					
32	Gadrai	355					
33	Gunpur	328					
34	Gopalpur	92					
35	Hatwari	1,066					
36	Indrali	309					
37	Jaitpur	381					
38	Jerha	See Raj- khera No. 64.					
39	Jareh Sadapur ..	1,317					
40	Jogeeupur	79					
41	Jenawad	315					
42	Khundi	87					
43	Karilpur	431					
44	Khundla	465					
45	Khunpur	153					
46	Karka Khairli ...	466					
47	Kathoomra	385					
48	Kathoomri	299					
49	Lalpur	337					
50	Mithavli	254					
51	Machharia	822					
52	Marena	749					
53	Madhee	54					
54	Mahadpura	369					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Mahadwar ...	See Raj. Khara No. 84.					
56	Nidaara ...	245					
57	Neebdanda ...	196					
58	Naila ...	721					
59	Nagar ...	401					
60	Nadauleo ...	779					
61	Nasirpur ...	144					
62	Pah ...	82					
63	Puraini ...	406					
64	Pahari ...	514	Chowki				
65	Rajakhara (Town) ...	11,699	Tehsil, &c. Thana.	One	One	One	Head-quarters of tehsil.
66	Rehsaina ...	270					
67	Rund Naela ...	Hamlet.					
68	Singaoli Khurd ...	313					
69	Singaoli Kalan ...	654					
70	Silavat ...	565					
71	Sheikhpur Brahman ...	184					
72	Sikanderpur ...	97					
73	Sultanpur...	171					
74	Siholi ...	140					
75	Sikroda ...	494					
76	Somli ...	222					
77	Sheikhpur Gujran	256					
78	Samour ...	659	Chowki				
79	Tirajpur ...	35					
80	Tikaitpur...	157					
81	Taravli ...	295					
	TOTAL ...	39,268					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Sirmathra.						
1	Ajmer Sagar	243					
2	Barra Gaon ...	553					
3	Baraoli	1,990					
4	Bijholi	583					
5	Bhateekra ...	292					
6	Bijolapura ...	89					
7	Durgasee	124					
8	Domai	843					
9	Doorati	410					
10	Garonia	347					
11	Goorrah	223					
12	Gundmich ...	427					
13	Golari	994					
14	Gulabli	213					
15	Indora	49					
16	Indoree	Hamlet.					
17	Jhiri	1,916					
18	Jakka Deo Sagar	226					
19	Khushialpur ...	58					
20	Kanosa	327					
21	Kharolee	439					
22	Khurdia	812					
23	Karrharpur ...	268					
24	Kotah	528					
25	Mulpura	208					
26	Marrasil	618					
27	Maharpur...	207					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Mathaira	252					
29	Madanpara ..	677					
30	Shankerpura ...	248					
31	Sirmathra ..	4,819	Thana	...	...	...	Head-quarters of local thakurs.
32	Surari Kalan ..	320					
33	Surari Khurd ...	242					
34	Soni	176					
TOTAL		19,858					

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

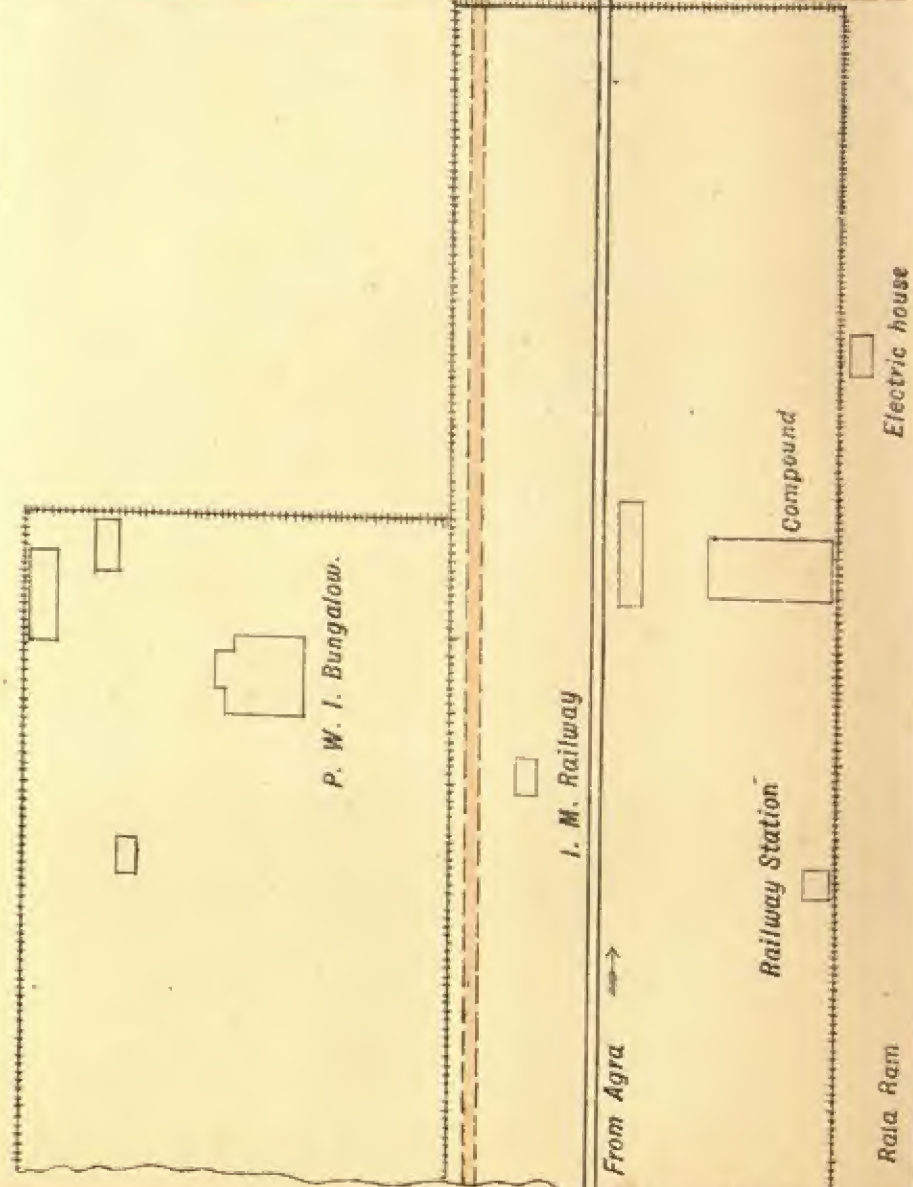
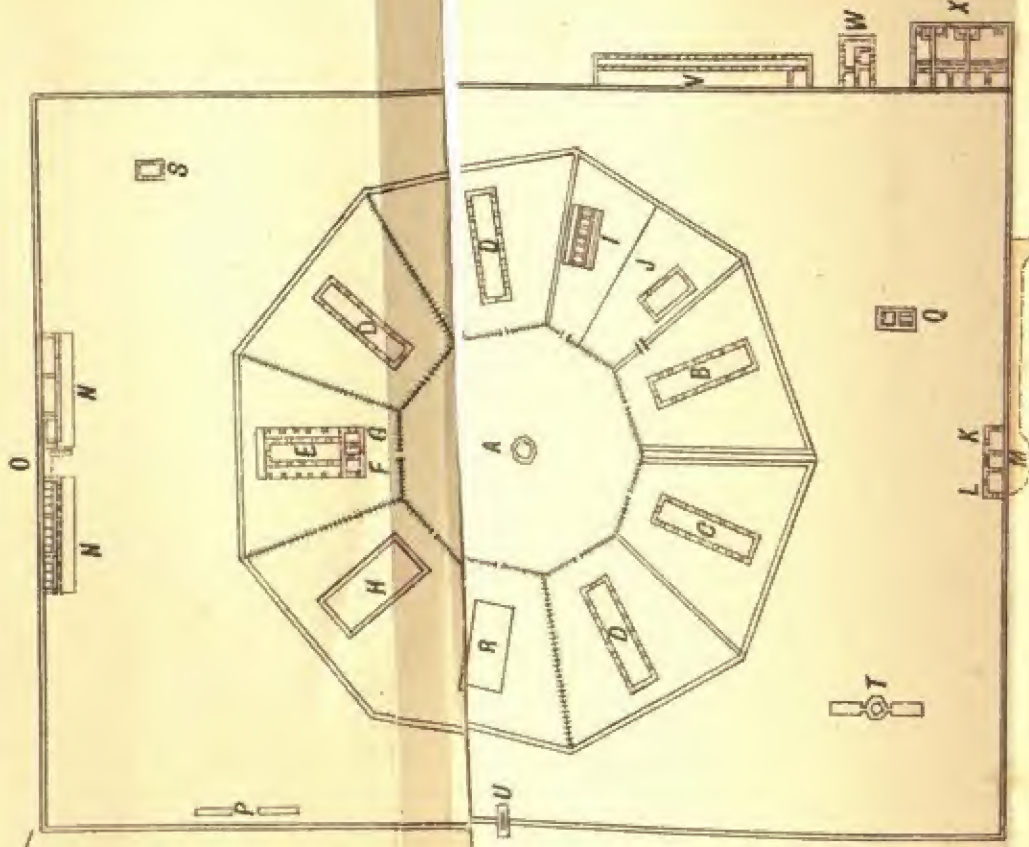
The State Prison till quite recently was located in a serai amongst the ruins of old Palaces, etc., built by the late Chief's grandfather at Purana Chaoni. The buildings utilised for this purpose, however, were cramped, low, ill-ventilated and totally unsuited for the accommodation of prisoners, there being no facilities for exercising them, and resulting in an abnormally high mortality amongst the convicts, so that altogether the condition of this prison was by no means creditable to the State. At my urgent representation of the state of affairs to the Administration three years ago, during the time of the late Chief, it was decided to construct an entirely new prison on an approved site and upon the latest modern and hygienic principles. I was then requested to draw up a plan and project for the same, and with the skilled aid of the State Engineer this was speedily done, a good site selected, and at the present moment the Dholpur State possesses a prison for accommodation of its convicts which would do credit to the most enlightened administration, in fact I am sure in all its details it has no equal at any rate in this Province. It is located on a healthy raised site on the other side of the railway line to the south of the Agency residence, is provided with factories, printing press, hospital, women's ward and solitary cells, and an extensive outer enclosure in which a large garden has been laid out. This prison was completed for occupation in 1903. The old State prison at Purani Chaoni, as before mentioned, appears to have been instituted in the year 1874, but beyond this fact I have not been able to ascertain much or anything regarding its history. As is usual in State institutions of this kind, as large numbers of raj sepoye from different corps were employed in the maintenance of discipline and control over prisoners, their ideas of such were, however, crude, and in the new prison a properly trained guard of warders for both inner and outside duties has been enlisted, showing a very marked improvement already in every way in the management and behaviour of the convicts. This

STATE PRISON, DHOLPUR.

Scale 150 Feet = 1 Inch.

REFERENCE TABLE.

- A Watch Tower
- B Barrack-Female Convicts 84' x 18'
- C Hawalat-Under-trial prisoners
- D Barracks 28 (Prisoners)
- E Hospital 20 Beds
- F Dispensary (20' x 13')
- G Office and Medical Store Godown (13' x 14') (7' x 13')
- H Work shed (34' x 35')
- J Barrack Juvenile Convicts 20' x 20'
- K Superintendent's office (18' x 14')
- L Jail office (18' x 14')
- M Main Gate (8')
- N Godowns (12' x 10')
- O Gallows Gate (3')
- P Latrines (30' x 5')
- Q Cook house 24' x 12'
- R State Printing Press
- S Infectious diseases ward (12' x 18')
- T Well and Bathing Place & Water Lift
- U Nightsoil Ejector
- V Sepoy lines
- W Jamadar's house
- X Jailer, Moharir & Compounder's houses



prison should shortly become a model institution of its kind, and besides affording plentiful and necessary employment for its inmates should ultimately prove a source of income to the State instead of, as heretofore, a dead loss. A ground plan of this prison is herewith appended for reference, showing all details.

STATEMENT OF STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITALS, DEATHS, &c., DHOLPUR JAIL, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Year.	Average Strength.	* Admission into Hospital.	Admission per mille of strength.	Average daily sick.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille of strength.
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
Total
Average

* In-patients only.

TABLE OF NUMBER * OF PRISONERS IN THE DHOLPUR JAIL FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average 10 years.
January ...	3468	3798	3454	3446	3244	3409	3817	3435	2674	2753	33498	33498
February ...	3027	3505	3276	3273	2886	3167	3693	3067	2135	2035	30064	30064
March ...	3443	4122	3650	3591	3234	3379	3124	3307	2517	2059	33126	33126
April ...	3267	3793	3514	3395	3199	3372	3900	2885	2353	1834	31512	31512
May ...	3300	3803	3477	3019	3606	3482	4049	2936	2220	2065	31957	31957
June ...	3376	3778	3471	3483	3416	3294	4188	2828	2110	2192	32136	32136
July ...	3784	4048	4039	3481	3569	3454	3912	3069	2478	2965	34799	34799
August ..	3587	2803	3917	3930	3441	3788	4035	3727	2628	3100	34956	34956
September	3638	3546	3870	3881	3561	3645	3878	3539	2374	3231	35163	35163
October ...	3868	3695	3436	3763	3880	3875	3889	3520	2928	3396	36250	39260
November	3781	3496	3487	3376	3433	3942	3488	2975	2132	3303	33413	33413
December	3828	3306	3503	3262	3219	3896	4284	3074	2762	3655	34789	34789
Total	42367	43693	43094	41900	40688	42703	46957	38362	29311	32588	401663	401663

* Represents daily total.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE SICK IN DHOLPUR JAIL, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of ten years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean Mortality
January ...	22	26	24	32	24	5	12	8	19	10	182	18.20	7	.70
February ...	21	22	34	19	24	11	16	3	14	7	171	17.10	9	.90
March ...	29	27	31	37	21	13	17	7	5	9	196	19.60	2	.20
April ...	26	25	37	18	23	12	6	9	12	11	179	17.90	3	.30
May ...	23	18	28	37	22	6	11	8	12	9	174	17.40	1	.10
June ...	16	28	21	42	22	10	15	12	9	10	185	18.50	3	.30
July ...	29	30	25	32	22	11	13	7	12	16	207	20.7	5	.50
August ...	35	37	26	36	20	12	12	21	14	12	225	22.50	5	.50
September ...	28	38	31	21	13	17	14	30	27	20	239	23.90	9	.90
October ...	31	48	33	31	26	13	15	24	14	13	248	24.80	11	1.10
November ...	22	30	40	11	17	20	12	21	15	11	199	19.90	15	1.50
December ...	28	29	40	21	20	5	15	10	9	12	189	18.90	8	.80
Total ...	310	358	380	337	254	135	158	160	162	140	2,394	23.94	78	7.80

MORTALITY TABLE, DHOLPUR CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Com-plaints.	Snake-bite.	Injuries.	All others.	Total.
1890	...	11	464	118	2	1	163	759
1891	1	39	263	160	3	2	23	491
1892	2	4	372	86	2	6	44	516
1893	...	2	285	51	...	3	44	385
1894	...	22	319	30	1	2	144	518
1895	..	...	297	17	...	...	15	329
1896	...	26	239	24	1	2	8	300
1897	21	2	393	14	1	9	19	459
1898	...	...	148	12	1	1	6	168
1899	...	2	140	...	...	2	5	149
Total ...	24	108	2,920	512	11	28	471	4,074

MORTALITY FROM ALL DISEASES IN DHOLPUR CITY FOR EACH MONTH FROM 1890 TO 1899.

1890	...	...	...	...	759
1891	...	...	...	...	490
1892	...	...	...	...	516
1893	...	...	...	...	385
1894	...	...	...	...	518
1895	...	...	...	...	329
1896	...	...	...	...	300
1897	...	...	...	...	459
1898	...	...	...	...	168
1899	..	...	...	...	149

Total of 10 years ... 4,073

Mean ... 407.3

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF DHOLPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean.	Order.
January	3
February	4
March	5
April	6
May	7
June	8
July	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
August	21	...	...	3	0.30	1
September	21	2.10	9
October	10
November	11
December	12
Total	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	24	...	...

SMALL-POX MORTALITY (1890 TO 1899) IN DHOLPUR CITY.

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 10 years.	Average.
11	39	4	2	22	...	25	2	...	2	108	10.8

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF DHOLPUR STATE FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average.
January
February
March
April
May
June	308	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	308	30.80
July	10	32	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	45	4.50
August	2	...	...	...	..	...	35	...	...	37	3.70
September	12	...	...	12	1.20
October
November
December
Total	12	340	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	402	40.20

IRRIGATION.

The total area of the Dholpur State is 1,197 square miles, or 766,237 acres. This, however, includes Sir Muttra, which, though dependent on Dholpur, is self-administrative, having an area of 286 square miles, or 185,467 acres; of this area no figures are available.

In Dholpur itself the land is classified as follows:—

Cultivated arable	...	256,985	acres.
Uncultivated arable	...	88,923	"
Waste	... ..	234,862	"
<hr/>			
Total	...	580,770	acres.

From these figures it will be seen that nearly half the State is waste land, consisting mostly of the range of hills in the south-west portion of the State, and the ravines bordering the Chambal and other rivers. This waste land affords good grazing for cattle, and has some tanks for watering purposes, although no irrigation is done from them.

The total cultivated area amounts to 42·8 per cent., and is classified as follows:—

Irrigated by wells	...	83,521	acres.
Irrigated by tanks and other sources	...	8,443	"
Unirrigated	... ..	165,021	"
<hr/>			
Total	...	256,985	acres.

(Irrigated from "other sources" includes beds of rivers, jhils, etc.)

Irrigation by wells is rapidly increasing: the Zemindars sinking them at their own cost, being helped by the Durbar by means of "Taccavi" advances.

Owing to financial difficulties, tank irrigation has not been much developed up to the present, but the Durbar is taking measures to push this as soon as the debt is paid off.

The tanks at present in existence are mostly old ones, which have been repaired and improved, and those constructed during the 1897 famine.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

1. There are six schools in the State—one at Dholpur, one at Bari, one at Baseri, one at Rajakhera, one at Kolari and one at Angai.

2. There are five schools in which vernacular languages are taught, and they are situated in Bari, Baseri, Rajakhera, Kolari and Angai.

3. In Dholpur school 9 teachers are working. Head master gets Rs. 30 per mensem. He has been educated at Agra College, and has a fair knowledge of English; 2nd master gets Rs. 20 per mensem, has a fair knowledge and long experience in teaching; 3rd master gets Rs. 15 per mensem, has a fair knowledge and experience in teaching; 4th master gets Rs. 12 per mensem, has a good knowledge and a good experience in teaching. Head pundit teaches well in Hindi, and gets Rs. 15 per mensem; 2nd pundit teaches lower classes of Hindi, and gets Rs. 10 per mensem. Head moulvi teaches Persian well, and gets Rs. 15 per mensem; 2nd moulvi teaches Persian and Urdu well, and gets Rs. 10 per mensem.

In Bari there are two teachers, one of Urdu and the other of Hindi; both have a fair knowledge, and get Rs. 10 per mensem each.

In Baseri there is one Hindi teacher who has a fair knowledge, and gets Rs. 8 per mensem.

In Rajakhera there are two teachers, one of Urdu and the other of Hindi; both have a fair and long experience, and get Rs. 10 and 8 per mensem respectively.

In Kolari there is a Hindi teacher who has a good knowledge, and gets Rs. 8 per mensem.

In Angai there is a Hindi teacher who has a fair knowledge, and gets Rs. 8 per mensem. There is also a Hindi teacher who has a fair knowledge, and gets Rs. 5 per mensem from the State and Rs. 3 per mensem from the Zamindars.

In Dholpur school	...	155	students.
„ Bari	„	55	„
„ Baseri	„	20	„
„ Rajakhhera	„	39	„
„ Kolari	„	8	„
„ Angai	„	18	„

5. The daily average attendance of students in the year 1899 in—

Dholpur was	...	179
Bari	„	81
Baseri	„	26
Rajakhhera	„	49
Kolari	„	10
Angai	„	23

6. The condition of the buildings is fair.

7. In Sambat 1920, *i.e.* 1863 A.D., the Educational Department was established.

8. There is not a special Inspector for the schools, but there is an official who inspects Schools and Printing Press.

LIST OF FESTIVALS WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE DHOLPUR STATE.

Serial No.	Name of Festival.	Name of Hindustani month in which the Festival occurs.
1	Shivaratri	Phagun.
2	Holi	Do.
3	Dasehra	Jaith.
4	Nagpanchmi	Sawan.
5	Kujli Tij	Do.
6	Saluno	Do.
7	Anant Chaudas	Bhaden.
8	Dasehra	Konwar
9	Dewali	Katik.
10	Deo Uthan	Do.
11	Shunkarant	Magh.
12	Id-ul-Zafar	No certainty of months, as they are always changed.
13	„ „ Zoha	
14	Shabi Barat	
15	Noroz	
16	Barah Wafat	
17	Mohurram	
18	Giarihween	

LIST OF FAIRS IN THE DHOLPUR STATE.

No.	Name of Fair.	Place of Fair.	Hindustani month in which the Fairs take place.	Gathering.
1	Shivaratri	Sepoo	Phagun	6 or 7 thousand.
2	Do.	Baseri	Do.	3 or 4 „
3	Dabiji	Bari	Chait	Do.
4	Kalkaji	Rajakhera	Do.	5 thousand.
5	Ram Lila	Dholpur	Baisakh	2 „
6	Muchkundji	Do.	Bhaden	Do.
7	Sarad fair... ..	Do.	Konwar	3 or 4 thousand.
8	Deoji	Beperpur Pergunnah, Dholpur	Aghain	1½ thousand.

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS SOLD IN DHOLPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899,
SHOWN IN SEERS AND CHITAKS PER RUPEE.

Years.	Barley.	Gram.	Rice.	DAL OP		
				Urd.	Moong.	Arhar.
	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.
1890	18	17	8	12	13	15
1891	18	18	7	12	13	14
1892	25	25	8	17	8	19
1893	26	27	8	19	21	20
1894	25	25	8	13	16	20
1895	20	21	8	9	12	18
1896	11	12	7	8	8	10
1897	16	9	6	8	9	8
1898	25	23	8	12	19	17
1899	17	15	8	11	14	10
	Mds. Sas. Ch.	Mds. Sas. Ch.	Mds. Sas. Ch.	Mds. Sas. Ch.	Mds. Sas. Ch.	Mds. Sas. Ch.
Total ...	5 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 36 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 39 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 28 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 35 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.	Sas. Ch.
Average ...	20 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIST SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS SOLD IN DHOLPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899, SHOWN IN SEERS
AND CHITAKS PER RUPEE, COMPARED WITH INCIDENCE OF MORTALITY AND RAINFALL.

Year.	Wheat.		Moth.		Bajra or Millet.		Death Rate.	Rainfall.
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.		
1890	759	26·31
1891	490	39·2
1892	516	31·52
1893	385	44·90
1894	518	30·1
1895	329	21·57
1896	300	15·40
1897	459	32·99
1898	168	31·99
1899	149	27·83
Total	138	5	237	12½	181	14	4,073	271·84
Average	18	8½	27	12½	18	3	407·3	27·18

KARAULI STATE.

KARAULI STATE
SKELETON MAP
 SHOWING DISPENSARIES
 SCALE 5 MILES 1



REFERENCES

Tehsils	Marked Thus ●
Dispensaries	Do. Do. P

J. Sevens

EXE. ENGINEER
 P. W. D. BUNDELKHAND

KARAULI STATE.

GEOGRAPHY.

Karauli.—The Jadon Rajput State of Karauli, which has a capital of the same name, lies between the 26th and 27th degrees of latitude and 70° 30' and 77° 30' longitude, and has an area of about 1,260* square miles. It stretches for 40 miles along the left bank of the river Chambal, which flows in a north-easterly direction. From the southernmost point of the State the border line runs irregularly 28 miles to the north-west, and is partly formed by the river Morel. The line, still irregular and ill-defined, then turns to the north-east and runs nearly parallel to the southern boundary for 75 miles, and bending southwards, becoming more sinuous than ever, returns to the bank of the Chambal. Jaipur territory lies along the western and northern boundaries, except at the northernmost point, which Bharatpur touches, Dholpur is on the east, while Gwalior territory on the south is separated from Karauli by the Chambal. A topographical survey of the State on a scale of one inch to the mile has been completed, and the maps are available.

Hills and broken ground characterize almost the whole territory. Most of the tract in which it lies is locally termed the "Dang," being the name given to the rugged region which lies above the narrow valley of the Chambal, and par excellence that part which lies nearest the valley.

The most prominent and continuous hills in the State are those on the northern border, where several ranges exist, running along parallel to the frontier line for a few miles uninterruptedly and form formidable barriers; but there are no high peaks, the highest being less than 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. There is little beauty in these hills, but the military advantages they present caused the selection of one of their eminences as the seat of Jadon rule in times past.

* This computation is a third less than the area of the State has hitherto been reckoned. The boundary line in the maps of the Topographical Survey is not quite complete, but it is sufficiently so for an approximate measurement of the area, and the figures given have been raised on such a measurement.

Along the valley of the Chambal an irregular and lofty wall of rock separates the lands on the river bank from the uplands, of which, the border of the river excepted, the southern part of the State consists. From the summits of the passes to the high ground, fine views are often obtainable, for the rocks stand out in striking contrast to the comparatively rich and undulating plain below, through which flows the winding and glittering river. For some miles the country north of these passes is high and too rocky to be much cut up into ravines, or to be pierced for water, and the few inhabitants have to depend upon tanks and dams for water, but further north the country is lower lying, the alluvial deposit is deeper, level ground is more frequent, and hills stand out more markedly, while in the vicinity of the city of Karauli, the low ground is cut up into labyrinths of ravines, which though often during the rains converted by jessamines, spider worts and cucurbitaceous plants into pretty lanes, are usually most monotonous and wearying to a traveller.

In the rocky country where streams falling over rocks occasionally wear their way until deep and broad ravines are formed, with a soil composed of the detritus, pleasing spots are often found, the natural attractions of which are increased in the eyes of the neighbouring population by temples and tanks.

Rivers.—The river Chambal, sometimes deep and slow, sometimes too rocky and rapid to admit of the safe passage of a boat, receives during the rains numerous contributions to its volume from Karauli; but no considerable perennial stream flows into it within the boundaries of this State. The short nalas from the neighbouring hills are locally called "Sauts," and become dry as soon as the rains are over. None are deserving of special mention. The Banas and Morel rivers belong more properly to Jaipur than to Karauli. The Panchana is the only river which rises in Karauli and does not flow into the Chambal. It is so called from its being formed of five streams which unite two miles north of the city. All these five rivulets rise in Karauli territory, and all but one do not cease to flow in dry weather, though often but a few inches in depth and never navigable. That most useful and important to the city is called the Badraoti. It winds up from the south,

and flows past the two eastern gates of the town, and about two miles north of it receives the Machi from the north-east. A few hundred yards beyond it unites with the Barkhera, which, within the last two miles of its course, receives the Rampur Nadi from the west, and from the south the Mendkhi, a mere rain drain, which flows past the Gur gate of the city, and the bed of which is famous for its limestone.

The Panchana winds away to the north and joins the Banganga. The Kalisar or Danger and the Jerota Nadi drain the country to the south-west of the city. Both are insignificant streams, dry or nearly so during the greater part of the year. They flow into the Morel or the Jaipur border.

Water. The sub-surface water throughout the territory is for the most part good; that of the tanks in the high rocky country above the passes to the valley of the Chambal, becomes unwholesome in the hot weather, and the inhabitants with their cattle are often driven down into the valleys, where abundance of sweet water exists throughout the year. Wells also in some parts afford the source of supply, which is usually of good quality and easily obtainable.

MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Thakurs, or aristocracy of the State, are as a rule poor, though there are a very few exceptions. Nor are there believed to be amongst the Mahajans any extremely rich men. However, in the city half-a-dozen houses may perhaps be found who are possessed of as much as from 10,000 to a lakh of rupees. These are, with few exceptions, Saraogis and Aggarwalas. Money is constantly flowing into the city in consequence of the officials living there, who are in a position to make and to spend it. In several of the villages, Moholi and Kursai of the Huzur tehsil, Naroli, Jerota and Machilpur, for instance, there are one or two officials, or Brahman or Nandwani traders who are said to be wealthy, and Patwaris or village accountants of four or five villages are reputed to be men of substance. Every well-to-do trader lives in a masonry house built

externally with the fine sandstone slabs described elsewhere. These face the walls and cover the roofs. Their inmates lead a simple life, varied by an occasional "picnic" (gôt) in favourable weather to some pleasing spot in the neighbourhood, where dancing and singing men and women attend to amuse the pleasure-seekers, or perhaps they join a party of Thakurs, who sit shooting at a dead mark, and with whom there is genial intercourse, notwithstanding that the refreshments have to be kept separate. Sometimes they refresh themselves by an evening stroll with a party of friends to visit some saint in a neighbouring ravine, whose austerities have excited interest. The petty traders and heads of villages, and a few other agriculturists in most villages, may be said to possess a competence.

The heads of the villages live well, eating three meals a day, in which milk and ghee, especially in the case of Gujars, are largely consumed. A Gujar headman begins the day by swallowing a pound of butter-milk (dahi). At 12 o'clock he makes his chief meal, consuming a pound and a half of flour, some vegetables, and half a pound of ghee. In the evening he eats a little bread and takes a little more ghee, or perhaps takes the ghee alone. A Mina headman has not the same appetite for ghee, and at his principal meal in the middle of the day probably substitutes dâl for it, and in the evening will eat butter-milk porridge (rabri) or some meat, unless he has sworn not to eat meat. None would think of killing or eating the sacred animal of Karauli—the sheep. In the Dang the abundance of cattle and goats enables the people generally to live well, and the scale of diet above-mentioned would ordinarily apply to many others besides headmen. The poorest classes depend to an extent little known upon wild grass seed. The "bharut," so plentiful and valuable to the poor in the sandy tract to the north-west, is not abundant in Karauli, but "Makra" and "Sawak," especially the latter, is collected in maunds; a household will sometimes collect and store as much as six maunds after the rains. The abodes of the poor are, where stone is plentiful, of that material, the roof being formed of slabs as described elsewhere. This is preferred to thatch, as being safer from fire and needing fewer repairs.

POPULATION.

The following table shows the population as estimated at the Census of 1901:—

District.	Tehsils.	No. of Villages.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Houses.	SEXES.		Total Population.	RELIGION.			
					Males.	Females.		Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Christians.
Karauli.	Huzar Tehsil ...	127	..	9,636	24,318	19,781	44,099	42,803	1,265	31	:
	Jerota ..	80	..	6,676	17,274	15,372	32,646	31,429	1,150	67	:
	Machilpur ..	84	..	4,575	13,234	10,781	24,015	23,290	722	3	:
	Mandrail ..	58	..	4,139	10,571	9,094	19,665	19,163	500	2	:
	Utgir ...	86	..	2,965	7,234	5,645	12,879	12,712	165	2	1
	Town of Karauli ..	1	..	4,325	12,725	10,757	23,482	17,905	5,195	360	22
	Total ..	436	1,242	32,316	85,356	71,430	156,786	147,302	8,997	465	22

RELIGION.

The worship of Sri Krishna, in various forms, is naturally the prevalent religion of Karauli, the aristocracy of which believe themselves to be descended from that deity. Accordingly we find 300 temples of Vishnu in the form of Sri Krishna throughout the State, and only 20 or thereabouts to Siva and eight to Devi. The red figures of Balaji or Hanuman are common enough at the corners of streets or under trees, and the other deities are not altogether neglected.

CHIEF TOWNS.

Karauli, the capital of this State, has a population of 28,000. It is surrounded with a red stone wall, and contains the Palace of the Maharajah.

Machilpur, 16 miles north-east of the city, has a population of 1,935. It is chiefly noted for its betel-leaf cultivation, and possesses a branch Dispensary.

(Mandrail, 20 miles south-east of the city, is best known for its Fort.) It has a population of 2,825, and possesses a branch Dispensary.

Naroli, 30 miles south-west of the city, has a population of 1,953.

Sapotra, in Jerota Tehsil, has a population of 1,576, and possesses a branch Dispensary.

CITY OF KARAULI.

The city of Karauli is nearly equidistant, *i.e.*, 70 miles from Mattra, Gwalior, Agra, Alwar, Jaipur, and Tonk. It is said to have derived its name from Kalianji, a temple built by Arjun Deo, who likewise founded the city, Sambat 1405 (A.D. 1348); but it did not prosper owing to the depredations of a class of Minas until these were put down by Raja Gopal Dass, in whose time Karauli became a considerable town, and fine buildings began to spring up. It has now a population of 28,000, and viewed from some points, whence the Palace is seen to advantage, has a strik-

ing appearance. The city, which is surrounded by a wall of sandstone, is also protected on the north and east by the remarkable ravines of which I have written. These, if defended by men who know them well, would form an obstacle such as would probably prove insuperable to any unscientific invaders. To the south and west the ground is comparatively level, but advantage has skilfully been taken of a conveniently-situated nallah to form a moat for the city, while an outer wall and ditch defended by bastions has been carried along the other bank, so forming the double line of defence. These fortifications are due to Raja Gopal Dass, and though too much for the desultory attacks of the Marhattas, would be far less formidable to regular troops than were the mud walls of Bharatpur. The sandstone wall of Karauli, in spite of its handsome appearance, is unsubstantially built, being composed of ill-cemented stones, faced by thin slabs after the fashion which prevails throughout the State, wherever sandstone is abundant and buildings of any pretension are erected. The distance round is something under $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and there are six gates besides eleven posterns, all of which are clearly shown in the map of the city of Karauli prepared by the Government Survey Department. Brahmans and Mahajans are the only numerous classes. The streets of Karauli are narrow and irregular, impossible for carriages, and difficult for any wheeled conveyance. To a new comer the most striking characteristic is the superabundance of sandstone, of which the poorest constructs his dwelling-place without the aid of thatch. The roofs of the poorer houses are formed of slabs, sloping and overlapping one another very roughly, but not ineffectively arranged and supported by logs of wood or long triangular pieces of stone. The principal bazar stretches east from the westernmost gate towards the Palace, and is about half a mile in length; it is irregular and ill-paved, and altogether wanting in neatness. There is no better street, but many fine and costly houses and handsome temples.

The Palace is about 200 yards from the eastern wall of the city, and occupies a space of about 150 yards square. It was founded by Arjun Deo, but little or nothing of the original building can now be traced. Within the "Raola," or residence of the ladies, however, a "Khirni" and "Imli"

tree still exist, which are said to have been part of Arjun Deo's Palace garden. The Palace in its present state was erected by Raja Gopal Dass, who adopted the Delhi style of architecture, with which his residence in the imperial city had made him acquainted. The abundance of red sandstone similar to that of Delhi rendered imitation easy. The whole block of buildings is surrounded by a lofty bastioned wall, in which there are five gates. One, called the "Bich Darwaza," is beautifully sculptured, but has been lamentably disfigured by paints. The flowers cut on it are evidently by an Agra artist. Over this gate is an elegant triple "Chhatri" or pavilion. Within the Palace painting has been applied more successfully, and the "Rang Mahal" and "Dewani Am," with their mirrors and bright colours, are beautiful specimens of their kind. Indeed, Colonel Keatinge, Governor-General's Agent, spoke of the Palace as "in some respects the finest building of the sort" he had seen in India.

It may be useful to note the names of the principal streets and quarters, although they are not marked on the city map, but it would be easy to enter them, and the record might prove useful. There are "Tin Nimri-ka-Bazar," where "Sarrafis" or pawnbrokers, bankers, and money-lenders live; "Anaj Mandi," or grain market; "Phutai Darwaza-ka-Bazar," so called from a ruin which is a relic of Raja Arjun Pal and five hundred years old (Pathans chiefly dwell here); "Chalikna Bazar," which is occupied chiefly by sadus, Brahmans, and banias; "Parrasa mahalla," where Brahmans predominate; "Jat-ki-Jori," where, however, scarcely any Jats live; "Kayathpura," which is Shah Inayat's Khirki or postern, and is occupied by Kayasths; "Chaudripura" and "Gosainpura," where the hereditary chaudris of the Durbar and Gosains respectively reside; "Tamba-ki-Tari," Brahman quarters mostly; "Chobepura," occupied by Brahmans; "Doli Khat" and "Kuwa Kor," where Musalmans and low-caste people dwell.

JEROTA TEHSIL OR COLLECTORATE.

The Jerota Tehsil lies west of Karauli. It is chiefly

formed of the estates of the great Thakurs descended from Chiefs of Karauli. The people of the district are locally termed "Pakrata," but I have not been able to trace the origin of the term. It is very hilly and rocky. Minas are the principal tillers of the soil, but Brahmans and banias cultivate to some extent. The poor Rajputs depend much upon Raj service. The depth of wells varies very much; in some villages it is as much as 60 cubits, in others not more than 20. The population is about 24,000.

This town of Jerota, if it may be termed such, consists of 300 houses, a bazar of about 15 shops, and is the headquarters of a tehsil, and contains also a thana, and is situated 28 miles south-west of Karauli city. Here, as in the Huzur Tehsil villages, the Lodhis formerly owned the land, but Minas supplanted them four hundred years ago. Water is to be found from 30 to 45 feet from the surface.

A considerable Raj Fort is here garrisoned by 50 men, and possesses a good water tank. It is Sapotra, Jerota Tehsil. seven miles east of Jerota. This is one of the largest and most prosperous villages in the tehsil, having 400 houses; the poorer ones often have the "pathor" roof of "chura" or yellow sandstone. Havelis, or houses entirely of masonry, are many. There are 50 shops in the bazar and a weekly market. Chhipis, or cloth printers, are numerous, and gunpowder is manufactured here by Jogis and exported to Kotah and Bundi; water is 25 cubits from the surface; Minas hold the Zamindari; the fort was built 200 years back by Ude Pal, son of Ratan Pal, and till about 75 years ago, the village, which up to that period had remained in the hands of his descendants, was escheated to the Raja as lord paramount. A branch Dispensary exists here also.

These villages adjoin one another; they have iron smelting furnaces to which the Hindaun ore is brought as it is to Langara, in consequence of the abundance of fuel. A mile south of Gurda there is a temple of Devi situated near a spring, and beside the pathway between Karauli and Sir Matta. On Bhadon Sudi 5th there is a Fair held here, which is sometimes attended by the Maharajah. Maharajah Partab Pal invariably went, it is said. Berdha is said to be the oldest village in the Dang. Gurda and Berdha Dang Taluka.

MACHILPUR TEHSIL OR COLLECTORATE.

This lies to the north-east of the city of Karauli. It has two pergunnahs: the first, called Chaurasi, contains 86 parent villages and 81 hamlets, or 167 in all; the second, Sairni, which lies on the Dholpur border, has but eight. The population is about 254,200. When held by the Mohamedans the first pergunnah was considered a district of 84 villages and got the name Chaurasa, a favorite number with the Musalmans. It was granted to Raja Gopal Dass by the Emperor Akbar for his services in the Dakhan, and for laying the foundation of the Agra Fort, and Gopal Dass thus recovered the territory which had been lost by his ancestor five hundred years before. In A.D. 1812 Dundai Khan and Ranmast Khan, of the family now represented by Nawab Faizali Khan, a late minister of Jaipur, plundered Machilpur. In those days, the people say, the district was visited by marauding bands every six months. For some twenty years previous to the treaty between Karauli and the British Government in A.D. 1817 the Marhattas under Scindia held Machilpur and twelve other villages of the pergunnah as security for tribute (nalbandi) imposed. The principal land-holders of the district were formerly the Gonj Thakurs who abandoned their chief, Kavar Pal, after his expulsion from Tamangarh in the 12th century, and accepted the yoke of the Musalmans in order to retain their own lands. They were driven out in their turn by Maharajah Gopal Dass, and now have no "bapoti." The district has but one valley of any width, and speaking generally that lies between the chain of hills on which Fatehpur is situated, and which marks the north-western border of Karauli and the hills from two to five miles east of it, which sometimes form short parallel ranges and sometimes are spurs of irregular ranges. This valley is far from being interrupted, and the rest of the district is very hilly and rocky. At many points the altitude of the hills is between 1,000 and 1,300 feet. Gujars hold the Zamindari of most of the villages, but Minas have many; Jats one. Machilpur used to have one hereditary official of position called a "Pardhan," who discharged the duties of a Kanungo, or accountant, and received Rs. 250 a year.

A town of more than 1,000 houses and a bazar of 60 shops; but 20 of them are unoccupied at present. It is sixteen miles north-east of Karauli. There are 20 temples, 19 of them Vishnu and one Shiva, and a pandit named Chatr Dass Bairagi had a reputation for Sanskrit learning. Good houses of masonry are numerous and belong to the Borars and banias, who in Machilpur form a large class, and some of whom are well off, though none very wealthy. Of the other classes two or three may be especially mentioned, namely the 15 old Musalman families who were called "Kasbati" (or especially belonging to the town), and were employed as tehsil sepoys and measurers of land, for which they got a monthly lump sum of Rs. 26, and the 140 families of "barahis" or "tambolis," who cultivate and sell betel. The betel vine gardens are called "barejas," and are numerous. Forty tanks have been dug to supply them with water, and the trade in betel is considerable. In the barejas some excellent vegetables are produced, such as magnificent yams, "palwals, kanduras." The barejas are described under "Agriculture." The neighbourhood of Machilpur is very rocky. The valuable red sandstone abounds, and all the houses are consequently built of stone. Elegant little arcades are commonly seen, and how little costly they are may be judged of from the fact that the total cost of the prepared materials for the common-toothed arch, six feet three inches high and seven feet wide, is, including some simple ornament, but three rupees. There are many old buildings in and near the town. Amongst them may be noticed the ruins of Maharajah Gopal Dass' Palace, with a garden attached. Near the Palace is a temple of Mahadeo, with a pyramidal dome, and a Madan Mohan temple of the same period. A twelve-pillared tomb of the Pathan period stands on a little hill north of the town, and there is another tomb revered by the Saiyads. A mile north is an old well called "Chor-ki-Baoli," a favourite rendezvous for thieves. Temples are many and north of the town; there are several gardens, one of which is called the "Dakhanis' Gardens," having been made by the Marhattas when they held possession of Machilpur. "Keora or screw-pine trees, from which the rich Durbar perfume is made, grow in the gardens. In the tank singharas grow, and fish abound. The latter

are easily caught with a rod and line. Tamarind, bair, and mango trees are plentiful. They are the property of the State, and their fruit is sold by contract. Minas are the proprietors. Water is but 20 cubits from the surface, and there is fine wheat land near the town paying Rs. 5 a bigha to the State, or about Rs. 14 an acre. A branch Dispensary exists here also.

On the Karauli and Machilpur road, about six miles from the former, is the village of Chainpur; Chainpur, Chaurasi Taluka, Machilpur Tehsil. it is a Hari Dass Thakur village of some size and note, for there are more than 200 houses

in it and seven bunias' shops. Much hemp is produced here, and "tat" manufactured. On the high ground above the village stands the 'Thakurs' Fort, and in the village is a fine handsome well built by Thakur Samir Singh about thirty years ago. Water is from 40 to 45 cubits below the surface. "Thakurs Chhatris" stand in two gardens near the village. Iron is smelted from ore brought from Hindaun, where wood is scarce. The Raj grass and game preserve of Ata adjoins this village, and the shooting tower is within its boundary.

A place of much interest already mentioned in the historical section as having been founded by Maharajah Jaman Pal, who here established himself after the expulsion of his family from Biana. The fort stands on a hill difficult of approach, but it and all the old buildings are now in ruins. A gate called the Jagan Pal is the most complete portion of the remains. Near it is a mosque and dargah, and there are traces of many other tombs and mosques, but they are now the haunts of panthers and of a solitary Hindu hermit of the Sat Nath order. A large tank covered with singharas and abounding in fish and wild fowl lies below the fort. A stream from this piece of water irrigates the village of Bhojpura, and joins the Jambura Nala mentioned above. On Jeth Sudi 10th (June) a Fair takes place on the banks of the tank, and 10,000 people assemble there usually.

Little trading is done, the business of the day being to bathe in the tank. A good road now passes through this tehsil into Bharatpur territory, *via* Bajna, connecting up the two States.

UTGIRH COLLECTORATE OR TEHSIL.

This district occupies the south-west corner of the State, but villages belonging to it are within three miles of the city of Karauli. It comprises 94 parent villages and 32 hamlets, and has about 9,690 inhabitants. Its two normal divisions are, as in Mandrail, the tract above the "ground scarp," and the tract below it upon the banks of the Chambal. The country was anciently held by Lodhis, who probably paid tribute to the Imperial officials at Mandrail and Utgirh. "Bands" and tanks still exist which are attributed to them, though they have ceased to hold the land for four hundred years. It is rumoured that treasure has often been dug up in their old haunts, though special search for it has produced nothing but disappointment. Raja Arjun Deo, about A.D. 1340, is said to have brought the Dang under his authority, and to have exacted a land revenue from the Lodhis, whose expulsion he commenced; but the present Zamindars say that they derived their title from Maharajah Gopal Dass, and there is little doubt that previous to the time of the latter, the authority of the Jadon Raja was weak and precarious. Now Gujars predominate in the Dang, Minas in the valley below. In the Dang wells are impossible, but by means of "bands" built across drainage lines, where two or three feet of earth lie upon the rock, crops are produced. In the hot weather but few tanks retain any water, and the struggle for what remains often leads to bloody affrays. In unusually dry seasons the people have to retreat with their cattle to the banks of the Chambal, but the unhappy wild animals, deprived of their usual supply of water, and ignorant where to search for more, perish by hundreds on the banks of the tanks they have been accustomed to frequent. Nor as regards water are the villages of the lower ground altogether well off. Near the "saufs," or short water courses, which form deep ravines, and carry off drainage of the hills, water is indeed found at a depth of 20 or 25 cubits, but in other places, even on the river banks, wells have to be sunk to a depth of 70 or 80 cubits, and often access to water at all is barred by rocks. In dry weather the residents of some villages situated at a distance of two miles from the Chambal

have to procure their water supply from the river, which, however, is not accounted wholesome. Dropsy is a common disease at some points on the river bank. It is locally attributed to the deep holes of stagnant water which have a thin surface of running water, and which receive and retain all kinds of impurities! In the same way the water of the tanks is often pernicious; the sepoys in the fort, it is said, suffer from guinea-worm from this source. The ground, however, is generally rich and good, crops are raised, but except on the very verge of the water, fertility, such as that of the British districts on the great rivers to the east, is never met with. Tigers, bears and other large animals abound amid the thick brushwood which covers the glens and passes, where the "dan" and "chabeni" shrubs are the most abundant, but trees of all the common kinds are met with. The fort of Utgirh is the most remarkable place in the district; it forms a striking object in the view of the traveller many miles lower down the Chambal, and it has been looked upon as a safe retreat to which the Karauli Chief might securely send his treasure and his family in times of peril. There is not a single place deserving of being called a town throughout the whole tract, and no villages have three hundred houses, while in the Dang they often do not contain more than three or four. Where the sandstone is abundant, it of course forms the entire material for the houses; where it is wanting, unmortared stones form the walls; and the roof consists of "dhak" leaves pressed between poles fastened together; more artistic thatching is hardly ever resorted to. There are five Ghats over the Chambal, within the limits of the Utgirh Tehsil—Gota, Gusai, Toda, Siwara, Kaseru.

MANDRAIL TEHSIL OR COLLECTORATE.

This division is situated south of Karauli. It has 65 villages and 74 hamlets, or 139 in all. There are two talukas, the "Tarrara" and the "Dang." The population is about 19,665.

The first of these two divisions lies along the Chambal, what Mr. Hacket terms "the grand scarp" on the left bank of that river. It is undulating or broken by the beds of nalas, and water is often too far below the surface for practical use. The bed of the river is, in the cold weather, cultivated down to the water's edge, so that an emerald fringe marks the course of the stream. The two most remarkable "khos" or glens, which open on to the Tarrara are those of Ninda and Ghotoli; a small stream runs down each, and there is fine cover for large game—bears, tigers, panthers, &c., which abound. These glens are Raj preserves, and the grass is the property of the State.

The "Dang" taluka comprises the elevated country above the scarp, and extends northwards to within 5 miles of the city of Karauli. The people are entirely dependent on tanks for water, and cultivation is scanty. All the villages of the pergunnah are Mina, with the exception of two, which are Gujars. Cattle abound, and even in the Tarrara fodder is so abundant that the stalks of the jawar are often left after the heads have been cut.

Famous chiefly for its large old fort described elsewhere. This was the first important stronghold acquired in modern times by the Karauli family; but it is said to have been originally built in pre-historic times by a Jadon.

The town contains 1,000 houses and 70 shops; about 40 families of Musalmans, chiefly in the service of the Durbar, live in Mandrail. Boras and banias prosper here, especially the latter. They have a trade with Sambhar in salt, which they export, cloth goods from Agra, and ghee, across the Chambal to Sabalgarh and Shopur Baroda. Brahmans have the Zamindari, and have held it for more than a century; formerly it was in the possession of Minas.

Water is 70 cubits below the surface, and in the hot weather there is often difficulty about drinking water, which is sometimes brought from the Chambal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles off.

The land consequently produces only one crop of grain regularly, the rain or kharif, but one is good. Gram is

sometimes raised in the rabi. The principal officials who live here are a Tehsildar, Killadar, a Kotwal and Customs official and a Medical subordinate. The notable buildings are a rampart round the town, built by Maharajah Harbaksh Pal, a Dargah of a Mohamedan relation, Bahadurji (who after his perversion became a saint of repute), a Chhatti, temples and two tombs. (On the hill which rises from the plain about 1,500 yards west of the fort, is another Dargah called "Mardan Ghaib.") A branch Dispensary exists here also.

Adjoining the town is the village of Rampura, where lives a Thakur and a bania of some note. It is considered distinct from Mandrail, but in the estimate of houses in the town those of Rampura are included.

APPROXIMATE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF KARAU LI STATE BY
AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS, FROM SAMBAT 1952.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Principal Heads.	Amount.	Principal Heads.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Land Revenue ...	2,80,665 6 9	1. Religious and Charitable ...	24,995 1 9
2. Salt	5,694 15 0	2. Household Expenses ...	21,450 6 3
3. Customs	77,079 3 2	3. Civil Administration ...	9,868 1 0
4. Administration ...	12,976 6 6	4. Army and Police ...	1,20,005 13 0
5. P. W. Department ...	...	5. Establishment (Stable, Elephant, etc.) ...	53,521 8 9
6. Mint	1,029 5 6	6. P. W. Department ...	5,501 3 3
7. Miscellaneous ...	33,874 5 2	7. State Buildings ...	7,858 13 9
8. Rawal ... ..	...	8. Educational Department ...	4,409 8 6
9. Arrears of Revenue	10,383 13 3	9. Medical Department ...	5,567 9 3
10. Municipal Board...	8,638 0 5	10. Municipal Department ...	8,631 9 2
		11. Vakil	4,387 5 6
		12. Miscellaneous	3,649 15 3

LAND REVENUE.

The fiscal history of this State is more or less obscure. Some records, however, do exist, but are scant and quite unreliable, and in some instances are altogether absent, so that it is difficult to trace the history of this important department back to any very remote date. No proper "jamabandi," or rent roll, of past periods is forthcoming. Land appears to have never been properly measured, and different varieties of "bighas" obtained in different parts of the same State! There existed no accurate records of "muafi" lands, nor of any new land brought under cultivation, and owing to such circumstances as well as the want of maps and survey records, the State has fared badly in the settlement of boundary disputes with neighbouring States from time to time.

As a result of the above-mentioned state of affairs the condition of the ryots became deplorable, and with a system of ever-shifting rents, they received no incentive for improvement of their holdings. To put an end to this state of affairs, the present Ruler was persuaded into introducing a Revenue Settlement for his State; accordingly, one Assistant Settlement officer, one Sadar Munsarim, &c., with a full staff of Ameens, under control of the Deputy Collector, subject to direct supervision by the State Council, were thereupon appointed, and operations were commenced in January 1891.

In this way regular Settlement work in this State commenced, and continued with steady progress for four or five years, till the close of the year 1895-1896, when the ardour of the Chief unfortunately cooled in the matter, and in place of regular Settlement operations, only surveying and mapping of villages were kept up, the establishment being simultaneously likewise reduced to the lowest working margin possible, only one officer and two or three surveyors being kept on, who carried on the work in a leisurely fashion till the close of the year 1902, when it was ultimately put a stop to, and all operations in this connection ceased.

From the above history of the Settlement in this State, it will be evident that there has never been any regular

or complete revenue Settlement, and that although such was taken up at one time in real earnest, it was unfortunately never carried through to a successful conclusion.

Up to the end of the Sambat year 1955 (A.D. 1899) the "ryotwari" system prevailed in this State, as will be mentioned later on, in which assessments were made directly with the ryots of each village through Tehsildars. At the close of the year 1899 the system of collecting revenue directly from the ryots was changed, and the "Lumberdari" system or farming out of revenue under contracts to headmen of villages was introduced shortly afterwards, under which system contracts were given for periods of five years to Lumberdars. This latter system was not altogether an innovation, for it was in vogue in this State during the early eighties, when the administration was carried on under the supervision of the Political Officer. When, however, the present Ruler was invested with full administrative powers in 1899, the old method of collecting the revenue directly from the ryots was revived. The recent change in the system of revenue collection above alluded to was introduced with a view to ascertain whether such could be permanently adopted. The revenue accruing from the above-mentioned quinquennial contract at a fixed assessment amounted to about three lakhs of rupees, but the actual collections, it appears, never quite reached that figure. This quinquennial contract, however, ceased at the close of the last financial year, and the State has now entered into a decennial one, which gives an amount slightly less even than the last, so that on comparing the two there is clear indication of a fall in the total revenue of the State. The reason for such is not, I think, difficult to find.

During the first year of the quinquennial contract the period was marked by the occurrence of the greatest calamity to which any State can fall a victim, *viz.*, famine, which pressed severely, especially upon two Tehsils in this State, *viz.*, Mandrail and Utgirh, these practically comprising the "Dang" area of the country. The people in these parts suffered greatly, not, however, so much actually for want of food grains as they did from a water famine. From facts previously mentioned under section Geography, it will be noted that the physical features and configuration of

this part of the country are chiefly rocky hills and nallahs, where wells and tanks too are by no means numerous, and consequently owing to defective rainfall the distress was more acute here than in other parts of the State, resulting in extensive migration of its inhabitants across the Chambal into Gwalior territory. Many of the villages in the Utgirh Tehsil especially have thus been entirely deserted, and the cultivators have not as yet returned to their old homes. For the above reasons the agricultural population of these two Tehsils have not hitherto shown much indication of recuperation from the baneful effects of the period alluded to, and this factor has undoubtedly tended, in great measure, towards reducing the revenue of this State, which during recent years, instead of showing signs of expansion, has evidently diminished!

There was till the above-mentioned period no attempt at any real Settlement in Karauli State, the assessments being annually made by the Tehsildar, the village headman and the village "shena."

The office of headman, giving the holder or joint-holders, as it did, a part in fixing the annual assessment, as well as the duty and responsibility of collecting the land revenue with their attendant powers, was much coveted, and in many respects placed the possessor in the position of the landlord of the village. Amongst Minas and Gujars the headmen are called "Mihtars," amongst Jats "Chaudhris." In both fiscal and rent-free villages they got two per cent. on the revenue and a turban.

The "shena" is the paid servant and representative of the Durbar in the villages, all of which, except the smallest, have one of these functionaries.

Except in the Sairi taluka of Machilpur where the "Kanungo," or pergunnah accountant, kept the village accounts, a "patwari" was connected with all the villages. He got one per cent. on the collections, and this allowance, called "dami," being insufficient for his maintenance he was usually a "bania" glad to supplement the income of his business. In two villages of Utgirh and one of Machilpur Gujars were "patwaris," and

here and there a Mina "patwari" was to be met with. "Patwaris" sometimes got rewards from the Durbar for furthering the increase of the revenue.

In the month of Asarh (June) the headman and "shena"
Assessment and
collection of the
Land Revenue. of a village determined what the revenue should be, after which they went to the Tehsildar, who came to convenient spots for communicating with surrounding villages, and usually confirmed the proposed assessments, and granted "parwanas," or deeds, which practically were subject to modification in Kartik (October), when the Tehsildar visited the villages to observe the state of the crops. When grain was cheap the revenue was exacted in money at crop rates, but when grain was dear, "butai," or share in the crop, was taken, and it was always taken on the "burda," or alluvial land, on the verge of the Chambal. This share varied from a fourth to a half, and it was usually collected in kind, but its value was exacted at market price. The "Kists," or instalments of the revenue, were collected usually in the month of Kartik and Chet (October and March).

ADMINISTRATION OF KARAULI STATE DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

Maharajah Narsing Pal died in 1852 without an heir, so the question arose whether the State was to be considered to have lapsed to the British Government, there being no heir to the Gaddi, or it should be given to either of the rival claimants, Bharat Pal and Madan Pal, who were not direct heirs to the deceased Prince. This question was debated in the Council of the Governor-General, and finally it was decided to appoint Maharajah Madan Pal as Ruler of Karauli.

Thus in 1854, Sir Henry Lawrence brought Maharajah Madan Pal from Jaipur and installed him on the Karauli Gaddi. He ruled over this State for fifteen years and died on 17th August 1869. He left no sons; only one daughter survived him.

Maharajah Lachhman Pal succeeded him, but he survived only a few weeks, after which Maharajah Jai Singh Pal succeeded. This Prince ruled over the State for nearly five years, and died in 1875.

He was succeeded by Maharajah Arjun Pal, who was called upon to rule this State when he was over fifty. He died in August 1886. His nephew and adopted son, Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, the present Ruler, then succeeded him.

Method of Administration.—Though a Council was appointed in the time of Maharajah Madan Pal, yet it was only in name. To a great extent Maharajah Madan Pal was his own Minister. The rule was entirely arbitrary. Diwans, too, were every now and then appointed and were changed several times during his reign. The following are the names of some of the prominent Diwans of his time:—

Ballu Ram held office for some years under Maharajah Madan Pal, who eventually disgraced him for his collusion with the Dakaits.

Pardhan Sita Ram succeeded Ballu Ram for a time. His family is known here as the hereditary "Kanungoes" or accountants. However, he failed to satisfy Maharajah Madan Pal, who threw him into prison for some time.

He was succeeded by Thakur Brighbhan Singh, who had little real authority. He only kept the seals of State. He gave his daughters in marriage to the Maharajah Madan Pal.

Baldeo, son of Sewa Ram, was in high favour, and was constantly about the person of the Maharajah, but he never acted as Diwan. Bihari, Diwan, succeeded his father Baldeo after the death of the latter and held the title and acted as such during the time of the Maharajah Arjun Pal. Much confusion arose during the late reign, and the Administration of the State was taken over by the Political Agent who reconstituted a new Council and appointed five members in January 1882.

Since that date the administration of this State has been carried on by a Council consisting of five members, and after the death of Diwan Bihari Singh, which took place in 1889, no one has acted as Diwan in this State.

FISCAL DIVISIONS.

The fiscal divisions are as follows :—

			Rs.
Karauli or Huzur Tehsil, land revenue about ...			44,000
Chief villages ...	{ Kurgoan. Gurla.		
Utgirh, land revenue about ...		...	57,000
Chief village ...	Bhadurpur.		
Machilpur, land revenue about ...		...	90,000
Chief villages ...	{ Mozah Baori. Chainpur.		
Mandrail, land revenue about ...		...	79,000
Chief villages ...	{ Ninda. Langra.		
Jerota, land revenue about ...		...	43,000
Chief villages ...	{ Naroli. Hadoti. Amargarh. Sapotra.		
Total ...			3,13,000

The exact areas cannot be stated. For the names, number, and population of villages of each tehsil see page 343.

ARMY.

The Karauli forces organized in their present form by the late Maharajah Madan Pal, amount to 250 Cavalry and 1,500 Infantry, and 32 Artillery, with about 40 light guns, none of which are probably fit for much use. They are only fired a few times once or twice a year.

The peculiarity of the Karauli force is that it is composed for the most part of natives of Karauli. A large proportion are Jadons, especially in the risalas. Of the others the most remarkable class are the Pathans. The mounted portion of them are the remains of the Trans-Chambal Pathans, whose lot was cast with Imam-ud-din of Nurabad and his successors (*vide* chapter on Official Classes). But the Pathans of the Gol have by their own account another history. Their ancestors were of the Emperor Alla-ud-din's army, which took Ranthambhor in A.D. 1290. After its fall Cantonments were established at Kurgaon and Jerota under the Subah of Madhopur. These remained till the anarchical period of Mohammad Shah, when Maharajah Kavar Pal of Karauli brought over the Pathans, who are now in the service of the Durbar or the Thakurs, or otherwise established in the city. The "Gol" is looked upon as the most reliable portion of the infantry, and to it is entrusted the guardianship of the Palace and duty in the thanas and tehsils, where experience has shown that Jadon sepoys are not to be trusted. Except a few in the city specified above as "Gashti" there is no body of police in the State.

ETHNOLOGY.

Besides the various families of Jadons there is no other important Rajput party settled in Karauli. Many a Jadon from Sabalgarh across the Chambal pressed by a tax-gatherer comes to Karauli for a loan or a grant of money, which is not unfrequently granted. The Jadon, like other Rajputs, is a brave soldier but a bad agriculturist, and that those of Rajputana would seem to be worse than their brethren to the east, for wherever he has to compete with cultivators of other castes on equal terms, he manifests his inferiority, and this is remarkably illustrated by the position of the Gonj and Khichri and Pir Thakurs in Karauli, who, being out of the caste, are not allowed the advantages enjoyed by respectable Jadons, and are consequently on a lower level than Minas and Gujars. The present position of the Thakurs of the village named Mina-Khera exhibit the estimation in which Karauli Jadons are held by Rajputs in the east. The Thakur who held Mina-Khera was persuaded to give his daughter in marriage to a Raja of the Chandel race, who lived at village Khera in the Gidar pergunnah of Monghair. The Thakur was not a person of special consideration, and yet the Raja, who has a large estate, offered him great advantages if he would not only give his daughter in marriage, but also emigrate to Monghair. The temptations held out were so great, that the Thakur was induced to go with all his family, although he knew he would have to give up his estate in Karauli, which was accordingly sequestered by the Durbar, for it would have no absentee landlord. Twice they have pretended to return and have received back the village, but they soon turned back to their new home in the east, leaving a Kamdar or agent to represent him, whereupon the village was again confiscated by the State.

Many of the sons of the Jadon Rajas founded clans which bear peculiar names, the origin of some of which is curious and interesting. The Karauli Thakurs are very illiterate; very few can read and write; and this is not to be wondered at, considering the backward state of education in this State.

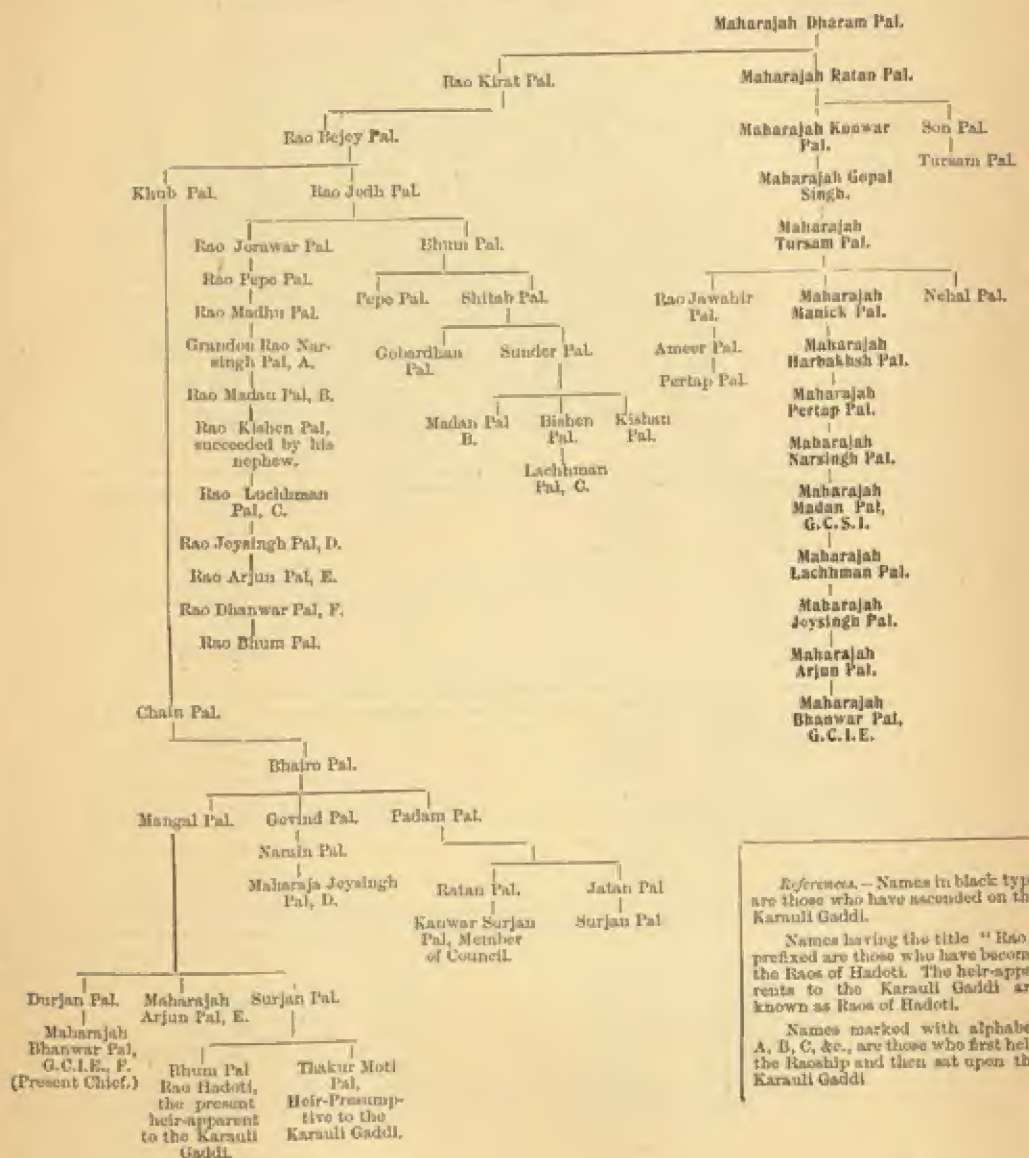
It will be noticed that most Jadons' names have the affix "Pal," instead of "Singh." It has been preferred because Singh means lion, which, with all its noble qualities is no respecter of cows, whereas "Pal" signifies "protector of cows," and is thought a more befitting designation for the children of Sri Krishna. Another derivation of the word Pal is considered by Tod, a great authority on such matters, to signify pastoral or nomadic.

The origin of the section of the Thakur caste to which the family of the ruling Chief of this State is related, is somewhat obscure, but legend has it that there was a Raja resident in Bengal in Orissa, Jujad by name, who had five sons, the eldest of whom, Jad, years after became Raja of Mathura. This man had sons, one of whom, Jindra Pal, became Raja of Biana in the Bharatpur State. History does not say how Jindra Pal had progeny; it is said eleven sons, the eldest of whom, Styra Pal, succeeded him, who again had a son, Bija Pal, who succeeded his father. The latter had a son of the name of Ten Pal, who eventually came to the Gaddi, and had a son of the name of Dhurram Pal, who became Raja of Biana, but afterwards transferred his capital to Karauli, becoming Raja of Karauli; it is from him that the present Chiefs of Karauli are descended. It would appear that Ten Pal had a number of sons, of whom Dhurram Pal above mentioned was the eldest; this latter had a pitched battle with Abu Bakar, a Mohamedan Chief of some note, probably a warrior belonging to the Mohammedan dynasty at that time prevailing at Delhi and elsewhere. In this battle Dhurram Pal was defeated, and for this reason fled south to Karauli, making that his future capital.

A younger brother of Dhurram Pal's, Madan Pal by name, after the defeat of his brother, also fled, but to the north, eventually coming to a village near Sinsini, in Bharatpur territory, and thence ultimately to the latter village itself, where he appears to have died. Madan Pal had a family of five sons, the eldest of which, Suai Thakur, became a dakáit and lived in this fashion for years. Generations passed in which the members of this family followed these pursuits, until one of them, Balchand Thakur, in one of his predatory excursions, came across a man of the Sohrat section of the Jat caste, whom he murdered, taking his wife as a concu-

bine. This woman it appears extracted a promise from Balchand at the time, that should a son ever be born to them at any time, it should be called a Jat and not a Thakur. As a result of their marriage two sons were born, by name Surd and Burd; these latter became fairly wealthy, probably on account of the loot which their family, for generations, had accumulated as a result of their depredations. They owned considerable land also, which was possibly acquired in the same predatory fashion. It is in this way that the two families of the Ruling Chiefs of Bharatpur and Karauli are probably connected, for a further description of which I must refer the reader to page 29.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE RULING HOUSE OF KARAULI.



References.—Names in black type are those who have ascended on the Karauli Gaddi.

Names having the title "Rao" prefixed are those who have become the Raos of Hadoti. The heir-apparents to the Karauli Gaddi are known as Raos of Hadoti.

Names marked with alphabets A, B, C, &c., are those who first held the Raoship and then sat upon the Karauli Gaddi.

THE REIGNING PRINCES OF KARALI STATE, WITH DATES OF ACCESSION AND DEATH.

Number	Names.	Accession.		Date of		Remarks.
		Sambat.	A. D.	Birth A. D.	Death A. D.	
1	Maharajah Dharam Pal ...	1701	1644	...	1665	His son, Kirat Pal, is the ancestor of the Hadoti family.
2	"	1722	1665	...	1688	The Raja was a child when he came to the Gaddi. He built the masonry wall round the city and the Diwan Am within the Palace. He is said to have carried his arms beyond Sabalgarh, to the hill of Sikarwar, a few miles from Gwalior. The Madan Mohan idol or Thakur was also obtained in his time through the good offices of Maharajah Jai Singh of Jaipur, to whom Gopal Singh's sister was married. He was in alliance with Suraj Mal, the Jat. In Sambat 1810 the Raja went to Delhi, when the Emperor bestowed on him the "Mahi Maratib," the fist insignia. The only fine cenotaph in Karauli was erected to his memory. His son, Jawahir Pal, built Jawahargarh, and was the ancestor of Maharajah Pertap Pal.
3	"	1745	1688	...	1724	
4	"	1781	1724	...	1757	
5	"	1814	1757	...	1772	His son, Jawahir Pal, built Jawahargarh, and was the ancestor of Maharajah Pertap Pal.
6	"	1829	1772	...	1804	Rorjee Scindhia invaded Karauli in his time, and in the fight which ensued Scindhia was killed. Sabalgarh was lost to Karauli during the time of Maharajah Manick Pal.

7	Maharajah Harbaksh Pal	1861	1804	...	1837	<p>Was the second son of Maharajah Manick Pal. The first treaty of alliance with the British Government was negotiated and concluded in his time, dated 9th November 1817, and State received British protection.</p> <p>His daughter was married to the Chief of Kotah. There was dissension within the State in his time.</p>
8	" Partap Pal ...	1894	1837	...	1850	<p>He was a child, and disturbance again broke out. Lieutenant Monck Mason, with the help of a detachment of the old Kotah contingent, put down the disturbance and restored order.</p>
9	" Narsingh Pal,...	1906	1850	...	1852	<p>After the death of Narsingh Pal, there being no direct successor, a question arose whether the Gaddi should be held to be without an heir, and the State to have lapsed to the British Government. Finally it was determined to preserve the State. Hence Maharajah Madan Pal succeeded two years after the death of Maharajah Narsingh Pal. During his time the Sepoy Mutiny broke out, and he evinced a thoroughly loyal spirit, and sent out a body of troops against the Kotah Mutineers. For his services he was created a G. C. S. I. He survived only a few weeks.</p>
10	" Madan Pal ...	...	1854	1830	1869	
11	" Lachhman Pal	...	1869	...	...
12	" Jeysingh Pal ...	...	1869	1839	1875	
13	" Arjun Pal ...	1932	1875	1822	1886	<p>The present ruler ascended the Gaddi in 1886, after the demise of the late Maharajah Arjun Pal, by whom he was adopted. He was made a K.C.I.E. in 1894 and a G.C.I.E. on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in 1897.</p>
14	" Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E.	1943	1886	1864	...	

ANTHROPOMETRY.

The following series of anthropometrical measurements of the Thakur caste were taken by me during the Ethnographical survey of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and comprise a series of four hundred and twenty adult males of a number of sections of the caste, which were too numerous to detail. The measurements appended have been copied from the table in Mr. Crooke's book on the "Tribes and Castes of the North-West Province and Oudh," to be obtained at the Government Press, Allahabad.

NAME OF CASTE OR TRIBE—THAKUR.

No of Adults Examined.	Height of Vertex.	Height of Trunk.	Span.	Left Foot.	L. M. Finger.	Right Ear, Height.	Round Head.	Inion to Glabella.	Tragus to Tragus.	Vertex to Chin.	Anteroposterior Diameter.	Maximum Transverse Diameter.	Minimum Frontal Diameter.	Bigyomatic Diameter.	Cephalic Index.	General Index.	Frontal Index.	Nasal width.	Nasal Height.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)	Facial angle (Camper.)	Nasal Index.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
420	1674	857	1721	253	113	60	548	850	352	207	187	188	107	132	73.8	157	77.5	37	58	65	68	64

At a later period, however, I took the nasal indices and facial angles of seventy adult males of the Jadon Thakur caste resident in these parts, details of which are here appended *in extenso*; in which it will be seen that the measurements slightly vary from those above, the average facial angle being about the same, *viz.*, 64·5, but that of the nasal index considerably larger, *viz.*, 72·91, indicating the presence of rather a less leptorrhine nose than is apparently existant amongst the members of the same caste in the adjacent province.

Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)
1	Thakur.	69·2	66	16	Thakur.	75·0	68
2	"	71·4	57	17	"	60·0	60
3	"	73·6	65	18	"	72·0	70
4	"	72·4	61	19	"	80·0	62
5	"	71·5	63	20	"	75·0	55
6	"	63·3	63	21	"	75·0	55
7	"	67·9	65	22	"	86·0	60
8	"	75·0	68	23	"	86·9	50
9	"	78·7	60	24	"	77·7	60
10	"	68·0	65	25	"	66·0	65
11	"	75·0	55	26	"	73·5	61
12	"	75·5	60	27	"	78·0	61
13	"	61·5	60	28	"	76·0	60
14	"	72·4	61	29	"	83·3	56
15	"	78·8	65	30	"	83·3	56

Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)
31	Thakur.	64.2	60	51	Thakur.	77.1	64
32	"	64.4	72	52	"	70.2	62
33	"	81.0	61	53	"	72.9	63
34	"	71.3	61	54	"	69.4	68
35	"	67.9	62	55	"	62.9	69
36	"	77.3	62	56	"	77.8	69
37	"	90.0	60	57	"	78.0	62
38	"	70.1	62	58	"	62.9	69
39	"	70.0	62	59	"	64.2	72
40	"	77.0	59	60	"	70.7	61
41	"	74.7	80	61	"	74.9	61
42	"	70.1	67	62	"	76.0	71
43	"	72.7	69	63	"	69.6	76
44	"	69.1	62	64	"	64.8	62
45	"	65.8	68	65	"	77.4	57
46	"	73.8	56	66	"	71.9	69
47	"	82.2	62	67	"	81.0	70
48	"	70.6	58	68	"	72.0	64
49	"	70.6	63	69	"	67.3	69
50	"	70.4	62	70	"	69.8	63
				Average of Total		72.94	64.58

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

Scant records exist regarding the Medical Institutions of this State, but from those available it seems that the first medical institution to be opened in this State was the Sadar Dispensary in 1854, at the time when Dr. Mathias was Medical Officer, apparently of this State only, and when Captain Monek Mason was Political Officer. At that time there does not appear to have been any Chief actually on the Gaddi, and the institution seems to have been established solely at the suggestion of Dr. Mathias, who appears to have been a great favourite amongst the people, and well spoken of to this day. The Dispensary when opened seems to have been very popular, and was well patronized by the people, who appear to have had about as great faith in his powers as a Surgeon as they had in him as a *Shikari*.

The Eastern Rajputana States remained without an Agency Surgeon for many years till the year 1899, when the appointment was resuscitated, and the writer was selected for the charge. Previous to that year the Medical Department of this State had not been directly under the charge of any European Medical Officer. The Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana in his annual cold weather tour used to visit some of the Medical Institutions of this State at irregular intervals, but these visits were usually confined to the Sadar Dispensary. So, to that extent, the department was under the charge of that officer in that he used to check and countersign the pay-bills, &c., of these Institutions, as is now done by the Agency Surgeon.

There was no Municipality at Karauli before the year 1884. In 1882 the political administration of this State was taken over by the Political Officer of this Agency owing to mal-administration. Col. Sir Euan Smith was appointed Political Agent two years after, and it was during his incumbency that a Municipal Board was set up to look into the sanitary arrangements of the town.

The first Municipal Board was started in this way. In the month of September 1884, cholera broke out in an epidemic form, and the want of a Municipality was keenly felt. Sir Euan at once took up the question in right ear-

nest and a Municipal Board on a small scale was soon established. To meet the immediate expenses for the upkeep of the Board a small fund was raised by means of subscriptions at the rate of 10 per cent. from the salaries of the high officials of this State. The then Secretary Agra Municipality was invited here for a few days, and with his active co-operation and valuable advice and ripe experience of Municipal Administration, a set of bye-laws was drawn up. In this way this institution was launched, and after it had worked fairly for a few months, and had passed through the initial stage, steps were taken to make it a permanent institution of this State. In consultation with the principal citizens of the capital to whom Sir Euan Smith explained the advantages of Municipal Administration, an Octroi duty on cereals was introduced, and began to be levied at the following rates:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
First Class Grain	...	...	0	1	3
Second "	..	...	0	1	0
Third "	...	...	0	0	9

Wheat, gram, &c., constitute first class grains, bejhar *i.e.*, wheat and gram mixed, form second class grain, whereas mung, moth, juar, &c., are considered third class grains. Rice and paddy are exempted from Octroi, but customs dues are levied on them.

In this way permanency was imparted to Karauli Municipality, and carts and sweepers were engaged for the sanitation and proper cleansing of the town.

A regular Municipal Board was then formed, consisting of the eleven principal citizens of the town, a selected number of whom formed themselves into a Bench of Honorary Magistrates. They work by rotation, and decide all cases pertaining to the breach of Municipal laws.

Dr. Bhawani Singh, first class Hospital Assistant (now on the retired list), was brought down from Abu and put in charge of the Municipality. He still holds the same charge in his dual capacity as Secretary and Health Officer, Karauli Municipality. Kunwar Surjan Pal is the President, and Bhola Nath Chatterji is the Vice-President of the Board.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board, the Budget estimate of the Municipality is discussed and passed. Its funds, arising from Octroi and other sources, are kept quite

separate from the income and expenditure of the State, and this of course is as it should be.

In the year 1883, in the time of Colonel Euan Smith as Political Officer in this Agency, dispensaries were opened at Mandrail, Machilpur and Sapotra, the most important towns in this State, during the reign of Maharajah Arjun Pal. Beyond this information there appears to be little or nothing on record.

In the year 1891 at the wish of His Highness the Maharajah (Bhanwar Pal) a female Zenana hospital was opened for affording medical relief to women in connection with the Dufferin Association. A female medical practitioner (*Bibi Ashrafi*) was placed in charge, and the institution, though it has been unfortunate in having many changes of its staff during recent years, has since done good work nevertheless. A brief description of each institution will now be given in order of importance.

Sadar Dispensary, Karauli City.—This dispensary is situated outside the city, though within the earthworks on the southern side, in close proximity to the State Prison, which practically adjoins it. It was founded by Maharajah Madan Pal, G.C.S.I., in January 1854, and was placed in charge of a native doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 35, who retired in 1879, when Hospital Assistant, T. Romare, was appointed, who still continues to hold charge. It is composed of *pukka* stone-built buildings, formed more or less into a square, in centre of which is the dispensary. On the west are the medical subordinates' quarters, and on the east the wards, composed of four small rooms and an upper and lower story, providing accommodation for a few patients only, which, however, is hardly sufficient for the needs of an head-quarters hospital, and I hope by degrees to get it extended. Till recently there was no room for the performance of surgical operations, &c., or even a proper dispensary, and an element of chaos existed. I have, however, persuaded the Durbar to erect a suitable room for performance of surgical operations on the east side of the building, and to make a proper dispensary room. The dispensary has been provided with a proper operating table, and with other suitable instruments and appliances, which I hope will greatly extend the usefulness of this institution, as under present circumstances little or no surgical aid is nor can be afforded to the people,

except at the visits of the Agency Surgeon, owing to the absence of some of the most ordinary surgical appliances and instruments, and sufficient accommodation for surgical cases.

Machilpur.—At a distance of about 17 miles from Karauli is situated this town, connected by a *kuchha* road passing for the first few miles through endless ravines passable only to foot traffic, but easily rideable for the whole distance. The dispensary is situated on the outskirts of the town, composed of a *pukka* building facing south, which at present is hardly suitable for its purpose. I hope shortly that a more suitable building will be erected for its location. A further description of this town will be found at page 303.

Mandrail.—This town is situated about 19 miles from Karauli, being connected with it by a track, suitable only for horse or pony traffic, and passing through hilly country till within about five miles of Mandrail, when thick forest is entered, and the traveller suddenly, after passing down a very steep *ghat*, over which it is impossible to do anything but walk for some distance, enters into the valley of the Chambal, when the town, with its fort crowning a hill, comes at once into view. The dispensary is situated just within the western gate of the town at the foot of the hill, it consists of a few unsuitable low buildings, with accommodation for two or three patients, which I hope will be enlarged at some future date. For a further description of the town, fort and environs, see page 307.

Sapotra.—This town is situated in very hilly country due south of the capital, and connected therewith by a *kuchha* road in some places impassable for cart traffic, at a distance of about 25 miles.

It is situated in the Jerota Tehsil, of which it is the most important town, though owing to administrative reasons the tehsil offices are not located here, but at Jerota, about seven miles away.

The dispensary is situated in the centre of the town, and consists of *pukka* stone buildings in the form of a square, in which the dispensary, wards, &c., such as they are, are located. A considerable fort exists here, regarding which and any other facts I must refer the reader to page 301.

Female Hospital, Karauli.—This is located in a *pukka* building within the town, and consists of a double-storied edifice, the lower portion of which is utilized as a ward and the upper storey for residence of the medical subordinate and location of the dispensary. The building is not, to my mind, altogether suited to its purpose, being dark and ill-ventilated, as well as draughty; it could however, I feel sure, be made suitable were money spent judiciously upon certain alterations and additions. This hospital appears to be popular with the residents, and affords a large amount of medical relief to that class of patient for which it is intended. It has, however, of late years, owing to many reasons, been very unfortunate in frequent and constant changes of its medical subordinates, which have somewhat handicapped its utility at times.

The Municipality of Karauli was one of the first to take advantage of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and scheme for affording female medical aid to the women of India. From 1st June 1886 the Board offered a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month for the medical education of a lady pupil at the Agra Medical School. *Bibi Asharfi*, a Brahmin lady and a native of Moradabad accepted the scholarship. After obtaining her diploma she came down here and took charge of the Female Dispensary on 18th October 1891. She was an intelligent lady, who worked very satisfactorily for nearly three years, when, owing to domestic reasons, it was considered prudent by the State to effect her transfer from the place. Accordingly, she left this place under orders from the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, on 6th September 1894. No other female medical practitioner being available at that time, His Highness the Maharaja was reluctantly obliged to close the Female Dispensary for some time.

The institution remained in this moribund condition for nearly a year, when in August 1895 one Anandi Bai sent in a petition applying for the vacant post. She did not hold any diploma, nor had she attended the full course of lectures in any of the Government Medical Schools either in the N.-W. P. or Punjab, so the Municipal Board at first appointed her on six months' probation.

During this period her abilities were found very poor, and she proved herself utterly incapable of discharging her

duties efficiently. Therefore her services were dispensed with in February 1896.

After the dismissal of Anandi Bai the institution was again allowed to remain closed for a pretty long time, there being no fresh hands available. The Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana was several times communicated with, but he replied that owing to plague and other causes medical subordinates were in unusual request, and were not available for the salary offered by the State.

Thus passed away the whole of the years 1896 and 1897. Early in 1898 Mrs. E. Bose, a Bengalee Christian, and a passed female medical practitioner of Hardoi (Oudh) was secured ; she came down here and took charge of the dispensary, and work went on regularly for some months. During the summer of 1898 she found that her children could not bear the heat of this part of the country, and being in affluent circumstances, she threw up the appointment of her own accord, and left the station abruptly. Mrs. Samuels was soon after appointed in her place.

This lady worked on smoothly for over a year, when unhappily friction took place between her and the State officials, resulting in her transfer in November 1900.

The institution was again threatened with extinction. Happily in December 1900, Mrs. George came here and instilled new life into the dispensary. Since then, I regret to add, that another interval occurred on the departure of Mrs. George. The appointment has now been filled up I hope permanently by the advent of another qualified medical subordinate, who seems popular and inclined to stay.

TABLE SHOWING WHEN EACH HOSPITAL WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE KARAUHI STATE.

Name of Hospital.	When opened.	Name of Raja.	Name of A.G.-C., Rajputana.	Name of Political Agent.	Name of Medical Officer.	REMARKS.
Karauhi ...	1st January 1854.	Madan Pal (Minor)	Sir H.M. Lawrence	Capt. Monck Mason	Dr. Mathias	
Mandrail ...	1883	Maharajah Arjun Pal.	..	Col. Eunn Smith	None.	
Machilpur ...						
Sapotra ...						

TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE AT THE KARAUHI HOSPITALS.

Hospital and Dispensary.	Total number of Years.	In and Out-patients (new cases).	REMARKS.
Karauhi Sadar Dispensary ...	From 1890 to 1899 ...	1,14,330	
" Female "	{ Nov. 1891 to 1894 } " Aug. to Dec. 1895	19,494	
" Jail "	{ " Feb. to " 1899 } " 1890 to 1899 ...	935	
Total ...	.....	134,759	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDER OF THE MONTH AS REGARDS BIRTHS FOR
KARAU LI CITY, FOR 10 YEARS, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.					Order.	Number of Births.
January	...	...	...	...	9	570
February	...	...	...	...	12	407
March	...	...	...	...	11	486
April	...	...	...	...	10	536
May	...	...	...	...	8	583
June	...	...	...	...	7	588
July	...	...	...	...	5	934
August	...	...	..	...	3	1,080
September	...	...	...	...	1	1,118
October	...	...	...	...	2	1,111
November	...	...	...	...	4	1,038
December	...	...	..	...	6	727
Total						9,178

BIRTH RETURNS FOR KARALI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		Total.		Average.	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
January ...	6	7210	59	6	74	7	66	6	8110	54	11	50	6	49	6	34	10	30	9	570	9	57-00		
February ...	9	5211	43	11	49	9	57	10	49	11	44	12	40	9	40	12	9	12	24	12	407	12	40-70	
March ...	11	42	7	71	8	57	12	47	9	54	9	64	9	58	10	33	7	32	11	28	11	486	11	48-60
April ...	10	51	9	65	9	56	11	48	8	68	9	64	6	72	8	42	10	24	8	46	10	536	10	53-60
May ...	8	62	9	65	11	49	8	63	5	83	7	86	7	65	10	33	11	17	6	60	8	583	8	58-30
June ...	8	62	8	68	10	54	10	55	4	99	8	84	10	56	7	47	9	25	9	38	7	588	7	58-80
July ...	2	138	5	109	3	89	6	71	2	128	2	120	5	91	2	86	8	27	4	75	5	934	5	93-40
August ...	3	131	1	145	4	84	5	103	4	99	5	112	1	120	1	103	4	78	1	105	3	1080	3	108-00
September	1	141	3	134	2	100	3	109	1	129	3	119	3	106	4	76	2	106	2	98	1	1118	1	111-80
October ...	4	117	2	136	1	123	1	148	4	99	1	134	2	109	3	79	3	94	5	72	2	1111	2	111-10
November...	5	93	4	124	5	78	1	45	3	107	4	116	4	99	2	86	1	107	3	83	4	1038	4	103-80
December ...	7	68	6	93	7	73	4	107	7	70	6	89	8	62	5	51	5	55	7	59	6	727	6	72-70
Total ...	...	1029	...	1112	...	886	...	1019	...	1066	...	1086	...	928	...	725	...	608	...	719	...	9178	...	917-80

(a) Monthly order of merit, (b) monthly total of births.

MORTALITY TABLE, KARALI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Snake-bites.	Injuries.	All others.	Total.
1890	16	23	151	275	7	16	354	842
1891	...	7	107	192	...	12	258	576
1892	40	4	167	235	3	12	282	743
1893	...	3	93	42	4	11	291	444
1894	1	59	142	3	2	14	373	594
1895	...	51	80	108	...	7	293	539
1896	...	53	164	107	4	17	225	570
1897	12	4	213	27	...	15	334	605
1898	...	...	174	1	...	5	333	513
1899	...	19	145	1	2	7	338	512
Total	69	223	1,436	991	22	116	3,081	5,938

MORTALITY FROM ALL DISEASES, KARALI CITY, FOR EACH MONTH FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 10 years.	Mean.	Percentage to total Mortality
January ...	55	50	50	36	46	44	78	26	32	38	455	45.50	1.97
February ...	43	50	45	30	40	15	45	27	41	36	372	37.20	1.60
March ...	82	41	136	30	30	53	52	34	29	30	517	51.70	2.24
April ...	84	48	71	29	57	55	56	38	48	49	535	53.50	2.31
May ...	70	44	47	28	39	73	66	32	32	85	516	51.60	2.23
June ...	49	46	35	33	46	33	47	43	47	33	412	41.20	1.78
July ...	71	32	47	38	68	25	40	21	26	40	408	40.80	1.76
August ...	101	53	68	43	74	48	50	64	28	56	585	58.50	2.53
September ...	89	76	59	45	57	44	36	87	36	42	571	57.10	2.47
October ...	71	35	76	45	50	54	39	70	74	27	541	54.10	2.34
November ...	65	52	56	48	46	41	29	82	62	40	521	52.10	2.25
December ...	56	49	53	39	41	54	32	81	38	36	479	47.90	2.07
Total ...	836	576	743	444	594	539	570	605	493	512	5,912	591.20	25.55

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF KARALI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Mosus.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 10 years.	Mean.	Order of month in Fatality.
January ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4
February ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5
March ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6
April ..	9	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	4.40	1
May ..	7	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	14	1.40	2
June ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	7
July ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	8
August ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9
September ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	1.10	3
October ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	10
November ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	11
December ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	12
Total ..	16	...	40	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	69	6.90	

MORTALITY TABLE (SMALL-POX) OF KARAUHI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 10 years.	Mean.	Order of month in Fatality.
January ...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	11	1.10	7
February ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	0.30	10
March ...	2	...	1	1	...	15	11	1	...	...	31	3.10	3
April ...	1	...	1	1	7	8	19	1	...	4	42	4.20	2
May ...	6	4	2	...	3	13	16	2	...	12	58	5.80	1
June ...	7	1	...	1	9	3	6	...	...	3	30	3.00	4
July ...	4	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	15	1.50	6
August ...	3	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	21	2.10	5
September ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.20	11
October ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.40	8
November ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.20	12
December ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.40	9
Total ...	23	7	4	3	59	51	53	4	...	19	223	22.30	...

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF KARALI STATE, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

KARALI STATE

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Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 10 years.	Average.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3.6
May	45	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	5.8
June	22	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	9.9
July	17	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	6.1
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	3.2
September	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.5
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	84	...	175	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	291	29.1

Vaccination.—The exact date of commencement of vaccination operations in this State cannot be ascertained, as few records exist; there is, however, some record of such having been carried out from the time during which Assistant Surgeon Harvey, I.M.S., was Agency Surgeon of these States. From existing records it would appear that at the commencement vaccination operations were carried on for some years in the district by one vaccinator, and at Karauli itself by the native doctor in charge of the dispensary there. Assistant Surgeon Spencer, I.M.S., the Agency Surgeon in 1873, writes that "Vaccination is slowly making progress." In the year 1886 a Municipal Board was established at Karauli, from which time a separate vaccinator has been employed to carry on this duty within Municipal limits. Since that time three more vaccinators have been entertained for district work as permanent subordinates of the department, whereas in former days these men's services were enlisted only for work during the season, and were dispensed with on cessation of vaccination operations in the spring.

No satisfactory arrangements for the supervision of the working of this department existed till recently, when upon my urgent recommendation a native Superintendent has been appointed for the whole State, whose duty it is to supervise all operations within its limits, under the direction of the Agency Surgeon. There are four vaccinators employed at present for district work, allotted to each Tehsil as far as possible, the native Superintendent for the present taking the work at head-quarters in addition to his other duties, which are not likely to be very onerous, and for which he will find plenty of time. Vaccination has till recently been backward in this State, but has taken a turn for the better, owing to the interest displayed in the matter by the Durbar, so that we may hope for better results in the future.

TABLE OF VACCINATION PERFORMED IN THE KARALI STATE, FROM 1869 TO 1876.

Season.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful, excluding unknown.	Average cost of each case.
1869 ..	237	204	...	441	53.74	...
1870 ...	...	...	...	174	59.19	...
1871 ...	...	...	...	951	78.61	...
1872 ...	...	...	...	2,190	90.8	...
1873 ...	2,102	186	166	2,454	81.8	...
1874 ...	3,029	253	223	3,508	29.2	2 annas.
1875 ...	Figures for this year not available.			...	...	...
1876 ..	2,099	622	...	2,721	77.14	...

STATEMENT (No. 1) SHOWING VACCINATION INSPECTED BY THE SUPDT. (CIVIL SURGEON), FROM 1890 UP TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31ST MARCH).

Year.	No. of villages inspected.	SUCCESSFUL CASES.				Unsuccessful cases seen.	Total seen.	Remarks.
		Three good marks.	Two good marks.	One good mark.	Total.			
1890								
1891								
1892								
1893								
1894								
1895								
1896								
1897								
1898								
1899								
Total ...								

This statement cannot be filled up, as there was no Agency Surgeon during this period.

STATEMENT (No. 2) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE NATIVE SUPER-INTENDENT, FROM 1890 UP TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31st MARCH).

Year.	No. of Villages Inspected.	SUCCESSFUL CASES.				Unsuccessful cases seen.	Total seen.
		Three good marks.	Two good marks.	One good mark.	Total.		
1890	City	3	453	22	478	17	495
1891		1	398	33	432	19	451
1892		10	219	40	269	29	298
1893 ... ..		...	134	33	167	17	184
1894 ... ..		...	160	25	185	20	205
1895		3	350	32	385	17	402
1896 ... ..		...	512	44	556	12	568
1897		152	304	42	498	19	517
1898		120	158	42	320	19	345
1899		178	119	24	321	15	336
Total...		473	2,807	337	3,617	184	3,801

STATEMENT (No. 3) SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED, FROM 1890 TO THE END OF MARCH 1899, IN THE STATE.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1890	1,582	1,407	2,989
1891	1,450	1,133	2,583
1892	1,264	1,040	2,304
1893	1,649	1,016	2,665
1894	2,146	1,130	3,276
1895	1,865	875	2,740
1896	2,067	942	3,009
1897	2,437	1,042	3,479
1898	2,124	1,051	3,175
1899	1,921	1,164	3,085
Total ...	18,595	10,800	29,395

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, KARAULI STATE.

Tehsil Huzur.—Contains 126 Villages.

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Magansary, etc.	Other information, etc
1	Agaru	622	Gurla.	One		
2	Ajeetkapura	78	"			
3	Alampur	80	Kurgaon.			
4	Arakpur	101	"			
5	Atewa	495	"			
6	Bajeedpur	129	"			
7	Baloti	524	"			
8	Ballupura	327	Gurla.			
9	Baoli	208	Kurgaon.			
10	Barh Dalel Singh ...	30	"			
11	" Pertap Singh...	76	"			
12	" Balwant Singh.	24	"			
13	" Jivan Singh ...	33	"			
14	" Kaliau	77	"			
15	Barkhera	463	Gurla.			
16	Barrul	120	Kurgaon.			
17	Barrya	463	"			
18	Baseri	277	Gurla.			
19	Beejpura	306	"			
20	Bhaopur	36	Kurgaon.			
21	Bhanwarpura	2	"			
22	Bharka	147	"			
23	Bholpur	90	"			
24	Bhonrer	216	Gurla.			

Serial Numbers.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
25	Bijalpur	306	Kurgaon.			
26	Bindapura	160	"			
27	Birbas	323	Gurla.			
28	Birethi	72	Kurgaon.			
29	Chainpur	237	"			
30	Chhawar	372	Gurla.			
31	Dafalpur	410	Kurgaon.			
32	Dalilpur	111	"			
33	Dallapura	311	"			
34	Dhanupura	196	"			
35	Dhorera	148	"			
36	Dhoreri	69	"			
37	Dhugar	27	"			
38	Dippura	40	Gurla.			
39	Dukoli	74	Kurgaon.			
40	Dulapura	82	"			
41	Gangardo	309	"			
42	Garain	995	"			
43	Garain-ki-Gouri	73	"			
44	Ghurakhar	282	"			
45	Gokulpur	69	"			
46	Gopalgarh	194	"			
47	Gopalpur	36	"			
48	Govindpur	50	"			
49	Guneshra	813	"			
50	Guneshri	541	"			
51	Gurla	1,139	Gurla.	...	.....	Head-quarters of the Thana of the same name.
52	Hanjapur	102	Kurgaon.			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Hanumanpur ...	129	Kurgaon.			
54	Harjanpur ...	102	"			
55	Harhpura ...	228	Gurla.			
56	Hazaripara ...	145	Kurgaon.			
57	Jagatpur ...	26	"			
58	Jatwari ...	270	"	One.		
59	Jehangirpur ...	887	"			
60	Kailagaon ...	237	"	"	" "	Near this village is the famous shrine of Kaila Devi.
61	Kalyani ...	182	"			
62	Karsai ...	756	"			
63	Kashipara ...	212	"			
64	Khareta ...	309	Gurla.			
65	Khera ...	275	"			
66	Khirkhira ...	359	Kurgaon.			
67	Khori ...	585	"			
68	Kiratpura ...	143	"			
69	Kondar ...	753	Gurla.			
70	Kosra ...	190	Kurgaon.			
71	Kota ...	1,126	"			
72	Kurgaon ...	886	"	One.	School.	Head-quarters of the Thana of the same name.
73	Lakhru-ki-goari ...	353	"			
74	Ledia ...	448	"			
75	Loharra ...	1,293	"	One.		
76	Longatpura ...	102	Gurla.			
77	Madanpur ...	117	Kurgaon.			
78	Mahmudpur ...	462	"			
79	Makanpar I ...	630	"	One.		
80	Makanpar II ...	319	Gurla.			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
81	Manehari	367	Kurgaon.			
82	Manch	432	"			
83	Mauchi	835	Gurla.			
84	Mandaora	732	Kurgaon.			
85	Manoharpur	357	"			
86	Marhai	196	Gurla.			
87	Mohanpur	566	Kurgaon.			
88	Muholi	1,357	"	One.		
89	Nayagaon	82	Kurgaon.			
90	Nayagaon	54	"			
91	Pahari	349	Gurla.			
92	Palanka Barh	46	Kurgaon.			
93	Parao Makhu Singh.	93	Gurla.			
94	Parita (large)	1,338	Kurgaon.	One.		
95	Pator Shashtri	29	"			
96	Patrapur	165	"			
97	Pentoli	570	"			
98	Piparpura	184	"			
99	Raghubansi	508	"			
100	Rajore	965	"			
101	Rajpur	212	Gurla.			
102	Ramakapura	56	Kurgaon.			
103	Rampur	87	"			
104	Rampur Dhawai	733	"			
105	Richholi	234	"			
106	Rourh (large)	637	Gurla.			
107	Rourh (small)	227	"			
108	Rudore	212	"	One.		

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
109	Randi	328	Kurgaon.			
110	Sadpura	73	Gurla.			
111	Saipura	362	Kurgaon.			
112	Sajpura	57	Gurla.			
113	Sekhpura	350	„			
114	Selimpur	1,030	Kurgaon.	One.		
115	Sengarpura (large)...	1,021	Gurla.	One.		
116	Sengarpura (small)...	619	„			
117	Senwarda	584	Kurgaon.			
118	Silpura	65	Gurla.			
119	Singupura	349	Kurgaon.			
120	Shoro	185	Gurla.			
121	Sonpura	57	„			
122	Tharkapura	111	„			
123	Tikaitpura	127	„			
124	Turoli	233	„			
125	Tursipura	206	„			
126	Unchakapura	146	„			
	TOTAL	41,587				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Machilpur.—Contains 35 Villages						
1	Alampur	90	Machilpur.			
2	Anijra	134	"			
3	Bairai	158	"			
4	Bakhatpara	509	"			
5	Barwana	77	"			
6	Bhagrol	19	"			
7	Bhainsawat	78	"			
8	Bhaoli	1,124	"			
9	Bhawa	251	"			
10	Bhawapura	156	"			
11	Bhojpur	185	"			
12	Bhurkhera	169	"			
13	Binega	331	"			
14	Birheta	241	"			
15	Birheti	172	"			
16	Bhundri	148	"			
17	Chainpar	848	"	One.		
18	Bacha	1,125	"			
19	Dandpur	167	"			
20	Deori	281	"			
21	Dukaoli	42	"			
22	Farrukhpar	150	"			
23	Fatehpur	530	"	One.		
24	Gadholi	419	"			
25	Garh	438	"			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawkt.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
26	Golara	121	Machilpur.			
27	Gubrainda	487	"			
28	Gujar Bhaoli	158	"			
29	Gurhi	89	"	One.		
30	Hakimpur	89	"			
31	Jampur	753	"	One.		
32	Kabirpur	145	"			
33	Kanchanpur	122	"			
34	Kesarising-ka-pura..	71	"			
35	Keshpura	147	"			
36	Khera	163	"			
37	Khirkari ... ..	...	"		
38	Khoria	322	"			
39	Khunpura	478	"			
40	Khunra	379	"			
41	Kota	373	"			
42	Kusaro	572	"	One.		
43	Lakhnipur	193	"			
44	Ledore (large)	182	"			
45	Ledore (small)	221	"			
46	Lotla	217	"			
47	Machilpur	1,935	"	One	School and Dispensary.	Head-quarters of the Tehsil and Thana.
48	Machani	283	"			
49	Madanpur	166	"			
50	Maharajpur	153	"	One		
51	Malpur	62	"			
52	Mendakhero	206	"			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Mengra (large) ...	85	Machilpar.			
54	Mengra (small) ...	106	"			
55	Mengri ...	272	"			
56	Msola ...	139	"			
57	Mirzapur ...	13	"			
58	Mohnakhora ...	415	"			
59	Murdai ...	59	"			
60	Murhora ..	52	"			
61	Naraina ...	506	"			
62	Nayabash ...	42	"			
63	Paipura ...	162	"			
64	Pipalkhera ...	215	"			
65	Piprani ...	595	"	One.		
66	Rajanipura ...	133	"			
67	Rampura ...	733	"			
68	Ratiapura ...	444	"			
69	Sahanpur ...	25	"			
70	Sakarghata ...	412	"	One		
71	Sengania ...	94	"			
72	Senganpur ..	50	"			
73	Seoli ..	362	"			
74	Shankerpar ..	66	"			
75	Sheorki ...	32	"			
76	Silouti ...	449	"	One.		
77	Taleti ...	185	"			
78	Tali ...	888	"	One.		
79	Tamkoli ...	125	"			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
80	Tatwai	280	Machilpur.			{ Old Capital now in ruins, possesses a fine old Fort.
81	Thagra ..	16	"			
82	Timangarh ...	4	"	...	.....
83	Umedpura ...	87	"			
84	Umri ...	239	"			
85	Unchogaon ...	116	"			
TOTAL ...		24,070				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawkl	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Jerota—Contains 80 Villages.						
1	Akat	579	Sapotra.	One.	Seat of the Thakur of Amargarh.
2	Amargarh	1,042	„			
3	Amarwar	852	„			
4	Aronda	516	„			
5	Bajna	493	„			
6	Balagarh	213	„			
7	Baniakhera	28	„			
8	Bansari	136	„			
9	Baroda	350	„			
10	Bhagirathpura	170	„	One.	Seat of the Thakur of Bharthun.
11	Bharthun	859	„			
12	Beronda	434	„			
13	Bhgdia	417	„			
14	Bukna	563	„			
15	Bhainapura	161	„			
16	Chowragaon	681	„			
17	Dabra I	83	„	One.		
18	Dabra II	741	„			
19	Dayarampura	79	„			
20	Dilsukhpura	59	„			
21	Diwanpura	142	„			
22	Doljikapura	17	„			
23	Dongri I	88	„			
24	Dongri II	38	„			
25	Dundipura	221	„			
26	Dukoli (large)	100	„			
27	Dhokalpura	30	„			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
28	Dhurbas	234	Sapotra.			
29	Dhureri	829	"			
30	Edalpur	160	"			
31	Fatehpur	449	"			
32	Gaonda	207	"			
33	Gobardhan	170	"			
34	Gorahar	101	"			
35	Gothra	994	"	One.		
36	Gulabpura	521	"			
37	Hadoti	1,229	"	...	.....	Seat of the Rao of Hadoti.
38	Inaiti	1,177	"	...	.....	Seat of the Rao of Inaiti.
39	Jakhoda	410	"			
40	Jerota	1,208	"	One.		
41	Jori	75	"			
42	Jorli	830	"			
43	Jharonda	220	"			
44	Kachroda	403	"			
45	Kirari	213	"			
46	Kishorepura	274	"			
47	Kuraoda	283	"			
48	Khanpur	192	"			
49	Khaoda	236	"			
50	Kherla	663	"			
51	Khiderpur	436	"			
52	Khirkhiri	592	"			
53	Khirkhira (Sonia) ...	470	"			
54	Kho	429	"			
55	Khubpara	73	"			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Lolri	103	Sapotra			
57	Luloj	276	"			
58	Majhora	429	"			
59	Mangrol (Rao) ...	183	"			
60	Mangrol (Potani) ...	188	"			
61	Marho	208	"			
62	Masaoda	384	"			
63	Medhpura	91	"			
64	Naroli	1,033	"	One.		
65	Nasat	177	"			
66	Nimoda	150	"			
67	Nitora	290	"			
68	Nuroli	638	"			
69	Orachh	414	"			
70	Pardampura	342	"			
71	Ranetha	868	"			
72	Ratnapura	120	"			
73	Rawanthra	760	"	One.		Seat of the Thakar of Rawanthra.
74	Ituppura	265	"			
75	Sapotra	1,576	Thana.	One.	School and Dispensary.	Head-quarters of the Tehsil Jerota.
76	Semarda	291	Sapotra.			
77	Simar	551	"	One.		
78	Talaoki	78	"			
79	Tarsampura	375	"			
80	Thuma	189	"			
	TOTAL	32,240				

Serial Number	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Taluk Thana or Chawki	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Tehsil Mandrall.—Contains 58 Villages.						
1	Bagariapura ...	14	Mandrill.			
2	Bagpur	49	"			
3	Barrerh	134	"			
4	Batda	526	"			
5	Bhankri	620	"			
6	Beherda	1,009	"			
7	Bhatpura	94	"			
8	Bhererh	295	"			
9	Bhojpur	2	"			
10	Bogdar	1,482	"			
11	Chainapura ...	28	"			
12	Chandeli	206	"			
13	Chandelipura ...	411	"	One.		
14	Dargawan	375	"	One.		
15	Darura	34	"			
16	Dhoreta	527	"			
17	Ferozpur	134	"			
18	Garhi	525	"			
19	Garwah	48	"			
20	Ghatli	139	"			
21	Gopalpur	66	"			
22	Gurdha	901	"	One.		
23	Gurja	11	"			
24	Hannukhera ...	12	"			
25	Harnagar	577	"			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chaveld.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
26	Jakhoda	156	Mandrail.			
27	Jargarpura	160	"	One.		
28	Jharola	81	"			
29	Khirkani	299	"			
30	Khubnagar	495	"			
31	Langra	1,299	"	One.		
32	Mahu	285	"			
33	Makanpur	87	"			
34	Makanpur Swami...	189	"			
35	Manakhur	291	"			
36	Mandrail	2,825	Thana.	One.	Dispensary School.	There is a Fort here, Head-quarters of the Tehsil.
37	Markakua	154	Mandrail.			
38	Mekua	34	"			
39	Mungapura	216	"			
40	Naharpur	9	"			
41	Nayagaon	194	"			
42	Nidar	904	"	One.		
43	Nihalpur	6	"			
44	Pancholi	678	"			
45	Parasari	77	"			
46	Pasaila	4	"			
47	Pasailia	38	"			
48	Rajpur	17	"			
49	Rancholi	52	"			
50	Ranipura	467	"			
51	Rodhain	1,275	"	One.		
52	Rourh	753	"	"		

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Sankra	47	Mandrail.			
54	Shashpur	180	"			
55	Tinpokhar	71	"			
56	Tako	100	"			
57	Tarho	49	"			
58	Tursampura	50	"			
TOTAL		19,595				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
			Tehsil Utgirh.—Contains 31 Villages.			
1	Akolpura	261	Bahadurpur.	One.	Head-quarters of the Thana Bahadurpur.
2	Albatki Goari	130	"			
3	Amrapura	380	"			
4	Anankuri ... ..	...	"		
5	Aonla-ki-Goari	212	"			
6	Arora	500	"			
7	Asa-ki-Goari	64	"			
8	Bahadurpur	470	Thana.			
9	Baharda	108	Bahadurpur.			
10	Bhanwarpura I	100	"			
11	Bhanwarpura II	25	"			
12	Bharpura	124	Karanpur.			
13	Bijodeki	58	"			
14	Bilwasa	27	"			
15	Biremki	48	"			
16	Chancheri-ki-Dabra	16	Bahadurpur.			
17	Chancheri	77	"			
18	Chandanpur	39	"			
19	Chanwarpur ... ..	...	"		
20	Chirchiri	216	Karanpur.			Famous place for Tiger-shooting.
21	Chirmil	71	"			
22	Choreghan I	301	"			
23	Choreghan II	106	"			
24	Chorka (large)	62	"			
25	Chorka (small)	53	"			
26	Danra Dabra	15	"			
27	Dayarampura	68	"			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
23	Deopura	11	Karanpur.			
29	Dongri	64	"			
30	Doulatpura I	45	"			
31	Doulatpura II	258	"			
32	Dandapura	528	"			
33	Dungaria	139	"			
34	Duplapura	67	Bahadurpur.			
35	Edalpur	121	"			
36	Gangupura	237	"			
37	Garhi-ka-naon	600	"			
38	Ghongaki	10	"			
39	Ghosain	101	"			
40	Ghota	14	"			
41	Gopalpur	83	"			
42	Gota	113	Karanpur.			
43	Hariki	9	"			
44	Hassanpur	28	"			
45	Jakhair	250	"			
46	Jasonni	8	"			
47	Kalyanpur	193	"			
48	Kanarda	310	"			
49	Kankra	51	"			
50	Kaparkhera	"	"			
51	Karakhet	60	"			
52	Karanpur	786	Thana.	One.	School.	Head-quarters of the Tehsil and Thana.
53	Karhai	312	Karanpur.			
54	Kaserh	768	"			
55	Kemokri	103	"			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Khargu ... ..	...	Karanpur.			
57	Khijura	37	"			
58	Kila Deogir	17	"			
59	Kirat-ki-Goari	54	"			
60	Mahrajpora	156	"	One.		
61	Malka	34	Bahadurpur.			
62	Manikpur	40	"			
63	Manki ... ..	...	"		
64	Maramda	292	"			
65	Marhibbat	140	"			
66	Mathuriaki	22	"			
67	Matila	5	"			
68	Mehal	196	"			
69	Morehi	83	"			
70	Muknypura	17	"			
71	Nainia-ki-Goari	182	Karanpur.			
72	Nanpur	140	"			
73	Nibhera	328	"	One.		
74	Paharpura	83	"			
75	Patipura	4	"			
76	Piparki	48	"			
77	Raber	374	"	One.		
78	Rai Beli (Mathra)	45	"			
79	" (Chowbe)	149	"			
80	" (Jagman)	40	"			
81	Rajpura ... ..	...	"		
82	Rasidpur I	15	"			
83	Rasidpur II	49	"			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
84	Rawatpura	112	Bahadurpur.			
85	Saseri	613	"			
86	Semri	35	Karanpur.			
87	Simara	230	"			
88	Sonepura	43	"			
89	Torha	189	"			
90	Umedpura	10	"			
91	Utgir	225	"	...	.....	Famous border Fort
TOTAL ...		12,634				



DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE **SADAR**

Months	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	Diseases of the Circulatory system.
January	65	890	16	9	28	3	8	14	459	7	5	55	170	797	580	14	1
February	59	673	17	15	21	1	7	6	423	7	7	62	157	966	559	23	2
March ...	12	...	76	1151	26	17	23	5	11	15	401	2	9	92	206	2466	767	19	1
April	22	122	1058	28	6	41	3	12	10	344	9	6	100	198	4343	916	19	5
May	5	123	894	46	20	33	5	9	15	371	11	6	113	179	3134	1044	29	5
June	92	624	35	20	36	6	10	12	398	9	6	90	145	1761	1032	21	5
July	30	234	846	24	26	28	18	6	12	366	9	3	78	151	2484	1376	15	2
August	42	507	1565	23	20	31	7	14	11	412	12	3	110	149	3877	1290	29	2
September	1	364	3100	23	11	36	6	11	15	897	14	7	78	155	3088	1179	50	1
October	188	3835	21	12	25	10	14	21	337	3	3	60	157	1416	725	57	3
November...	157	3223	16	11	24	5	5	21	408	2	3	58	118	1095	582	36	3
December...	117	1715	18	19	16	7	5	14	441	7	7	64	143	1060	648	24	2
Total ...	2	100	2103	20568	293	186	342	76	112	165	4754	92	65	972	1928	26504	10691	336	32

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE **FEMALE**

January ...	...	...	32	230	14	22	5	7	2	15	109	1	...	20	34	143	69	2	1
February ...	...	...	16	203	6	20	3	...	2	7	116	3	...	10	43	152	55	5	3
March ...	...	...	39	233	19	15	6	1	3	10	136	1	...	27	58	299	101	9	1
April ...	...	2	28	154	64	21	5	3	2	6	101	24	...	54	38	455	70	3	2
May ...	...	1	33	179	13	24	6	...	6	15	117	1	1	76	32	421	110	11	4
June ...	...	...	25	126	15	25	6	1	1	5	124	2	1	56	25	295	80	5	3
July ...	3	...	45	139	11	16	7	1	...	8	114	5	...	51	32	304	101	5	3
August ...	...	2	107	197	16	17	16	4	6	19	118	7	2	80	49	432	130	5	5
September ...	...	1	58	238	13	26	15	8	1	19	147	4	7	60	54	409	225	12	4
October ...	...	...	52	475	23	15	8	2	5	15	119	3	2	72	43	268	103	16	7
November...	...	...	74	508	15	17	11	1	8	16	185	10	2	34	55	265	95	7	3
December...	...	...	85	594	21	33	21	7	14	29	207	4	2	53	80	239	109	16	9
Total ...	3	6	594	3242	230	251	109	35	50	164	1580	65	17	593	543	3677	1147	100	50

DISPENSARY AT KARALI, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1900.

Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gonorrh.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Genitive system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
81	753	108	46	13	305	75	57	...	18	14	17	69	347	592	819	...	33	106	3	6577
76	582	64	38	14	299	39	74	...	10	10	26	79	328	559	857	1	19	151	8	6259
100	786	142	51	18	368	60	67	1	13	17	29	74	418	667	1081	...	13	158	42	9300
100	582	233	79	23	414	74	80	...	6	11	18	64	553	723	981	1	14	187	80	11474
85	486	229	106	22	508	97	127	...	13	13	27	105	981	866	995	...	17	213	81	11013
19	304	232	70	14	563	71	178	1	12	16	28	86	1922	1047	1153	...	11	199	104	16271
22	319	355	90	20	419	52	199	...	11	22	28	74	1871	1517	1422	...	7	200	62	12398
26	346	554	122	30	473	53	241	...	22	10	25	83	1250	1809	1450	...	19	177	46	14890
27	327	341	95	23	500	84	166	...	10	17	24	72	956	1494	1237	..	8	157	53	14127
43	442	154	78	26	499	133	127	...	4	14	20	44	736	1010	858	...	8	150	31	12270
62	551	173	77	32	406	218	60	...	11	14	12	63	457	750	661	...	11	117	19	9485
73	676	179	69	32	343	173	69	...	24	8	19	63	400	756	727	...	13	114	7	8058
710	6151	2761	921	267	5036	1129	1445	2	164	165	272	875	10245	11789	12238	2	173	1927	527	126112

DISPENSARY AT KARALI, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1900.

5	160	18	14	16	54	15	11	...	7	6	63	2	57	26	119	2	5	6	...	1319
5	189	26	19	7	65	17	4	1	2	1	61	1	44	38	118	2	...	17	...	1261
33	207	81	37	15	122	63	20	...	7	1	65	...	63	73	170	8	2	11	3	1928
8	166	54	29	15	82	17	26	...	6	...	75	1	55	60	158	2	5	20	4	1816
5	132	53	38	11	121	22	35	...	13	...	97	2	106	84	183	...	7	18	1	1971
15	93	35	42	16	105	16	31	1	15	...	64	4	177	79	218	...	10	22	1	1739
4	117	75	45	11	81	7	44	...	8	1	87	...	173	106	183	4	8	26	3	1823
7	106	120	48	12	117	16	37	8	6	4	110	2	145	116	234	2	15	17	1	2335
5	107	68	45	10	150	21	34	...	14	13	108	1	128	147	248	4	4	20	9	2437
10	150	47	44	14	149	24	18	2	13	5	88	...	106	149	217	2	6	16	8	2296
16	163	69	59	15	106	29	49	2	6	6	119	25	122	132	207	1	12	31	2	2481
25	258	97	70	25	121	40	39	7	13	9	180	6	112	151	195	1	20	17	1	2907
138	1848	743	490	170	1273	287	348	21	110	46	1107	44	1289	1188	2250	52	94	220	34	24323

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

MONTHS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scoury.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	
January	80	668	4	5	12	...	1	16	167	...	...	42	39	349	63	2	
February	67	518	1	5	12	...	2	18	130	...	...	46	45	380	82	2	
March	81	569	1	3	12	4	2	11	163	...	...	107	60	518	79	2	
April	55	360	1	13	16	...	3	32	132	...	...	198	72	731	64	6	
May	91	297	1	7	17	...	4	15	143	1	1	233	71	670	81	3	
June	1	78	311	4	9	8	...	2	12	132	...	...	122	37	453	78	2
July	135	374	7	5	7	...	2	7	135	2	1	67	48	797	105	2
August	1	151	512	...	3	5	...	6	21	139	...	...	82	48	947	102	3
September	100	1062	3	7	9	...	5	2	118	...	...	56	44	821	110	8
October	96	1387	2	6	10	...	3	11	136	...	1	50	53	511	77	5
November	88	1099	4	8	13	...	2	19	145	...	...	60	44	425	59	7
December	116	838	4	5	11	...	1	16	149	...	2	38	42	431	70	2
Total	2	1136	7995	32	76	132	4	33	180	1709	3	5	1091	603	7033	970	44

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

January	...	...	...	72	739	8	24	31	...	2	16	93	...	1	1	3	411	105	4
February	...	...	...	50	674	9	34	20	...	2	28	92	...	1	1	6	423	95	2
March	...	...	...	42	594	7	16	19	...	3	18	92	2	3	2	8	655	111	4
April	...	...	...	65	603	7	26	28	...	4	18	68	1	3	3	16	853	133	9
May	...	...	...	76	566	8	25	29	...	3	17	87	...	2	4	42	566	129	5
June	...	...	68	64	444	10	24	33	...	8	36	98	...	3	7	19	409	117	5
July	...	...	31	85	451	7	26	20	...	7	20	98	2	...	3	3	580	155	6
August	...	...	68	108	573	8	17	17	...	6	18	66	...	...	5	3	955	169	4
September	...	...	13	76	989	10	17	18	...	3	17	68	2	...	10	1	815	155	5
October	...	...	...	72	1417	9	24	20	...	4	25	77	1	...	6	3	562	106	3
November	...	...	...	48	1070	4	18	21	...	2	35	75	2	4	5	4	522	84	8
December	...	...	...	69	896	11	17	21	...	3	20	104	1	1	5	4	463	106	7
Total	...	...	180	527	9016	98	268	277	...	49	268	1018	11	18	51	22	7214	1465	62

AT MACHILPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gout.	Diseases of Urinary system.	Soft Chancres.	Other diseases of the Genomitive system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
53	414	153	93	8	145	19	1	...	2	2	5	4	72	249	277	2	...	26	8	2981	
1	33	239	150	91	8	153	18	2	...	2	2	5	1	80	235	257	...	...	28	3	2638
1	43	264	138	115	4	184	20	15	...	2	1	2	3	94	277	350	1	...	45	6	3216
1	50	216	172	134	9	190	12	8	...	7	1	3	3	104	261	268	7	...	43	14	3209
1	20	270	181	142	5	208	30	1	...	2	1	5	6	145	290	321	...	1	44	5	3322
1	30	184	183	142	5	180	25	6	...	1	...	1	2	170	258	150	...	...	31	10	2625
...	13	198	194	120	13	158	12	4	...	2	5	1	3	168	301	423	2	...	45	9	3365
...	15	157	196	99	8	134	12	2	...	4	...	5	...	149	333	381	8	...	51	8	3582
...	26	161	155	88	5	159	12	6	...	3	3	4	2	137	338	310	4	...	45	9	3812
1	17	250	151	122	9	185	12	5	...	4	...	7	...	124	275	301	5	...	35	8	3859
4	24	307	138	99	5	155	22	4	...	3	...	10	5	100	256	207	6	...	27	9	3344
2	53	388	155	112	1	136	27	4	...	2	3	4	...	95	277	299	...	...	40	11	3334
12	379	3077	1966	1357	80	1987	221	58	...	34	18	52	29	1438	3353	3583	35	1	460	100	39288

SAPOTRA, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1900.

2	14	319	83	63	23	187	34	61	...	7	1	27	...	470	271	497	17	...	188	13	3795
...	28	301	65	53	31	195	16	25	...	6	2	27	2	343	180	493	11	3	151	7	3385
2	33	222	76	52	27	184	19	25	1	7	2	23	2	343	184	457	11	...	134	15	3397
6	16	207	123	85	23	221	23	23	...	4	1	28	2	389	180	496	14	...	136	57	3870
4	5	195	127	70	26	221	33	31	1	14	...	34	1	484	230	516	9	...	162	42	3753
1	10	168	98	87	24	255	22	25	...	10	2	38	...	504	234	617	4	...	156	51	3651
2	5	202	87	81	26	187	26	21	...	6	2	27	...	534	312	605	1	1	152	24	3795
1	3	140	93	54	13	112	18	27	1	9	3	15	...	433	320	519	4	...	116	10	3926
1	6	153	80	51	24	147	24	18	...	2	2	9	1	333	252	449	1	...	109	22	3888
...	5	177	72	49	28	182	17	32	...	9	2	19	...	368	225	382	8	...	122	9	4035
...	11	242	66	55	28	158	32	38	...	13	1	21	1	399	220	401	6	...	158	11	3763
...	18	335	84	66	40	168	29	58	...	12	3	39	3	413	271	443	15	...	162	1	3889
19	154	2661	1054	766	313	2217	293	384	3	100	21	307	12	5024	2906	5875	101	4	1746	271	45145

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE **MANDRAIL**

MONTHS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January	82	1001	2	8	24	...	...	1	113	...	...	3	5	567	147	1
February	73	865	...	9	26	...	...	6	104	...	...	4	...	572	130	...
March	70	962	...	6	24	...	...	3	92	...	...	10	1	577	116	1
April	72	975	1	4	11	...	...	1	89	...	...	5	1	702	109	...
May	98	928	3	2	22	...	...	2	96	1	...	6	10	662	106	...
June	220	107	939	1	1	9	...	...	82	...	...	7	1	580	103	...
July	60	75	833	...	1	5	...	1	3	65	...	4	4	706	114	...
August	94	117	866	...	3	4	...	1	70	...	...	5	...	846	113	1
September	56	1046	...	4	9	...	...	1	38	...	...	2	...	742	96	...
October	58	1202	...	3	8	...	4	...	79	...	...	1	2	627	84	3
November	66	1088	1	6	19	...	...	4	75	...	...	2	8	622	116	2
December	92	1107	1	9	17	...	1	3	99	...	...	1	8	673	156	1
Total	374	965	11912	10	56	178	...	6	25	1002	1	...	50	40	7876	1390	9

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE **JAIL DISPENSARY,**

January ...	...	...	3	21	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...
February ...	...	...	1	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
March ...	...	1	3	25	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	10	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	4	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...
July ...	...	...	15	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	40	35	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...
September	...	...	18	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...
October ...	...	...	18	80	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	1
November	...	...	9	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
December	...	...	6	39	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1	130	401	3	2	8	...	...	4	17	...	...	3	50	6	2

DISPENSARY FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1900.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gout.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancere.	Other diseases of the Generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other head diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
...	3	365	49	45	4	10	21	7	...	3	...	...	25	531	483	470	...	20	2	5	3995
...	...	339	55	44	9	10	26	12	...	1	...	...	13	465	360	403	1	2	18	8	3556
...	5	385	37	45	7	12	21	7	...	...	...	...	24	563	422	408	...	5	15	6	3814
...	6	328	50	48	3	12	12	6	...	...	...	...	22	469	455	478	...	1	18	20	3898
...	4	330	88	39	5	17	29	20	...	3	...	...	15	538	427	449	...	4	33	14	3951
...	3	315	98	50	5	13	24	13	...	2	...	...	13	516	347	448	...	2	22	8	4029
...	2	246	42	40	...	7	2	14	...	2	...	...	15	533	442	482	...	2	36	8	3844
...	...	283	111	45	1	10	8	13	...	...	...	...	18	519	429	417	...	3	15	7	4001
...	...	254	31	32	1	11	9	17	...	2	...	1	14	437	356	406	...	1	13	6	3605
...	...	244	26	50	6	9	9	14	1	1	...	...	10	470	344	361	...	1	19	8	3644
...	3	360	48	60	19	22	25	11	...	1	...	...	17	467	425	435	...	1	27	1	3931
...	2	437	43	68	10	11	25	12	...	...	...	1	17	504	466	511	1	4	18	4	4302
...	28	3878	678	566	70	144	211	146	1	15	...	2	203	6032	5056	5268	2	29	254	94	46570

KARALI, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1900.

...	2	5	5	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	1	2	...	63
...	1	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	29
...	5	12	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	73
...	2	1	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	67
...	2	...	12	...	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	3	...	69
...	1	1	28	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	3	...	...	1	...	78
...	1	1	21	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	3	...	...	1	...	93
...	1	1	33	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	1	...	134
...	1	...	24	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	2	...	1	...	127
...	...	2	19	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	136
...	5	1	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	96
...	3	6	23	4	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	104
...	24	32	193	10	1	45	10	8	...	1	2	55	18	23	...	3	15	...	1069

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The building of the jail was taken in hand along with that of the Sadar Dispensary, i.e., in 1854. Before this there was no regular building for purposes of a prison. Convicts loaded with heavy shackles were generally lodged at a place within the precincts of the city called "*Brikatka-bagh*." The word *brikat* is, I understand, perhaps a corruption of "brigade."

However, the late Maharajah Madan Pal caused the present jail building to be erected, but no regular jailor appears to have been placed in charge of the prison. From time to time officials of the State have been specially deputed to look after the jail in addition to their other duties.

This was the practice followed up to the early eighties, when, owing to internal mal-administration in the State, the executive authority of the latter passed into the hands of the Political Agent. It was during this period that the first jailor, named Abdul Lateef, a retired Government servant, who had pretty considerable experience of jail management, was brought from British territory and appointed to take charge, the date of his appointment being 24th March 1884.

Abdul Lateef left the service of this State in 1889, and for a period the old order of affairs again asserted itself. Gobind Singh, a Subadar of the State Forces, was told off temporarily to discharge the work of a jailor in addition to his own duties. He continued to discharge this dual work for over a year, when on 3rd March 1890, Haridai Narain, a Mohurrir of the Rawalpindi Jail, was appointed jailor. He left the service of this State on 28th September 1897, when again Gobind Singh was appointed jailor. On 15th May 1898 Moulvi Abdul Karim, a near relative of the late Civil and Criminal Officer of this State, was appointed jailor. In November 1900, some mis-appropriation of jail money was discovered, and the Moulvi made himself scarce, and has not since been heard of, although a warrant for his arrest was issued!

Prabhu Lal, the Thanadar of Gurla, who has a fair experience of criminal work, was then appointed jailor in place of Moulvi Abdul Karim. He has since been holding this post.

This jail though excellently looked after in most ways, requires re-organization in minor details. These have been brought by me prominently before the notice of the Durbar, who have shown much interest in the matter and issued orders for their introduction at once, and with that end in view directed the jailor to proceed to Bharatpur to learn all details of jail discipline and work in the Central Prison there. I hope very soon to have this jail on a par with those in the Bharatpur State.

STATEMENT OF STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, &c., OF KARALI JAIL, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Years.	Average Strength.	Admission into Hospital.	Admissions per mille of Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille of Strength.
1890	66.47	130	1955.77	9.56	7	105.31
1891	85.71	122	1423.40	5.47	2	23.33
1892	78.73	171	2171.98	6.60	7	88.91
1893	71.87	93	1294.00	3.94	2	27.83
1894	55.43	84	1513.62	3.10	1	18.04
1895	63.89	69	1079.98	2.67	...	...
1896	78.36	62	791.22	2.73	2	25.52
1897	97.13	87	895.71	2.83	3	30.89
1898	95.31	56	587.56	2.14	2	20.98
1899	85.16	61	716.30	1.77	1	11.74
Average	77.81	93.50	1242.95	4.18	2.70	35.25

TABLE OF NUMBERS OF PRISONERS IN THE KARALI JAIL FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average of Ten Years.
January	...	1,903	2,798	2,313	2,077	1,803	2,458	2,776	2,737	2,342	23,196	2319.60
February	...	1,600	2,268	1,884	1,773	1,329	2,229	2,917	2,542	2,307	20,646	2064.60
March	...	1,998	2,400	2,252	2,252	1,489	2,317	3,485	3,939	2,291	24,353	2435.30
April	...	1,882	2,175	2,229	1,606	1,547	19,73	3,432	2,875	2,255	21,266	2126.60
May	...	1,855	2,187	2,196	1,676	1,697	2,111	3,325	2,832	2,148	22,342	2234.20
June	...	1,801	2,483	2,331	1,574	1,876	2,156	2,881	2,806	2,209	22,270	2227.00
July	...	2,018	2,336	2,249	1,895	1,930	2,186	2,408	2,723	2,118	22,909	2290.90
August	...	2,404	2,496	2,240	1,515	1,966	2,235	2,797	2,756	2,446	23,976	2397.60
September	...	2,207	3,146	2,473	2,084	1,427	2,331	2,742	2,989	3,176	25,377	2537.70
October	...	2,118	3,610	2,629	2,210	1,378	2,854	2,697	3,055	3,306	26,207	2620.70
November	...	2,188	3,182	2,415	2,132	1,449	2,698	2,871	2,822	2,975	25,211	2521.10
December	...	2,220	3,043	2,211	2,403	1,604	2,655	3,092	2,740	3,507	26,026	2602.60
Total	...	24,124	30,836	28,728	26,464	20,226	28,674	35,423	34,806	31,080	283,779	2837.79

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE SICK IN KARALI JAIL, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of 10 Years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean Mortality.
January ...	9	15	11	4	3	1	7	2	2	3	57	5.70	2	0.20
February ...	4	9	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	29	2.90	...	..
March ...	15	5	19	4	7	4	4	4	4	1	67	6.70	1	0.10
April ...	7	5	7	9	10	5	5	5	6	5	64	6.40	2	0.20
May ...	11	6	3	17	5	3	1	8	3	4	61	6.10	5	0.50
June ...	7	9	13	7	10	6	5	7	3	6	73	7.30	...	...
July ...	14	10	16	8	15	1	7	8	3	9	91	9.10	1	0.10
August ...	28	7	24	8	10	6	10	13	5	11	122	12.20	4	0.40
September ...	13	11	21	12	6	22	4	11	9	7	116	11.60	...	...
October ...	11	15	23	10	9	8	6	11	10	5	108	10.80	4	0.40
November ...	3	12	22	5	4	3	5	10	5	3	72	7.20	2	0.20
December ...	8	18	10	8	4	8	5	5	3	6	75	7.50	6	0.60
Total ...	130	122	171	93	84	69	62	87	56	61	935	93.50	27	2.70

EDUCATION.

Col. Powlett in his Gazetteer on Karauli says :—

“An English and Persian school was established in May 1864. In July 1871 there were 16 boys studying English, thirty-one Persian, thirty-nine Hindi and five English and Persian. The English teacher is a Bengalee related to the Gosain of one of the temples. He has taken trouble with the school, though none of his pupils have as yet attained to any proficiency, and most are very inattentive.”

The above had been the condition of the school down to the year 1886, when its wretchedness first attracted the attention of Col. Sir Euan Smith, the then Political Agent of this State. He caused a new Head Master (University graduate) to be placed in charge of the school, with instructions to re-organise it on a sound basis. His efforts at re-organization have been so far successful that during the course of the last ten years it has been raised from an indigenous primary school to a high class school, where now instruction up to the Matriculation Standard of the Allahabad University is imparted. There is an Oriental Department in connection with the school, which is affiliated with the Punjab University. Students from this department have sometimes attained the highest places in the Punjab University Examination in Sanskrit and Persian.

In 1888-89 when the present Ruler of this State was not yet invested with full administrative powers, Col. Martelli, the Political Agent, caused five new primary schools to be set up at the head-quarters of each Tehsil, and thus placed education within easy reach of even the humblest peasant.

Reading, writing and arithmetic are taught in these Mofussil schools, which are under the direct control of the Head Master of the Sadar School at Karauli. Lately an Inspector has also been appointed from among the teachers of the Sadar School, who, in addition to his usual duty of teaching, inspects these Mofussil schools from time to

time, and reports their progress or otherwise to the Head Master. There are nearly 150 boys who receive their education in these village schools.

The present strength of the Sadar school is the following :—

Names of Departments.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Total.
English	28.72	11.61	3.49	.18	44
Hindi and Sanskrit	195.27	26.34	11.25	1.14	234
Persian	51.38	42.09	9.13	.40	103
Patwari Class	6.96	4.04	...	...	11
Total ...	282.33	84.08	23.87	1.72	392

A new feature has been added to the Maharajah's School, Karauli, in the matter of education of Patwaris since January 1893, and a Patwari class has now been opened. In January 1887 the late Col. Walter, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during his annual tour in this State, visited the school, and in his remarks in the inspection book of the school, threw out a suggestion to open a Patwari class. In 1891 settlement operations in this State were taken up, and as a matter of course the necessity for well-trained Patwaris arose. His Highness the Maharajah then most gladly gave effect to the valued suggestion of Col. Walter. Old and illiterate Patwaris are now being replaced by new ones passing out of the school, after going through a course of regular instruction. The entire Khalsa State has been divided into 53 Patwari circles, of which nearly 35 have been filled up by trained Patwaris. Their status has also been improved. Their salary now ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month, according to the area of the circle.

Education in this State, as elsewhere in Rajputana, is imparted free. No tuition fees are levied.

IRRIGATION.

Besides the rainfall there are three different means of irrigation, that from tanks, that from wells, and from the rise of the Chambal river.

The number of wells is reported in the different Tehsils as follows :—

		Masonry.	Kachcha.
Huzur Tehsil	...	1,092	880
Jerota "	...	505	270
Mandrail "	...	269	116
Utgirh "	...	221	24
Machilpur,	...	771	591
Total	...	2,858	1,881

A detailed account, showing amongst other things the wells of each village, is amongst the records of the Eastern States Agency. The well channels are said never to be lined with dung or other material to prevent loss by absorption of the water.

It is only on the very verge of the receded water that a crop is produced, through the influence of the river Chambal. The banks are usually so high that the river cannot place the water line within the reach of irrigating wells, and the country from the river to the abrupt rise of the Dang scarp, from three to five miles distant, is often no better off for water than the dry parts of the Dang.

Tanks formed by "bunds" or dams thrown across the course of a line of rain drainage are the principle means of irrigation in the rocky and hilly portion of Karauli. In the beds of these tanks rice is grown in the rainy season, and the stored water often renders a grain crop in the Rabi possible. Great care in selecting the sites of tanks is necessary, as if the ground is too light the water permeates under the "bunds" and it is useless; or if there is a flaw in the rocks the water escapes in like manner. But whereas

the former evil is irremediable, the latter can often be obviated. An expert by observing the bubbling and eddying of the water determines the point where the leakage takes place, or charcoal thrown in is drawn towards and indicates the position of the leak, which is then excavated and the place filled in with cattle's horn, which swell and so render the spot water-tight, or else the leak is stopped with lime. The wall of the "bund" has to be built very carefully. If it is made with earth and uncut stones it does not effectually prevent percolation.

System of Irrigation in Karauli.—The river Chambal which separates this state from Gwalior, receives during the rains numerous contributions to its volume of water. It passes by two Tehsils in Karauli, namely Mandrail and Utgirh.

Although it is a big river, yet for purposes of irrigation it is of small advantage to this State, for its banks are usually so high that the water line never comes within the reach of irrigating wells, and the intervening portion of the country from the banks to the abrupt rise of the Dang portion is not much better than the "Dang" itself.

Mandrail.—Having regard to the physical aspect of the country, it can be divided into two main divisions, the "Dang" portion and the "Jareti" portion. The latter lies along the Chambal on its left bank. It is undulating and broken by "*nālās*."

The bed of the river is, in the cold weather, cultivated down to the water's edge, but at other seasons the water is often too far below the surface to be of any practical use.

The "Dang" portion comprises the elevated hilly country which extends northward to within five miles of the city of Karauli. People living in this portion are entirely dependent on tanks for water, and cultivation is consequently scanty. Owing to the rocky nature of this portion of the country, wells are very few and far between. Some of the most noted tanks are the Nidar, Urpura and Khubnagar.

Utgirh.—The Tehsil Utgirh, like that of Mandrail, has two natural divisions, a rocky and elevated tract and the tract below it, extending down to the Chambal. In the “Dang” wells are impossible, but by means of “bunds” built across drainage sources, two or three feet of earth are deposited, which produce crops. There are tanks, too, in this Tehsil, but water in most of them fail during the hot season, when people with their cattle retreat to the banks of the Chambal. But the villages on the lower ground by the banks of the river are not entirely well-off, for even here, in many spots, wells have to be sunk to a depth of 70 or 80 cubits before water can be found, and often such herculean efforts at reaching the underground water are rendered futile by the sudden appearance of some protruding rock.

The Banas and Morel belong more properly to Jaipur. The Panchna is the only river which rises in Karauli, and does not flow into the Chambal. That most useful and important to the city is the Bhadraoti; it unites with the Barkhera, and the united water then discharges into the Panchna. As none of these rivers are navigable at any season of the year, the extent of help that is actually derived from these small rivers for purposes of irrigation can be easily imagined.

To sum up, this State derives very little help from the rivers in the irrigation of land. Besides the rainfall, there are three different modes of irrigation—from tanks, from wells, and from the rise of the Chambal—but the last mode is only resorted to on the very verge of the receded water, and to this extent only a crop is produced through the influence of the Chambal.

Tanks formed by “bunds” or dams thrown across the course of a line of rain drainage are the principal means of irrigation in the rocky and hilly portion of Karauli. In the beds of these tanks rice is grown.

Wells are the principal source of irrigation in the level portion of the territory. The average depth of these wells is from 30 to 40 cubits. In the hilly portion of the country the water-line descends to a depth of 70 or 80 cubits from the surface. The following is the number of masonry and *kachcha* wells in each Tehsil of this State :—

Names of Tehsils.	Masonry.	Kachcha.	Total.
Huzur Tehsil	624	520	1,144
Mandrail	195	113	308
Jerota	172	190	362
Machilpur	547	327	874
Utgirh	107	18	125
Total	1,645	1,168	2,813

The following is the number of tanks in each Tehsil of this State :—

Names of Tehsils.	Masonry.	Kachcha.	Total.
Huzur Tehsil ... ..	...	...	...
Mandrail	13	109	122
Jerota	1	5	6
Machilpur	7	67	74
Utgirh	28	79	107
Total	49	260	309

The following is the number of bunds in each Tehsil of the State :—

Names of Tehsils.	Masonry.	Kachcha.	Total.
Huzur Tehsil	6	19	25
Mandrail	17	2	19
Jerota	2	10	12
Machilpur	3	1	4
Utgirh	4	6	10
Total	32	38	70

FAMINES.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS FAMINES.

In 1897 the State was under the shadow of this calamity, but not of the worst type. It was a year of scarcity but not of actual famine. The case would have been very bad indeed had the winter rains failed, but the calamity was averted by the timely fall of winter rains, though in very light showers.

Such had also been the case with the famine of 1876, which is still locally known as the famine of Sambat 1934. The only famine known here, within the memory of men still living, which bears a close resemblance to the one of 1899, was the famine of Sambat 1925 or A.D. 1868. It was in those days, pre-railway days, when the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system was still uncompleted. The cause of this famine was the entire failure of the monsoon. There is no connected report in the State with reference to the famine of the year 1868; but so far we are sure that the transport of grain in those days was not so easy as it is now, and therefore it can be easily imagined that the famine of the sixties pressed more severely upon the people of this State. Maharajah Madan Pal started relief works in different parts of the country, and the *bunds* at Dabra and Malpura stand to this day as monuments of the generous efforts of the ruling Chief to mitigate the sufferings of his numerous subjects. He also did his best to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. Kitchens for the distribution of food were established, and irrigation works begun as above stated, to meet the expense of which the Durbar received a loan of two lakhs of rupees from the British Government.

The prices current of grain went up to a rupee for seven Karali seers, or between eight and nine British seers. In the highlands of the Dang nine-tenths of the cattle died.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE FAMINE OF THE YEAR 1899-1900.

In normal years the rains usually set in about the second week of June, and fall intermittently till about the middle of July, when heavy rains set in and last till the close of August. In September the showers are less frequent, and in the first half of October, after a shower or two for the sowing of gram and other early spring crops, it ceases to rain except in the shape of light cold-weather showers.

It was in June 1899 that the monsoon burst over the little State of Karauli, earlier than in ordinary years. The total rainfall recorded during the rainy season of 1899 was 19 inches, of which ten inches were recorded for the month of June only. At the close of July the monsoon current suddenly failed, and with it the rainfall utterly ceased in the State, and not a drop fell with the exception of a light shower or two in the Machilpur Tehsil in the month of August.

As the result of this unequal distribution of rain the early autumn crops, excepting the Indian corn (Bajra), suffered to a marked extent, and the rice was a complete failure.

From the experience of the past it has been observed that failure of rainfall during the month of June is not so prejudicial to the crops here as it is in the month of August or beginning of September. The latter rains are very valuable, as the crops of Moth, Til, &c., entirely depend upon them.

However, wholesale failure of autumn crops was restricted to the "Dang" area, where rice is extensively sown, and the distress was thus confined to narrow limits. With the failure of autumn crops, people rested their hopes on the Rabi out-turn, and therefore tried their utmost to bring as much land under the plough for Rabi cultivation as possible, but the winter rains failed as well, and the out-turn of Rabi was only an eight anna one.

Thus in this State, out of a total population of 1,56,000 in round numbers in an area of 1,242 square miles, the area affected was about 254 square miles, with a population of about ten thousand souls. And this tract was entirely limited to that portion of this State known as the "Dang" area. Throughout the whole territory there was severe

pressure on all the poor classes owing to the high price of all food grains; but in the area actually affected, the distress was due to the utter failure of the autumn crops following on a succession of two inferior harvests.

The peculiar feature of the "Dang" area is rock and ravine. In a country full of rocks and jungles the proportion of irrigated area can never be large. Communications are here carried on "over high vales and down dales," through zig-zag paths. To some places grain, &c., can be transported by camels and other beasts of burden, and in other cases this even can be done with difficulty, notably in some obscure corners of the Utgirh Tehsil.

When the winter rains failed, the necessity arose to open some relief works on a small scale; for among the chamar classes distress to some extent began to be felt. This relief at first took the shape of grass-cutting, and in this work some three or four hundred chamars were employed. Gradually, as summer advanced, relief works in the shape of excavation of tanks, or bund construction, or sinking of wells began to be taken up one after another in the "Dang" portion of the territory.

To mitigate the general distress at the time, a remission of nearly Rs. 50,000 in the land revenue was allowed to the ryots, and Takkavi advances, amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000, were made. During the month of March, people numbering one thousand were employed in the relief works, and as summer advanced this number increased to two thousand.

The bunds and tanks were generally constructed at such spots where they were likely to bring more land under irrigation, and allow the people living in the surrounding villages a sufficient supply of water.

In the "Dang" area works were invariably started on the system of task piece-work, because this system had the advantage of supporting a large number of people. In the level portion of the country, works in some places were given out on contract, in order to help a little knot of people comprising a few families locally resident there, who were mostly in need of such help.

Wages were always paid in cash, sometimes daily and sometimes weekly. In villages, in ordinary times, day labourers generally earn 2 to 2½ annas per day, and that

was the scale of wages allowed to men on the relief works.

Poor-houses, owing to famine, were not opened at any place. There are certain poor-houses here which are maintained by the State. The fixed quantity of grain and flour that are allowed to be distributed in these poor-houses in ordinary times was supplemented by additional grants to meet the exigencies of hard times.

The famine of 1899-1900 was peculiar in this respect, in that it was not a famine brought on by the scarcity of food grains only, but it was a famine in which water and fodder were almost unobtainable either for love or money, in many parts of the country. The consequence was a heavy mortality also among the cattle, the loss being estimated at 20 per cent. all round. Utgirh Tehsil alone reported 33 per cent.

Very few deaths among natives from actual starvation were reported.

The famine of the year 1899-1900 has, however, left its mark on the general condition of the people, which will take some time to obliterate.

GAME AND GRASS PRESERVES.

The game and grass preserves, called "runds," are at present under the management of a Jamadar, who belongs to the band of trusted attendants of the Maharajah, called orderlies, distinguished by a "kantha" or gold necklace.

The department is known by the name of "bagar," or rick, and under the Jamadar there are three mutsadis or writers to keep accounts, and 60 rundias or foresters. These last, though their pay is very small, have facilities for keeping cattle, which makes their position a desirable one. The object of the department is, firstly, to provide stocks of grass for the Raj elephants and cattle; secondly, to preserve and find game for the *Chief and his followers; and thirdly, to provide a revenue by exacting grazing dues.

Although in ordinary years the supply of grass is very plentiful, the stock in store would be insufficient to meet a famine, as, indeed, during the last great famine was found to be the case in nearly every State in Rajputana. Notwithstanding the means of securing an ample store possessed by all, the amount of grass annually stored is calculated at something under a hundred lakhs of "pulis," or small bundles, scarcely more than a handful each.

The description of grass most valued is that called "ganthil," so much perhaps from its conspicuous top knot. It is a low fine grass. Those next in repute are "jarga" and "mujena." The first is a bright green running grass, with a soft ciliated short broad blade; the second is a long slender bent, dark-coloured fine-looking grass. The commonest kinds are the "edo" and "lamp." "Edo" makes a useful though not first-rate fodder. "Lamp" has a bad name, and the inferiority of the Karauli cattle breed is attributed to its predominance and abundance. It is a fine unsubstantial-looking grass.

* The present Chief, Sir Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., is a renowned shikaree. I have had the good fortune of enjoying his hospitality in this line on a few occasions, and can testify to the excellence of all arrangements connected with tiger shooting, which, from considerable experience elsewhere, I am sure is better done in Karauli, owing to the great personal interest displayed in this sport by its Chief.

The "runds" mostly resorted to for game are those within a few miles of the city, but, as before stated, Utgirh is the best hunting ground for tigers, and perhaps sambhur too.

Fauna.—Tigers and panthers are to be found within most parts of this State, especially the latter, who inhabit caves and holes, which exist in such abundance in most of the rocky hills to be found almost everywhere in this State. Hyænas and bears are also met with, as also occasionally wild dogs. Chinkara (ravine deer) as well as black buck (in some places) are to be found in fairly large numbers.

Sambhur also exist in the forests along the banks of the river Chambal. Wild fowl exist in large numbers in the tanks, as also do sand grouse on most of the rocky hills in abundance. The common grey partridge and in some places, where high grass is in abundance, black partridges are to be found, but the latter are not plentiful.

TRADE ROUTES.

The principal trade routes are :—

- (1) North-east, from Karauli to Agra, *via* Machilpur.
 - (2) West, to Khushalgarh and Madhopur in Jaipur.
 - (3) South-west, to Shopur Baroda. By this route merchandize intended for Kotah is carried.
 - (4) South to Gwalior and Indore. To the latter place the route is either by Mandrail or Jhiri, according as the Gwalior "Sayar" contractors fix their dues.
 - (5) North to Hindaun.
 - (6) North Biana.
 - (7) East, Sir Muttra and Dholpur.
 - (8) South, from Naroли to Sholpur, Baroda, *via* Raontra, Anargarh, Daulatpura, Maharajpura and across the Gota Ghat, near Utgirh. Of these routes that to Hindaun is by a circuitous road passable for carts. The direct road to Madhopur and Khushalgarh is passable for carts, those to Machilpur and Sir Muttra are barely passable, while the rest can only be traversed by bullocks and camels. Indeed, the latter progress with so much difficulty that the bulk of the goods are carried on bullocks. The routes to Hindaun and Khushalgarh are apt to be often closed during the rains by floods, and travellers are sometimes detained on the nala banks for days.
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COMMERCIAL AND RELIGIOUS FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

Commercial Fairs.—The only Commercial Fair of any importance which is held here is the one known as the Sheoratri Fair. It is generally held in the beginning of March. It takes place on a piece of ground outside the city called "Calcutta," lasting fifteen days. For the first three or four days it is almost entirely a cattle fair. Bullocks and buffaloes numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand change hands. Customs dues at the rate of 4 annas per bullock and 4 annas per buffalo are levied; hence the number of cattle sold annually in the fair can be accurately known.

For the remaining period it is exclusively a fair for the grain merchants and banias, food grains, and all commodities for daily consumption of the people of the town for the whole year. As during these fifteen days of the fair no customs dues are levied, it is difficult to give accurate figures regarding the amount of sale and purchase effected. It must not be less than forty to fifty thousand, even more. The gathering must be one of four or five thousand men. The Maharajah rides out to the fair in procession for two or three days, and on the last day of his visit orders the banias for weighment, when wholesale purchases are made.

Religious Fairs.—A considerable fair is held at the shrine of Kaila Devi in April. It commences from Chait Badi 11th and lasts about a fortnight. The celebrated temple of the goddess is situated about 12 miles south-west of Karauli, on the way to Utgirh Fort, on a hill surrounded with nalas. His Highness the Maharajah annually visits the shrine during the fair. People from the neighbouring States and the districts of Agra and Etawah attend this annual fair and present offerings to the shrine, which during the fair amount to from six to eight thousand rupees. Sacrifices of goats and buffaloes take place. Wheeled conveyances such as bullock-carts can pass from Karauli to Kaila. The shrine is visited during the fair by people numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand, and sometimes even more.

At the temple of Anjani at Birwas, close to Karauli, near Panchna, a fair of some note is held in the month of October. This fair is also visited by His Highness the Maharajah, who drives there with all his attendants and Sardars, and takes his bath. The probable gathering is from three to four thousand men, all usually natives of this State.

At Timangarh in the Machilpur Tehsil, renowned for its fort, a fair is held called the "Sagar" Fair, in the month of June. It is not visited by His Highness the Maharajah. There is a large tank amidst the ruins of Timangarh where people, mostly Gujars of the Machilpur Dang and the neighbouring States of Bharatpur and Jaipur, take their bath. The gathering is from four to five thousand men.

Festivals.—There are certain festivals on which the Maharajah either proceeds in State to some point or holds a Durbar. These are:—

- (1) The Rakhi or Salono festival. It takes place on Sanwan Sudi Punawa (August). On this occasion a Durbar is held in the palace, and the Brahmins and court minstrels, commonly known here as the Raos, tie pieces of silk called the rakhi round the sword hilt of the Chief instead of round the wrist, as is done with others.
- (2) The Jaljatra, or water festival on Bhadon Sudi 11th (September). On this occasion the Maharajah walks with his followers with flags in hand to the Bhadraoti. There the procession stops and cocoa nuts and green vegetables are thrown in the stream as a sort of offering to the river.
- (3) The Dusserah festival on Asoj Sudi 10th (October.) This festival is held throughout India in some shape or other to commemorate the slaying of the demon Rawan by the mythological hero, Rana. On the day of the festival, His Highness the Maharajah rides outside the town with all the paraphernalia of State, to hold a review of his troops, and to see the common shots fired at the effigy of Rawan.

- (4) The Sard-ka-Durbar, held to celebrate the going out of autumn and the coming in of the cold season. The Durbar is held in October in the palace, and every man puts on white dress.
- (5) Go-dhul-ki-Sawari or Go-raj-ki-Sawari, or Cow-dust festival—Go-dhul (cow-dust) and Go-dhuli twilight—for it is just in the evening when the cattle return from the grazing field kicking up a cloud of dust. As the names of the festival indicates, it is held in the evening of Katik Sudi 8th (October), when the cattle return from the jungle. The Maharajah on this occasion goes down in the evening outside the Mendki Gate of the town, and stands in the dust raised up by the returning cattle. This festival is held in remembrance of Sree-Krishna, who was a cow-keeper, and the Jadavas of Karauli claim to be his direct descendants.
- (6) Nagar-Parikrama, on Katik Sudi 9th (October). On the occasion of this festival the Maharajah makes the circuit of the city in State. The origin of this festival is shrouded in obscurity. Some say that it originated in honour of the building of the walls round the city, while others assert, with some degree of rational explanation, that in old predatory times, when war and looting were the order of the day, the Princes thought it their duty to take circuit round the town at least once in a year, to see with their own eyes that the walls were not falling into disrepair, and thus ensure the safety of their capital. In course of time, a degree of sanctity was attached to this practice, and it has now become an annual festival.
- (7) Kans-marne-ki-Sawari, the festival of slaying Kans, the maternal uncle of Sree-Krishnaji of Muttra, on Katik Sudi 10th (October). The Chief on this occasion rides out to see the image of Kans destroyed by cannon, after which

the boys of the town scramble for the fragments of the image. As Jadavas, or direct descendants of Sree-Krishnaji, the Chief and his clansmen are bound to celebrate this festival, which is nothing more than to commemorate the war which Sree-Krishnaji carried on against his uncle, and ultimately slew him in a duel. The gathering is from two to three thousand.

- (8) Basant-Panchmi, the spring festival, is Magh Sudi Panchmi (February.) It is held in honour of the coming in of the spring season and the going out of the winter. A Durbar is held in the palace, and the palace and the people generally wear magenta-coloured garments on the day of the festival; winter clothing is also generally discarded from this day.
- (9) Holi festival on Phagun Sudi Punaw (March). This great Hindu festival is celebrated at Karauli with the *eclat* and obscenity customary elsewhere. On the previous day of the festival the Maharajah proceeds to a place called Nila Dongar for boar hunting. On the day of the festival a grand procession is formed, and His Highness rides out to a spot outside the town called Sadya Ghata. There a feast is held, in which the hunt of the previous day forms the chief bill of fare, to which the Rajputs do full justice. Sweetmeats are distributed to the troops and to those who have a repugnance to meat. The gathering must be five or six thousand.
- (10) Gangor or Chait Sudi Teej (March). It is exclusively a festival pertaining to the females, and especially to those whose husbands are living. But it is held on a grand scale, and males most cordially take part in it. In this festival the Maharanis worship the image of Goura Parbati, the consort of god Siva, one of the trinity of the Hindu creed. In the evening the Maharajah issues from the Nadi Gate of the town to proceed to the Sukh Bilas

Garden, where the images are taken in procession and placed, and the nautch girls dance before it in the presence of His Highness. The gathering in this festival outside the Nadi Gate must not be less than five or six thousand.

- (11) The birthday festival of the ruling Chief is the one when the biggest Durbar is held, and all the Sardars and State servants are called upon to present "nazars" to the ruling Chief. Goods and coins are given away to Brahmins, and a knot is tied to the Chief's string of life.
 - (12) The Janam Ashtami, or birth of Sree-Krishnaji, is perhaps the greatest religious festival of this State, owing to the fact that the Chief and his clansmen are the direct descendants of god Sree-Krishna, who was born at Muttra at dead of night on Bhadon Badi 8th (September). The religious ceremonies are held at midnight, and hence no Durbar is held, and the day is passed in comparative quiet.
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ERRATA.

On page 51 in line 5—erase the word "was."

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|---|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| " | 56 | in the heading for "Kumher" | read "Roopbas." |
| " | 57 | " " " " | "Kumher" read "Biana." |
| " | 59 | " " " " | "Bharatpur" read "Bhusawur." |
| " | 60 | " " " " | "Oochain" read "Akheygurh." |
| " | 61 | " " " " | "Gopaigurh" read "Nagar." |
| " | 74 | line 36, for the word "Champal" | read "Chambal." |
| " | 78 | " " 15 " " " | "cattl" read "cattle." |
| " | 79 | " " 19 " " " | "Jeardon" read "Jerdon." |
| " | 81 | " " 39 " " " | "Keolddeo" read "Keolodeo." |
| " | 86 | " " 10 " " " | "Micro-organism" read "Micro-organ-
isms." |
| " | 87 | " " 14 " " " | "Analysis" read "Analyses." |
| " | 107 | " " 15 " " " | "D. I. G." read "D—G." |
| " | 172 | " " 20—erase the word "table." | |

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CATALOGUED.

2

Borrower No.	Date of Issue	Date of Return
M.C. Joshi	1.5.82	6.5.82
Margabandhu	26.2.83	10.12.84
K.N. Dixit	7/6/85	12/6/85

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